JPRS-EER-86-114

30 JULY 1986

East Europe Report

TABLES OF CONTENTS

JPRS-EER-86-001, 3 JANUARY 1986-
JPRS-EER-86-096, 30 JUNE 1986

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

NOTE

JPRS publications contain information primarily from foreign newspapers, periodicals and books, but also from news agency transmissions and broadcasts. Materials from foreign-language sources are translated; those from English-language sources are transcribed or reprinted, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [] are supplied by JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpt] in the first line of each item, or following the last line of a brief, indicate how the original information was processed. Where no processing indicator is given, the information was summarized or extracted.

Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically or transliterated are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear in the original but have been supplied as appropriate in context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by source.

The contents of this publication in no way represent the policies, views or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

PROCUREMENT OF PUBLICATIONS

JPRS publications may be ordered from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, Virginia 22161. In ordering, it is recommended that the JPRS number, title, date and author, if applicable, of publication be cited.

Current JPRS publications are announced in Government Reports Announcements issued semi-monthly by the National Technical Information Service, and are listed in the Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Correspondence pertaining to matters other than procurement may be addressed to Joint Publications Research Service, 1000 North Glebe Road, Arlington, Virginia 22201.

JPRS-EER-86-001

3 January 1986

EAST EUROPE REPORT

CONTENTS

AGRICULTURE

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Czech Harvest Commission Sums Up 1985 Results
(ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY, 13 Nov 85)................................ 1

Food Minister Discusses Harvest, Innovations
(Prague Television Service, 14 Nov 85)...................... 3

CPCZ's Pitra Addresses Belcice Farming Collective
(Prague Domestic Service, 26 Nov 85)........................ 6

ECONOMY

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Strougal Report to CPCZ Central Committee
(Prague Domestic Service, 28 Nov 85)........................ 7

Colotka Praises Construction Enterprise
(Prague Domestic Service, 18 Nov 85)........................ 10

CPCZ Presidium Discusses Housing Policy for 1986-90
(Editorial; RUDE PRAVO, 14 Nov 85).......................... 11

Kapek Addresses CPCZ Factory Conference
(Prague Domestic Service, 30 Nov 85)........................ 13

Technological Development Resources Discussed
(RUDE PRAVO, 11 Nov 85)..................................... 14

Lenart Remarks on Raising Production Quality
(Jozef Lenart; Bratislava Domestic Service, 7 Dec 85)........ 15

RUDE PRAVO Examines SFRY's Economic Difficulties
(Zdenek Horeni, Jan Hrobar; RUDE PRAVO, 25 Oct 85)........... 16

Editorial Accuses Enterprises of 'Scheming'
(RUDE PRAVO, 6 Nov 85)....................................... 18

Corruption Scandal in Steel Export Firm
(Karel Walter; RUDE PRAVO, 14 Nov 85)........................ 21

Briefs

Trade Minister Meets Alfonsin 23
Computer Press Conference 23
Jakes at Nuclear Power Institute 23
Snowfalls Cause 'Chaos' 24
Hruskovic Addresses Economic Commission 24
Foreign Trade Minister in Sweden 24
Jakes Meets LCY Delegation 24
Jakes Receives Study Delegation 25
Strougal Receives USSR's Slavskiy 25
CSSR Delegation in Mongolia 25
Communication Conference 25
Deputy Minister in Egypt 26
Economic Cooperation 26
Cultural, Scientific Accord Signed 26
CSSR-MPR Economic Coordination 26
CSSR Official in Egypt 26
Economic Protocol With Mongolia 26
Foreign Trade Ministry's Work 27
International Economic, Scientific Council 27
Cooperation With Song Jian 27
Low Quality Fodder 27

YUGOSLAVIA

Slovenian Trade Union Head Discusses Work Stoppages
(Marjan Orozen Interview; DANAS, 29 Oct 85).................. 28

POLITICS

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Prague Views UK, FRG Attitudes to Geneva Summit
(Prague International Service, 13 Dec 85).................... 35

Fojtik Discusses Role of Media in Meeting With CTK
(Prague Domestic Service, 16 Dec 85)......................... 37

Briefs
Husak Receives Indian National Congress Leader 38
Soccer Hooligans Sentenced 38

HUNGARY

Regime Courts Emigrant Communities Abroad
(Pal Szuts; KULPOLITIKA, No 4, 1985)........................ 39

YUGOSLAVIA

Jure Bilic Interviewed on Current National Issues
(Jure Bilic Interview; DANAS, 15 Oct 85)..................... 53

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

HUNGARY

Berenyi Interviewed on Debrecen Cyclotron
(Denes Berenyi Interview; MAGYAR HIRLAP, 7 Nov 85)........... 65

ROMANIA

Iasi Polytechnic Institute Activities, Research Described
(Em. Poppel; CELULOZA SI HIRTIA, No 2, Jun 85)............... 68

SOCIOLOGY

YUGOSLAVIA

Population Aging Forecast to 2000
(Zarko Vukovic; KOMUNA, No 6, Jun 85)....................... 76

JPRS-EER-86-002

6 January 1986

EAST EUROPE REPORT

CONTENTS

ECONOMY

HUNGARY

Panel Discusses Options, Problems of Troubled Enterprises
(Gyula Csaki, et al. Interview; NEPSZABADSAG, 16 Nov 85).... 1

Comments on Rationale of Personal Income Tax
(MAGYAR NEMZET, 18 Nov 85)................................ 7

Limits of Honest Profit Discussed
(Imre A. Wiener Interview; MAGYAR NEMZET, 28 Oct 85)........ 10

Relation of Redistribution to Efficiency Studied
(Gyorgy Molnar; MAGYAR NEMZET, 15 Oct 85).................. 15

POLAND

Baka Discusses 1986 Credit Plan
(TRYBUNA LUDU, 28 Nov 85).................................. 20

ROMANIA

Vaduva Hails Ceausescu's Economic Policy
(VIITORUL SOCIAL, Sep-Oct 85)............................... 21

YUGOSLAVIA

Article Holds Socialism Restrictive of Joint Stock Companies
(Vladimir Gligorov; EKONOMSKA POLITIKA, 30 Sep 85).......... 28

Economist Discusses Use of Social Funds in Present System
(Miroljub Labus Interview; EKONOMSKA POLITIKA, 11 Nov 85)... 30

POLITICS

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Trade Union Leader on Relation With Arab Organizations
(CTK, 13 Dec 85)... 39

YUGOSLAVIA

Kecmanovic Discusses Question of Nationalism
(Nenad Kecmanovic Interview; DANAS, 10 Sep 85)................ 40

Serbia's Youth Paper Snaps Back at Colonel's Alarm
(Slavisa Lekic; NOVE OMLADINSKE NOVINE, 3 Nov 85)............. 49

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Automatic PCB Testing System Described
(A. Stopp; FEINGERAETETECHNIK, No 8, 1985).................... 52

Electronics Equipment Developments Surveyed
(L. Hoedtke; FEINGERAETETECHNIK, No 8, 1985).................. 56

Laser Scribing of Semiconductor Wafers
(B. Laemmel, et al.; FEINGERAETETECHNIK, No 8, 1985).......... 59

Electronic Equipment Construction Center Described
(K. Sass, L. Hoedtke; FEINGERAETETECHNIK, No 8, 1985)......... 64

YUGOSLAVIA

Construction of Accelerator at Boris Kidric Institute
(L. Cocaj; PRIVREDNI PREGLED, 24 Oct 85)...................... 66

ERRATUM: In JPRS-EPS-85-124
of 24 December 1985, please
change page "e" of Table of
Contents to read "d".

JPRS-EER-86-003

10 January 1986

EAST EUROPE REPORT

CONTENTS

AGRICULTURE

HUNGARY

Poor Returns Cause Drastic Decline in Animal Husbandry
(NEPSZABADSAG, 30 Oct 85).. 1

ECONOMY

HUNGARY

Consumer Goods Market Described
(Andras Nyiro; NEPSZABADSAG, 20 Nov 85)..................... 6

POLAND

Union, Self-Management Activities
(Various sources, various dates)............................ 9

New Tasks for Mining Self-Management 9
'Expanded' Trade Union Powers Noted, by Izabella Czaplarska 10
Self-Management Situation Reviewed 14
Union Role, Management Conflicts, Alfred Miodowicz Interview 15
PZPR Hosts Nationwide Self-Management Meeting, by Bogumil Holda 21
Statements at Self-Management Meeting 25

YUGOSLAVIA

Unprofitable Yugoslav Enterprises Operating Abroad
(BORBA, 5 Dec 85)... 42

POLITICS

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Increase in Pressure on Church in CSSR
(Paul Heller; FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE, 10 Dec 85)............. 44

HUNGARY

CSCE Cultural Forum Reflecting European Reality
(Editorial; MAGYARORSZAG, 1 Dec 85).......................... 48

POLAND

PZPR Politburo Meets
(RZECZPOSPOLITA, 21 Nov 85).................................. 50

New Council of Ministers Meets
(RZECZPOSPOLITA, 16-17 Nov 85)............................... 53

New Government Members Press Conference
(RZECZPOSPOLITA, 16-17 Nov 85)............................... 56

Constitutional, State Tribunal Members Nominated
(RZECZPOSPOLITA, 21 Nov 85).................................. 59

Comments on Work Evasion Law
(Stanislaw Podemski; POLITYKA, 2 Nov 85)..................... 60

Average Polish Family in Focus
(Anna Przeclawska; ODRODZENIE, 3 Nov 85)..................... 64

'National Character' Discussion Continues
(Edmund Lewandowski; POLITYKA, 9 Nov 85)..................... 69

National Stereotypes Theory Ridiculed
(Ryszard Dyoniziak; POLITYKA, 9 Nov 85)...................... 74

Self-Management May be 'Sabotaged' by Underground
(Zygmunt Szeliga; POLITYKA, 16 Nov 85)....................... 76

Malinowski at Training Center for Civil Servants
(RZECZPOSPOLITA, 18 Nov 85).................................. 82

Teenagers Request Asylum in Sweden
(Tomasz Walat; TRYBUNA LUDU, 20 Nov 85)...................... 83

New Course Requirements for Students
(RZECZPOSPOLITA, 26 Nov 85).................................. 85

JPRS-EER-86-004

13 January 1986

EAST EUROPE REPORT

CONTENTS

AGRICULTURE

ROMANIA

Improved Sunflower Hybrids Realized
(Viorel Vranceanu Interview; AGRICULTURA SOCIALISTA, 3 Oct 85).. 1

ECONOMY

HUNGARY

New General Income Tax Explained
(Maria Lakatos; MAGYAR HIRLAP, various dates)........... 4

Shortcomings of Reform, Too Much Private Enterprise
(Mihaly L. Kocsis; ELET ES IRODALOM, 18 Oct 85).......... 10

YUGOSLAVIA

Belgrade Economists Castigate System, Plan
(Ljubomir Madzar, et al. Interviews; EKONOMSKA POLITIKA, 4 Nov 85).................................. 14

Retail Trade Suffering From Systemic Policies
(Editorial; EKONOMSKA POLITIKA, 4 Nov 85)................ 30

POLITICS

BULGARIA

Delegation Attends Japanese Party Congress
(RABOTNICHESKO DELO, 21 Nov 85; Sofia Domestic Service, 2 Dec 85).. 33

BCP Greetings 33
Delegation's Return 34

Kurdzhali BCP Secretary on Okrug's Progress
(Georgi Tanev; RABOTNICHESKO DELO, 16 Dec 85)............ 35

Zhivkov Receives New Ambassadors' Credentials
(BTA, 17 Dec 85).. 37

Reportage on Antonov Trial
(Various sources, various dates)......................... 38

Evidence on TIR Truck 38
BTA Reports on Trial 41
Evidence To Clear Antonov 44
Reports on Gen Musumeci 45
Bias of Trial Attacked, by Lyubomir Mikhaylov 46
Pandico, Matrone Testify 47
Anniversary of Antonov Arrest Noted 49
Antonov Trial Reported 50
Spasov Optimistic 53
Trial Continues 54
Rome Trial, Evidence on Bulgarian Truck 56
Press Comments on Antonov Trial 58
General Musumeci Interrogated 61
Judges Probe Pandico's Assertions 63
Defense Committee Comment 64
Defense Committee Issues Declaration 66
New Witnesses Questioned 66
Vasilev, Ayvazov Questioning Ends 67
Vasilev Questioning Continues 70
Vasilev Questioned Further 72
Journalist Denounces Rome Trial 74

Briefs

Bulgarian Official to Iraq 76
BCP Delegation Returns 76
Zhivkov Receives IOC Official 76
Dyulgerov-Led TU Delegation 76

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Murin, USSR's Kapitsa Sign Cultural Agreement (CTK, 3 Dec 85) ... 77

PRC's Li Xiannian Receives Obzina (CTK, 10 Dec 85) ... 78

CSSR Minister Concludes Talks, Departs (IRNA, 9 Dec 85) ... 79

HUNGARY

Increase in Crimes Burdens Court System Beyond Capacity (Gyorgy Acs; MAGYAR HIRLAP, 26 Nov 85) ... 80

YUGOSLAVIA

Pasic Critiques Recent Political Documents (Najdan Pasic; POLITIKA, 16-18 Nov 85) ... 82

Pozderac Discusses Tasks of 13th Congress, Bureaucracy, Technocracy (Hamdija Pozderac Interview; DANAS, 5 Nov 85) ... 94

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

ROMANIA

Expansion of Pharmaceutical Industry (Elena Dumitrescu Interview; ROMANIA LIBERA, 23 Nov 85) .. 102

YUGOSLAVIA

Scientific-Technical Cooperation With EEC (PRIVREDNI PREGLED, 26 Nov 85) ... 105

Countrywide Programs for Modernizing Transportation-Communications (R. Krcunovic; PRIVREDNI PREGLED, 22 Nov 85) ... 107

SOCIOLOGY

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Leisure Time Activities Examined (Oldrich Svic; TVORBA, 20 Nov 85) ... 110

JPRS-EER-86-005

15 January 1986

EAST EUROPE REPORT

CONTENTS

ECONOMY

YUGOSLAVIA

Data on Yugoslav Enterprises in Foreign Countries
(Jozo Previsic; EKONOMSKI PREGLED, No 1-2 Jan-Feb 85) ... 1

MILITARY

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Wheeled Armored Personnel Carrier Described
(ATOM, No 9, 1985) 14

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Background Data Provided on New Defense Minister
(Peter Jochen Winters; FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE, 18 Nov 85) 16

More Arrests Reported of Conscientious Objectors
(FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE, 18 Nov 85) 18

POLITICS

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Daily on Importance of Peace Dialogue
(Editorial; RUDE PRAVO, 4 Dec 85) 20

RUDE PRAVO on 1988 Olympics Location
(Karel Bures; RUDE PRAVO, 20 Nov 85) 22

Husak, Ceausescu Open Bucharest Talks
(Prague Domestic Service, 11 Dec 85) 24

Prague TV Carries Phone-In With Soviet Commentators
(Prague Television Service, 4 Dec 85) 25

Prague Archbishop Protests Religious Policy
(Frantisek Tomas; Vatican City International Service, 19 Dec 85) 28

Sentencing of Juvenile for Murder, Other Crimes Explained
(Prague Domestic Service, 17 Dec 85) 31

Strougal Presents Awards to Acrobats, Speaks
(Prague Domestic Service, 11 Dec 85) 33

Daily on Trial of Currency, Silver Speculators
(PRAVDA, 27 Nov 85) 34

Daily on Albania's Increasing 'Realism'
(MLADA FRONTA, 29 Nov 85) 36

Briefs
Joint USSR Gas Projects 37

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

FRG Weekly Assesses Possible Honecker Visit
(DER SPIEGEL, No 48, 25 Nov 85) 38

POLAND

Urban on Detentions, U.S. Anti-Polish Propaganda, Polonia Firms
(Jerzy Urban; RZECZPOSPOLITA, 25 Nov 85) 41

Miodowicz on OPZZ Achievements, Difficulties
(Alfred Miodowicz Interview; ZYCIE WARSZAWY, 18 Nov 85) 44

Siwak Explains Complaints, Grievances Procedure
(Bydgoszcz Domestic Service, 13 Nov 85) 46

Party Organ Comments on Waste in Tarnow
(Jolanta Zajac; TRYBUNA LUDU, 18 Nov 85) 48

Daily Views Teaching of Recent Polish History
(Ewa Klosiewicz; TRYBUNA LUDU, 19 Nov 85) 50

PZPR Control Committee Plenum Held
(Warsaw Television Service, 23 Nov 85) 53

Unsatisfactory Party Work in Arts Noted
(Warsaw Domestic Service, 28 Nov 85) 54

Messner, Porebski at Science Exhibit Opening
(Warsaw Television Service, 9 Dec 85) 55

Accord With Ethiopian Party Signed
(Warsaw Domestic Service, 11 Dec 85) 56

Messner's Miners Day Speech
(Zbigniew Messner; Warsaw Television Service, 3 Dec 85) 57

Czyrek Opens Party Ideological Conference
(Jozef Czyrek; TRYBUNA LUDU, 28 Nov 85) 61

Bednarski Reports to Ideological Conference
(Henryk Bednarski; TRYBUNA LUDU, 28 Nov 85) 63

Orzechowski Discusses Party Program
(Marian Orzechowski; TRYBUNA LUDU, 28 Nov 85) 65

General Views Security at Party Conference
(Jozef Baryla; ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI, 30 Nov-1 Dec 85) 67

Ideological Conference Summations
(Jozef Czyrek; TRYBUNA LUDU, 29 Nov 85) 69

PZPR Control Commission on Cadre, Discipline
(TRYBUNA LUDU, 31 Oct-3 Nov 85) 72

Kalkus Views Worker Stand on Party Measures
(Stanislaw Kalkus Interview; ZYCIE PARTII, 6 Nov 85) 74

Czyrek on Socialist Peace Efforts
(Jozef Czyrek; NOWE DROGI, No 11, 12 Nov 85) 78

Szczecin Workers Mark 1970 'Tragic Events' Anniversary
(Teodor Baranowski; Warsaw Domestic Service,
17 Dec 85) 83

PZPR Ideological Commission Meeting
(Lech Winiarski; TRYBUNA LUDU, 13 Nov 85) 84

Briefs

Light Industry Minister in UK 86
Barcikowski Receives Ex-Servicemen 86
SD Delegation in Berlin 86
Szczecin Savings 86
Non-Food Items Sales Growth 87
PZPR's Wozniak at Cooperatives' Congress 87
Crime Decrease 87
Mokrzyszczak at Szczecin PZPR Session 87
Jaruzelski Meets Political Sciences Society Chairman 87
Szczecin Trade Union Statistics 88
Czyrek Addresses Party Lecturers 88
Barcikowski at Tuchola Housing Conference 88

YUGOSLAVIA

Croatian Judge Discusses Political Crime
(Zorica Nikolic; DANAS, 5 Nov 85) 89

Republics Vary in Prosecution of Verbal Crimes
(Djuro Zagorac; DANAS, 5 Nov 85) 95

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

BULGARIA

Summaries of Medical Research Into Environmental Concerns
(HIGIENA I ZDRAVEOPAZVANE, No 4, 1985) 98

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Chemical Industry: Major Combines Describe Production Lines
(Hans Herbert Goetz; FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG, 30 Aug 85) 102

Basic Chemicals Industry: Full Capacity Efficiently Achieved
(Wolfgang Kelm, Joachim Kund; CHEMISCHE TECHNIK, No 9, Sep 85) 105

HUNGARY

Journal Articles Enumerated
(MAGYAR ELEKTRONIKA, No 2, 1985) 116

Hungarian Rapid Fourier Analyzer
(Gabor Rajkai; MAGYAR ELEKTRONIKA, No 2, 1985) 119

Programmable Attenuators
(Istvan Haraszti, Gyorgy Sasdi; MAGYAR ELEKTRONIKA, No 2, 1985) 120

U 400 EBM 8 Bit Parallel Multiplier
(Tibor Tuzson, Janos Erdelyi; MAGYAR ELEKTRONIKA, No 2, 1985) 124

SOCIOLOGY

YUGOSLAVIA

Sociological Background of Nationalist Events in Split
(Viktor Meier; FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE, 26 Nov 85) 126

JPRS-EER-86-006

16 January 1986

EAST EUROPE REPORT

CONTENTS

AGRICULTURE

BULGARIA

Fall Crops Endangered by Drought; Irrigation Urged
(KOOPERATIVNO SELO, 1 Nov 85).............................. 1

Fall Irrigation Needs Outlined 1
Report From Silistra 1
Irrigation Continues 2
Difficulties Outlined 2
Dealing With Weather 3
Alarming Situation for Potatoes 4

ECONOMY

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Pricing Policy for Next Five-Year Plan Discussed
(Vlastimil Bouda; HOSPODARSKE NOVINY, No 38, 1985)....... 5

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

FRG Document Studies GDR Revaluation of Fixed Assets
(Kurt Erdmann; FS ANALYSEN, No 4, 1984).................. 15

HUNGARY

Finance Official on Plans for Personal Income Tax
(Laszlo Bekesi Interview; FIGYELO, No 45, 7 Nov 85)...... 59

Consequences of No Income Tax Noted
(FIGYELO, No 45, 7 Nov 85).............................. 64

Export of Roller Bearings To Increase
(Istvan Garamvolgyi; FIGYELO, No 45, 7 Nov 85)........... 66

POLAND

Workers Polled on Labor Productivity
(Krystyna Sonntag; ZYCIE WARSZAWY, 30 Oct 85)............ 69

Case Study on Worker Partnerships Explored
(Krystyna Gosiorowska; ZYCIE WARSZAWY, 30 Oct 85)........ 72

MILITARY

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Basic Paratroop Equipment Described
(Spickereit; AR-ARMEERUNDSCHAU, No 10, Oct 85)........... 76

POLITICS

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Patriotism Equated With Revolutionary Zeal
(RUDE PRAVO, 28 Sep 85).................................. 78

Good Nutrition Not Always Available
(HALO SOBOTA, 28 Sep 85)................................. 81

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

SED Organ Details, Interprets Berlin's 750 Year History
(Ernst Diehl; NEUES DEUTSCHLAND, 14-15 Dec 85)........... 83

POLAND

Walesa Says Government Will Negotiate Eventually
(Lech Walesa Interview; JOURNAL DE GENEVE, 2-3 Nov 85)... 124

Readers React to Gorbachev's TIME Interview
(TRYBUNA LUDU, 6-8 Sep 85)............................... 128

Reader Praises Gorbachev, by Zbigniew Spychala 128
USSR Viewed as Major Peacekeeper, by Krystyna Krzeminska 129

Reader Bemoans Caliber of Pre-10th Congress Debate
(Jerzy Jagielski; NOWE DROGI, No 10, Oct 85)............. 131

PRON Forum on Catholic Socio-Political Responsibility
(ZYCIE WARSZAWY, 5 Sep 85)................................ 134

Two Views of PRON Discussion Meeting
(ZYCIE WARSZAWY, 2 Oct 85; RZECZPOSPOLITA, 2 Oct 85)..... 135

Social Survey Quoted by Gebethner 135
Citizen's Relationship to State, System 136

Highlights From 'DZIENNIK USTAW'
(RZECZPOSPOLITA, 21 Oct 85).............................. 137

Trade Activities Noted
(ZYCIE WARSZAWY, 7 Oct 85; TRYBUNA LUDU, 7 Oct 85)....... 138

Gdansk Area Unionists Meet 138
Unionists' Three-Year Plan Discussed 138
OPZZ Chapters Oppose Union Federation, by Jaroslaw Karczewski 139

First Political Poster Symposium Focuses on Nuclear Issues
(TRYBUNA LUDU, 15 Oct 85)................................ 141

School's Ideological Role Noted by Bloc Education Ministers
(RZECZPOSPOLITA, 24 Oct 85).............................. 142

Student Socio-Political Awareness
(Adam Pawlak; NOWE DROGI, Oct 85)........................ 143

Student Organizations, Affiliations Highlighted
(Antoni Dragan; NOWE DROGI, No 10, Oct 85)............... 145

Appearance of Warsaw's Victory Square Criticized
(Pawel Wojcik; ITD, 1 Sep 85)............................ 150

Leftist Intellectuals Rebuked
(Piotr Gadzinowski; ITD, 1 Sep 85)....................... 151

OPZZ Invites WFTU Leadership for Visit
(ZYCIE WARSZAWY, 3 Sep 85)................................ 152

Provincial PZPR Plenum in Bydgoszcz
(RZECZPOSPOLITA, 5 Sep 85)................................ 153

Briefs

Church Construction vs Public Services 154
Media Style Criticized 154
Sejm Delegates Contact With Voters 154
Politics and Culture 155
Qualification of 'Authorities' Questioned 155
Today's Workers Lack Enthusiasm 155

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

POLAND

PZPR Counts on Political Support of S & T Associations
(Jacek Raciborski; NOWE DROGI, No 10, Oct 85)............ 156

JPRS-EER-86-007

17 January 1986

EAST EUROPE REPORT

CONTENTS

AGRICULTURE

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Officials Claim Farm Price Reform Promotes Wise Resource Use
(Siegfried Doehler, Erhard Gerstenberg; DEUTSCHE BAUERNZEITUNG, No 34, 23 Aug 85) 1

LPG Managers Rely on Aerial Photography for Crop Assessment
(Heiner Grienitz; BAUERN-ECHO, 17-18 Aug 85) 5

New Students, New Curricula Characterize Agricultural Field
(BAUERN-ECHO, 26 Jul 85) 7

Farm Machinery Maintenance Prevents Fires at Harvest Time
(Andreas Klug; SCHWERINER VOLKSZEITUNG, 16 Aug 85) 8

ECONOMY

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Official Stresses Key Role of Microelectronics in Industry
(Felix Meier Interview; STANDARDISIERUNG UND QUALITAET, No 3, Apr 85) 10

Product Lines Employ Indigenous Silicates, Fluorochemistry
(Werner Dietzel; STANDARDISIERUNG UND QUALITAET, No 3, Apr 85) 14

Improved Product Quality Achieved Through Increased Refining
(Manfred Kraft, Udo Ludwig; WIRTSCHAFTSWISSENSCHAFT, No 6, Jun 85) 17

Sulfur Dioxide, Nitrogen Oxide Emissions Studied in Detail
(FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG, 5 Sep 85; DIW WOCHENBERICHT, No 30, 25 Jul 85) 34

Limited Emissions Control 34
Responsible Sectors Identified 35

Researchers Note Need for Improved Outer Wall Construction
(Herrmann Ruehle, Joerg Blobelt; BAUZEITUNG, No 7, Jul 85) 52

Measures Recommended for Improved Use of Building Materials
(Alfred Bernt; BAUZEITUNG, No 7, Jul 85) 60

Outer Wall Thermal Retention Increased Through Air-Pockets
(Peter Bauer; BAUZEITUNG, No 7, Jul 85) 65

Refining of Raw Materials, Lignite Present Economic Problems
(Gerd Schirmer; WIRTSCHAFTSWISSENSCHAFT, No 6, Jun 85) 71

POLAND

Readers Protest Higher Car Tariffs
(Stanislaw Tuzynski, Andrzej Ziemilski; POLITYKA, No 35, 31 Aug 85) 80

Planning Commission Reviews Machine Tool Industry
(RZECZPOSPOLITA, 4 Sep 85) 82

Polish-USSR Chemical Industry Agreements
(RZECZPOSPOLITA, 12 Sep 85) 84

Trade Deals at Mining, Metallurgy Fair
(Marian Twarog; RZECZPOSPOLITA, 5 Sep 85) 85

Serious Shortage of Cement Supply
(ZYCIE GOSPODARCZE, No 35, 1 Sep 85) 87

Factors Impeding Coal Production
(RZECZPOSPOLITA, 11 Sep 85) 89

Briefs
Stargard-Gdansk Rail Electrification 90
Polish-Libyan Trade Talks 90

ROMANIA

New Sources of Raw Material for Aircraft Plywood
(Rodica Sfaca, D. Marinescu; INDUSTRIA LEMNULUI, No 3, Aug 85) 91

MILITARY

POLAND

Compulsory Military Service Regulations Reviewed
(ZOLNIERZ POLSKI, No 40, 6 Oct 85) 100

POLITICS

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Prospects for Human Rights Evaluated
(PROFIL, 28 Oct 85) 104

Muted Opposition, by Hermann Dworczak 104
Interview With Human Rights Advocate, Ladislav Hejdanek Interview 107

HUNGARY

Party Efficacy, Discipline Seen Wanting
(Jozsef Szetei; PARTELET, No 8/9, 1985) 110

POLAND

Election Procedures Clarified
(ZYCIE WARSZAWY, 8 Oct 85; RZECZPOSPOLITA, 8, 9 Oct 85) 116

Vote Count, Results Described 116
Validity of Votes Described 119
Recall Procedure Noted 120
Socio-Political Breakdown of Candidates 121

Osmanczyk Recalls Sejm Career, Urges Toleration of Opposition
(Edward J. Osmanczyk Interview; ODRA, No 9, Sep 85) 123

Follow-Up on Intelligentsia Role in PZPR, Society
(TRYBUNA LUDU, 2 Aug 85) 130

In Defense of Orthodox Theories of Socialist State
(Boguslaw Ponikowski; NOWE DROGI, No 7, Jul 85) 132

Fear of Punishment Will Not Stop Crime
(POLITYKA, 17 Aug 85) 136

YUGOSLAVIA

Reasons for Low Unemployment in Slovenia Examined
(Andrija Vlahovic Interview; VJESNIK, 12 Oct 85) 137

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Question of R&D Flexibility in CEMA Context Evaluated
(Mirko Misik; HOSPODARSKE NOVINY, No 42, 1985) 142

POLAND

Research Contributions in Astronomy, Satellite Remote Sensing
(ASTRONAUTYKA, No 4, Apr 85) 152

Research on Fire-Resistant Plastic Molding Compounds
(Wieslaw Nowaczek, Waclaw Krolikowski; CHEMIK, No 8, Aug 85) 155

SOCIOLOGY

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Western Ways Compared With CSSR Socialism
(Petr Stejskal; TRIBUNA, 20 Nov 85) 157

Dogmatism Criticized for Being Abstract
(TRIBUNA, 27 Nov 85) 160

Experiment With Ecology in Education
(Rudolf Koucky Interview; RUDE PRAVO, 2 Oct 85) 162

POLAND

Youth, Academic Affairs Featured
(Various sources, various dates) 164

- Rectors on New Higher Education Law, by Andrzej Skrzypczak 164
- New Szczecin University Described, Kazimierz Jaskot Interview 165
- Youth Plenum's Critical Self-Analysis 167
- Rectors of Art Schools Meet 168
- Meeting of Technical School Rectors 168
- Academies' Rectors Discuss Changes 168
- Proposed Ruling on Youth in Civic Affairs 169
- Amended Student Self-Management Law Noted, by Tadeusz Belerski 171
- Army Medical Academy Opens New Year 172
- PRON Hosts IX Forum of Young Generation 172

JPRS-EER-86-008

21 January 1986

EAST EUROPE REPORT

CONTENTS

ECONOMY

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Costs of Environmental Upgrading Examined
(Alena Cerna; HOSPODARSKE NOVINY, No 43, 1985) 1

HUNGARY

Official Discusses Interest Rate on Deposit Accounts
(Judit Misley Interview; OTLET, No 47, 21 Nov 85) 5

Enterprise Work Associations Authorized in Coal Mining
(Istvan Safran, Judit Kozma; NEPSZABADSAG, 23 Nov 85) 8

POLAND

Jaruzelski Meets With PTE Leaders, Discusses Economic Reform
(PAP, 15 Dec 85) 13

MILITARY

POLAND

Concept, Organization of Civil Defense Reviewed
(Zbiegniew Konieczny; PRZEGLAD OBRONY CYWILNEJ, No 6,
Jun 85) 14

POLITICS

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Finance Minister Explains 1986 Budget To Joint Assembly
(Prague Domestic Service, 9 Dec 85) 17

Leaders Attend Joint Assembly Debate on 1986 Budget
(Prague Domestic Service, 10 Dec 85) 19

Arrests of CSSR Religious Activists Described
(Waltraud Baryli; LE MONDE, 21 Dec 85) 20

Briefs

Trade Union Council Resolution 22
Two Earth Tremors 22
Talks With FRG 22

HUNGARY

Negative Demographic Trends in Europe Examined
(MAGYAR HIRLAP, 12 Oct 85) 23

General Situation, Hungary, Peter Jozan Interview 23
Situation in Socialist Countries 26
Historical Background 28

POLAND

Party Activities, Plenum Sessions
(Various sources, various dates) 30

PZPR Activities Calendar 10-27 Oct 85 30
Gorzow PZPR Plenum on Elections, Market 36
Opole PZPR Plenum on Cultural Issues, by Tadeusz Bednarczuk, et al. 37
Gdansk PZPR Plenum Debates Activism Role, by Zbigniew Wrobel 39
PZPR KC Commissions Meet 40
ZSL Executive Committee Presidium 41
SD CC Presidium 42

ROMANIA

President Ceausescu's Message to FAO Reported
(AGERPRES, 14 Nov 85) 43

Delegate Addresses UN Committee on Information
(AGERPRES, 25 Nov 85) 45

Festive Meeting Marks UN Human Rights Day
(AGERPRES, 10 Dec 85) 46

Day of Solidarity With Palestinian People Marked
(AGERPRES, 29 Nov 85) 47

RCP Message to Angolan MPLA Labor Party Congress
(AGERPRES, 5 Dec 85) 49

Austrian Foreign Minister Interviewed on Visit to Romania (Leopold Gratz Interview; Vienna Television Service, 3 Dec 85) 51

Mrs Ceausescu Meets European Academy Officials (AGERPRES, 3 Dec 85) 53

Press on 67th Anniversary of 'Unitary National State' (Various sources, various dates) 54

Press Marks Friedrich Engel's 165th Birthday (AGERPRES; 28 Nov 85) 55

Working People's General Assemblies To Open (AGERPRES, 17 Oct 85) 57

Briefs

Message to PDR of Yemen 59
Message to Angolan President 59
Delegation Has Talks in Zimbabwe 60
Minister Meets Oman Sultan 60
Banc Receives Ethiopian Delegation 60
Coman Meets Japanese Miyamoto 60
Vaduva Meets Danish Minister 61
Message to JCP Leaders 61
Vaduva Meets Danish Queen 61
Radulescu Meets Zaire President 62
Hu Thanks Ceausescu for Congratulations 62
Constantinescu Meets Jordanian Crown Prince 62
Solidarity With Palestinian People 63
Cazan Meets Gabonese President 63
SCINTEIA Delegation in Beijing 63
Gere Meets Israel's President 63
Moroccan Premier Receives Bulucea 64
Cuban Embassy Reception 64

YUGOSLAVIA

Republic-Wide Discussion of LCY Structure, Membership Decline (Jovan Pjevic, et al.; BORBA, 23-24 Nov 85) 65

LCY CC Stands on Party Class Structure, Cadre Policy (BORBA, 25 Nov 85) 74

Vuskovic Study of LCY Ethnic Structure (Jelena Lovric; DANAS, 10 Dec 85) 88

Bilic Discusses Economic, Party Problems (TANJUG Domestic Service, 24 Dec 85) 99

TANJUG: LCY, SAWPY Committees Discuss Media (TANJUG Domestic Service, 9 Dec 85) 101

New Party History Said To Be More Candid
(Zeljko Kruselj; DANAS, 5 Nov 85) 104

Current Anti-Tito, Anti-AVNOJ Topics Said To Exceed Limits
(Gojko Marinkovic; DANAS, 5 Nov 85) 109

Vojvodina Historians View Historically Inaccurate Writings
(TANJUG Domestic Service, 20 Dec 85) 112

Three Charged With Hostile Activity in Ogulin
(TANJUG Domestic Service, 10 Dec 85) 114

Pristina LC Presidium Views Situation in Kosovo
(Pristina Domestic Service, 12 Dec 85).................. 116

Belgrade Professor Discusses Study on Kosovo Separatism
(Ilija Vukovic Interview; INTERVJU, 8 Nov 85) 118

Slovenian Sociologist Rus Discusses Abuse of Nationalism
(Veljko Rus Interview; DANAS, 19 Nov 85) 128

Motivations of Wartime Oppositionists Explored
(Milija Stanisic Interview; NEDELJNE INFORMATIVNE NOVINE, 24 Nov 85) 134

SOCIOLOGY

YUGOSLAVIA

Split Party Veteran Explains LC Failures Among Youth
(Vicko Krstulovic Interview; DANAS, 12 Nov 85) 140

Serbian Official Discusses Nationalism, Statism
(Zarko Papic Interview; DANAS, 12 Nov 85) 146

Psychiatrist Blames Ideology for Decline of Moral Values
(Jovan Raskovic Interview; INTERVJU, 8 Nov 85) 152

JPRS-EER-86-009

23 January 1986

EAST EUROPE REPORT

CONTENTS

ECONOMY

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Bratislava Reports on 5-Year Plan Progress
(Bratislava Domestic Service, 13 Dec 85)........ 1

Government, Trade Union Principles on Plan Participation
(RUDE PRAVO, 29 Nov 85)........ 3

Briefs
- Jakes Tours Ostrava Steel Plant 13
- Li Peng Views Nuclear Power Plants 13
- Ship for USSR 13

HUNGARY

Budapest Industrial Development Policy Reviewed
(Zoltan Koteles Interview; MAGYAR HIRLAP, 7 Nov 85)....... 14

Economist on Need To Reconcile Business, Labor Interests
(Tamas Sarkozy Interview; FIGYELO, No 46, 14 Nov 85)...... 19

Energy Restriction May Affect Population in Crisis Situation
(Sandor Komaromi Interview; HETI VILAGGAZDASAG, No 46, 16 Nov 85)........ 26

Bureaucracy Thwarts Rehabilitation of Ganz-MAVAG
(Galina Lamberger; FIGYELO, No 44, 31 Oct 85)........ 30

Ganz-MAVAG Must Learn To Cope
(Adam Juhasz, Peter Havas Interview; FIGYELO, No 44, 31 Oct 85)........ 34

POLITICS

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Prospects of Romanian Cooperation With CSSR
(AGERPRES, 14 Dec 85).................................... 45

Speeches Exchanged at Bucharest Luncheon for Jaruzelski
(SCINTEIA, 23 Nov 85).................................... 48

Jaruzelski Toast, by Wojciech Jaruzelski 48
Ceausescu Toasts Jaruzelski, by Nicolae Ceausescu 49

Romanian, Bulgarian Youth Meeting Held
(AGERPRES, 16-18 Dec 85)................................. 51

Nicu Ceausescu Meets Bulgarian Delegation 51
Bobu Receives Bulgarian Delegation 51
Nicu Ceausescu Addresses Rally 52
Youth Meeting Concludes 53

Briefs

Ceausescu Message to Zarkovic 54
Ceausescu Message to Vlajkovic 54
Giosan, Vaduva Greet SFRY Counterparts 54
Romanian-GDR Scientific Cooperation Plan 55
Jaruzelski Thanks Ceausescu 55
Ramiz Alia's Thank-You Message 55
Ceausescu Meets Youth Officials 56
Constantin Receives CSSR Minister 56
Bucharest Hosts Danubian Conference 56

POLAND

Sejm Address by Deputy Ryszard Bender
(Ryszard Bender; DIARIUSZ SEJMOWY, 27 Nov 85)............. 57

Messner Visit to Moscow Reported
(RZECZPOSPOLITA, 18 Dec 85).............................. 63

Foreign Minister Orzechowski Visits Moscow
(RZECZPOSPOLITA, 6 Dec 85)............................... 65

Orzechowski Concludes Finnish Visit
(RZECZPOSPOLITA, 11 Dec 85).............................. 66

Kozakiewicz Sees PRON Waning
(Mikolai Kozakiewicz Interview; ZYCIE WARSZAWY,
27 Nov 85)... 69

PRON Defended in Interview
(Jerzy Ozdowski Interview; ZYCIE WARSZAWY, 4 Dec 85)...... 73

Miodowicz on OPZZ at First Anniversary
(Alfred Miodowicz Interview; ZYCIE WARSZAWY, 18 Nov 85)... 77

Second National Ideological Conference Begins
(TRYBUNA LUDU, 27 Nov 85)................................... 81

Ideological Conference Reports
(RZECZPOSPOLITA, 28-29 Nov 85)............................. 83

Columnist Blasts Attacks on Private Housing Initiatives
(VETO, 3 Nov 85).. 86

Columnist Bemoans State of Historical Research
(Jerzy Topolski; POLITYKA, 7 Dec 85)....................... 89

Walesa Attacked for Border Statement
(RZECZPOSPOLITA, 13 Dec 85)................................ 95

Urban Defends Higher Education Personnel Changes
(Jerzy Urban; RZECZPOSPOLITA, 11 Dec 85).................. 96

New Head of Physical Culture, Tourism
(RZECZPOSPOLITA, 18 Dec 85)................................ 100

ROMANIA

Romanian Journal Attacks Bulgarian 'Distortion of History'
(Viorica Moisuc, Cristian Popisteanu; MAGAZIN ISTORIC, Dec 85).. 101

Decree on Passports Amended, Supplemented
(BULETINUL OFICIAL, Part I, No 66, 7 Dec 85).............. 110

Decree on Air Routes, Airports Amended
(BULETINUL OFICIAL, Part I, No 68, 16 Dec 85)............. 111

Briefs
- Official Appointments 112
- Presidential Appointments 112
- Foreign Trade Personnel Changes 112

YUGOSLAVIA

Reader Opposes Extended Terms for LCY Offices
(Enver Redzic; NEDELJNE INFORMATIVNE NOVINE, 1 Dec 85).... 113

JPRS-EER-86-010

24 January 1986

EAST EUROPE REPORT

CONTENTS

AGRICULTURE

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Current 5-Year Plan Progress Report for CEMA Agriculture (Ngok Bin, Petr Ivashov; INTERNATIONALE ZEITSCHRIFT DER LANDWIRTSCHAFT, No 6, 1985)..................................... 1

ECONOMY

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

CEMA Civil Air Transport Pilot Training School Described (Dmitri Zassorov; VOLKSARMEE, No 47, 1985)................ 12

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Former Czech Economist Evaluates CSSR System (Jiri Kosta; OSTEUROPA, No 11, 1985)...................... 14

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

University Researh Integration Into Industry Viewed (Michael Goerig; DAS HOCHSCHULWESEN, Vol 33, No 10, Oct 85).. 30

Economic Strategy, Achievements Synopsized (Gerd Friedrich; IPW-FORSCHUNGSHEFTE, Vol 20, No 4, 1985). 40

Nuclear Power Plant Residual Heat Converted for Domestic Use (ENERGIETECHNIK, Vol 35, No 6, Jun 85).................... 51

  Thermal Energy for Greifswald, by Reiner Lehmann, Alexander Schoenherr 51
  Socio-Economic Aspects Viewed, by Dieter Hermann 57

POLAND

Baka on ECONOMIC REFORM Biweekly Farewell Issue
(Wladyslaw Baka; RZECZPOSPOLITA, 5 Dec 85)................ 64

MILITARY

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

New Soldiers' Decorations, Merit Badges Displayed
(VOLKSARMEE, No 50, 1985)................................ 65

POLITICS

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

FRG Weekly Assesses Politburo Changes
(Joachim Nawrocki; DIE ZEIT, 6 Dec 85)................... 71

HUNGARY

Cultural Forum: Unofficial Meetings, Final Evaluation
(MAGYAR NEMZET, 24 Oct 85; NEPSZABADSAG, 25 Nov 85)....... 77

Official Stand on Unofficial Cultural Events 77
Final Evaluation of Forum Impact, by Ervin Gyertyan 78

POLAND

Socialist Education Ministers Meet in Krakow
(TRYBUNA LUDU, 19 Nov 85)................................ 80

Socialist Education Minister End Meeting
(Bohdana Gajdeczkowa; TRYBUNA LUDU, 22 Nov 85)............ 82

POLITYKA Editor Views Party Program
(Jan Bijak; POLITYKA, 7 Dec 85).......................... 83

POLITYKA Views Jaruzelski, Messner Governments
(Marek Henzler; POLITYKA, 7 Dec 85)...................... 86

Urban on Priest Sentencing, Debt Repayments
(RZECZPOSPOLITA, 9 Dec 85)............................... 89

16th Party Plenum Resolutions Recalled
(Jerzy Romanik; Warsaw Television Service, 10 Dec 85)..... 91

Jaruzelski To Meet Jewish Leader
(various sources, 11, 12 Dec 85)........................... 92

Leader's Talks With Jaruzelski 92
World Jewish Congress Delegation 93
Delegation at Warsaw Ghetto Monument 93
Rumor Denied on Soviet Jews Exit 93

Official Views Role of Public Polls
(TRYBUNA LUDU, 11 Dec 85).................................. 95

Kiszczak on Anti-Crime Measures
(Czeslaw Kiszczak Interview; TRYBUNA LUDU, 12 Dec 85)..... 97

Council of State Meeting
(TRYBUNA LUDU, 13 Dec 85).................................. 100

TRYBUNA LUDU on Martial Law Anniversary
(TRYBUNA LUDU, 13 Dec 85).................................. 102

Urban, Gornicki at 10 Dec 85 Press Conference
(RZECZPOSPOLITA, 16 Dec 85)................................ 105

Government Committee Discusses Criminality
(Warsaw Television Service, 23 Dec 85).................... 109

Urban on Walesa, University 'Purges,' Labor Issues
(Jerzy Urban; RZECZPOSPOLITA, 23 Dec 85).................. 110

Grzyb Addresses Central Committee
(Zofia Grzyb; Warsaw Domestic Service, 20 Dec 85)......... 113

Miodowicz Addresses 23d CC Plenum
(Alfred Miodowicz; TRYBUNA LUDU, 21-22 Dec 85)............ 120

Mokrzyszczak Speech at 23d PZPR CC Plenum
(Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak; Warsaw Domestic Service,
21 Dec 85)... 123

Briefs

OPZZ Opposed To Working-Time Decree 128
'Social Justice' Complaints Investigated 128

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Digital Processing of Radar Signals Detailed
(J. Schuster, R. Roemer; MILITAERTECHNIK, No 4, 1985)..... 129

JPRS-EER-86-011

27 January 1986

EAST EUROPE REPORT

CONTENTS

AGRICULTURE

POLAND

Briefs

Malinowski on Farming Profitability 1
State Obligations to Farmer 1

ECONOMY

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Participation in CEMA Integration
(Milos Prochazka; HOSPODARSKE NOVINY, No 33, 1985)......... 2

CEMA Light Industry Cooperation
(RZECZPOSPOLITA, 23 Oct 85)................................ 9

BULGARIA

Public Transportation in Sofia Needs Expansion, Modernization
(Tanya Chervenkova; VECHERNI NOVINI, 3 Nov 85)............. 11

Difficulties in Power Supply Anticipated
(Dimitur Sokolov; NARODNI SUVETI, No 9, 1985).............. 15

HUNGARY

Changes in Wealth Distribution Proposed
(Gyorgy Szepesi; TARSADALMI SZEMLE, No 8/9, 1985).......... 19

Marothy Presents Views on 7th Five-Year Plan
(Laszlo Marothy; KOZGAZDASAGI SZEMLE, No 9, Sep 85)........ 33

Hoos Speaks for Planning Office on 7th Five-Year Plan
(Janos Hoos; KOZGAZDASAGI SZEMLE, No 9, Sep 85)............ 44

Beck Presents Plan Views of Chamber of Commerce
(Tamas Beck; KOZGAZDASAGI SZEMLE, No 9, Sep 85)............ 54

Financial, Political Aspects of Danube Project Discussed
(Peter Havas; MAGYAR HIRLAP, 7 Nov 85)..................... 63

POLAND

Commentary on Changes in Soviet Economic Program
(Gennadi Pisarevski; TRYBUNA LUDU, 29 Oct 85).............. 66

New Trade Picture With USSR in 5-Year Plan
(Henryk Chadzynski; ZYCIE WARSZAWY, 23 Oct 85)............. 69

Plan for Structural Changes in Economy Sharply Critiqued
(PRZEGLAD TECHNICZNY, No 42, 20 Oct 85).................... 72

Polish Economic Society Discusses Reform Problems, Needs
(ZYCIE WARSZAWY, 26-27 Oct 85)............................. 75

New Income Tax Plans Described
(RZECZPOSPOLITA, 30 Oct 85)................................ 78

Projected Increase in Produce Export to USSR
(RZECZPOSPOLITA, 15 Oct 85)................................ 81

Food, Consumer Goods Trade With USSR To Increase
(Henryk Chadzynski; ZYCIE WARSZAWY, 29 Oct 85)............. 82

Polish-Soviet Cooperation in Crane-Building
(J. Dembinski; RZECZPOSPOLITA, 21 Oct 85).................. 85

Expanded Port Activity Near Szczecin
(ZYCIE WARSZAWY, 21 Oct 85)................................ 87

Ports Readied for Winter
(ZYCIE WARSZAWY, 18 Oct 85)................................ 88

Maritime Commission Meets in Gdansk
(Urszula Roznowska; TRYBUNA LUDU, 25-27 Oct 85)............ 90

Financial Losses Due to Port Conditions 90
Recommendations Made To Improve Efficiency 91

Briefs
Freight Cars to USSR 93
Increased Trade With USSR 93

MILITARY

POLAND

Experiments on Rabbits With Toxic Warfare Agents
(Tadeusz Przystasz, Leszek Gburzynski; LEKARZ WOJSKOWY, No 5-6, May-Jun 85).. 94

POLITICS

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Contradictions as Part of Socialist Dialectics
(Michal Suchy; PRAVDA, 19 Nov 85)......................... 102

HUNGARY

Propaganda's Manipulation of Emotions Outlined
(Ilona Takacs; PROPAGANDISTA, No 4, 1985)................. 105

'Contributions' to Council Developments Controversial
(Endre Varkonyi; MAGYARORSZAG, No 38, 22 Sep 85).......... 111

POLAND

Commentary on CPSU Leading Role; New Statute
(Marek Pogodowski; RZECZPOSPOLITA, 4 Nov 85).............. 115

Glemp Discusses Popieluszko, Polish Bishops
(POLITYKA, 7 Dec 85)...................................... 117

Pupils Berate School, Politics, Hail Religion
(Anna Drobinska; RZECZYWISTOSC, 1 Dec 85)................. 119

New Miners Union Federation
(RZECZPOSPOLITA, 7 Nov 85)................................ 124

Briefs
Confidence Necessary, Says Economist 125
Education Lacks Challenges 125
Workers Favor Government Truthfulness 125
Party Popular Image 125

Union 'Business' Earns Profits 126
Kiszczak Supports Victims Aid Fund 126
OPZZ's Sejm Role Important 127
Ochab True to Old Line Politics 127
Hungarian Audit Official Visits 127
GDR Inspectors Delegation 127
Gornicki Visits China 127
Czech-Polish Statistical Talks 128
National Trade Union Seminar 128
Czyrek RUDE PRAVO Interview 128
Rakowski at Regional Meeting 128
Koszalin Priest Decorated 128

SOCIOLOGY

BULGARIA

Social Consequences of Construction Policy Discussed
(Emi Barukh; NARODNA KULTURA, 18 Oct 85).................. 129

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Placement of Graduates Still Unsatisfactory
(Editorial; RUDE PRAVO, 5 Nov 85)......................... 134

POLAND

Student Self-Government Laws
(DZIENNIK USTAW, No 230, 15 Oct 85)....................... 137

University Organizations Registration Rules
(DZIENNIK USTAW, No 231, 15 Oct 85)....................... 139

Radio, TV Registration
(DZIENNIK USTAW, No 236, 15 Oct 85)....................... 142

Student, Censor Role in Cabarets Examined
(Krzysztof Jaroszynski Interview; PRZEGLAD TYGODNIOWY,
8 Sep 85)... 144

Briefs
Cultural Propaganda Meeting 147
New University Opens 147

YUGOSLAVIA

Intellectuals Defend Albanian Culture in Kosovo
(Viktor Meier; FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE, 23 Nov 85).......... 148

Western Comment on Albanian Cultural Identity in Kosovo
(Viktor Meier; FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE, 23 Nov 85).......... 151

JPRS-EER-86-012

28 January 1986

EAST EUROPE REPORT

CONTENTS

AGRICULTURE

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Romania's Vaduva Addresses Balkan Agricultural Meeting (AGRICULTURA SOCIALISTA, 3 Oct 85) 1

ECONOMY

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Transportation Developments in Eighth 5-Year Plan Outlined (DOPRAVA, No 2, 1985) 3

- Principal Goals of Transportation System, by Vladimir Blazek 3
- Development of Railroad Transportation, by Miloslav Skarka 8
- Development of Highways and Motorways, by Frantisek Stransky 19
- Main Tasks of Water Transportation, by Jozef Madaj 26
- Principal Tasks of Civil Aviation, by Jiri Nulicek 31

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Economic Management Under New Law Outlined (Sighart Loerler; NEUE JUSTIZ, No 11, Nov 85) 35

HUNGARY

Environmental Concerns in Southern Transdanubia (Istvan Safran; NEPSZABADSAG, 21 Nov 85) 43

Ties With International Economic Organizations Discussed
(Tibor Melega Interview; NEPSZABADSAG, 19 Oct 85).......... 47

POLAND

Changes in Operational Programs, Government Orders
(RZECZPOSPOLITA, 5 Sep 85).................................. 54

New Regulations on Government Orders 54
Official on Significance of New Regulations, by
Andrzej Podsiadko 65

YUGOSLAVIA

Yugoslav Construction Work in CEMA Countries
(PRIVREDNI PREGLED, 6 Dec 85)............................... 69

Problems, Status of Yugoslav Investment Projects Abroad
(PRIVREDNI PREGLED, 6 Dec 85)............................... 71

Problems in Yugoslav Construction Work in Algeria
(Radmila Jovanovic; PRIVREDNI PREGLED, 5 Dec 85)........... 76

Effects of Inflation on 'Average' Zagreb Family
(Bozica Brkan; VJESNIK, 1 Dec 85).......................... 78

FEC Vice Chairman Calls for End to Fragmentation
(Mijat Sukovic; NEDELJNE INFORMATIVNE NOVINE,
20, 27 Oct 85).. 85

MILITARY

HUNGARY

Problems in Recruiting Career Military Officers Discussed
(Illes; MAGYAR HIRLAP, 25 Oct 85).......................... 97

POLITICS

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Problems Cited in Inner-German Air Traffic Expansion
(Hans von Przychowski; DER TAGESSPIEGEL, 20 Oct 85)........ 99

HUNGARY

CC Secretary Horvath on New Local Councils' Tasks, Functions
(Istvan Horvath; NEPSZABADSAG, 19 Oct 85).................. 106

POLAND

Reportage on Party Affairs, Meetings
(Various sources, various dates)........................... 111

Commission Meetings Outlined 111
Provincial Committee Meeting in Nowy Sacz 112
Control Commissions Visit Army Regiment 112
ZSL Executive Committee Plenum 114
SD CC Presidium 115

Defense Committee Meetings
(Various sources, various dates)........................... 117

Gorzow Defense Committee 117
Zielona Gora Defense Committee 118
Czestochowa Defense Committee 118
Katowice Defense Committee 118
Szczecin, Torun Defense Committees 119
Elblag Defense Committee 119

ROMANIA

Illegal Transfer of Physicians in Training Criticized
(SCINTEIA, 3 Oct 85)....................................... 120

YUGOSLAVIA

LCY Idelogical Commission Discusses Anti-Tito Statements
(Djuro Zagorac; DANAS, 19 Nov 85).......................... 122

Cost, Drawbacks of Frequent 'Reforms' Analyzed
(Slaven Letica; DUGA, 19 Oct 85)........................... 125

Assembly Delegate Interviewed on Changes in Legal System
(Boro Petkovski Interview; ILUSTROVANA POLITIKA,
29 Oct 85)... 132

Serbs, Montenegrins in Kosovo Petition Presidencies
(BORBA, 4 Dec 85).. 137

Constitutional Court Discusses Right To Emigrate From Kosovo
(BORBA, 5 Dec 85).. 139

FRG Paper Views Poor Ethnic Relations in Kosovo
(Viktor Meier; FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE, 9 Dec 85)........... 141

Serbs of 'Kosovo-Metohija' Submit Petition on Grievances
(KNJIZEVNE NOVINE, 15 Dec 85).............................. 144

Serbian Academy Defends Itself Against Criticism
(Momcilo Djorgovic; DANAS, 19 Nov 85)...................... 148

Areas Specified Off-Limits to Foreigners
(SLUZBENI LIST SFRJ, No 46, 6 Sep 85)...................... 152

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

HUNGARY

Minister of Industry on Computerized Planning, Production
(SZAMITASTECHNIKA, Oct 85)................................. 153

'Echo' Speech Synthesizer, Speech Recognition
(Jozsef Fellegi; SZAMITASTECHNIKA, Oct 85)................. 155

National Technical Development Committee Names Competition Winners
(SZAMITASTECHNIKA, Oct 85)................................. 160

Specifications of Hungarian Modems
(SZAMITASTECHNIKA, Oct 85)................................. 162

Computer Chaos, Poor Service Noted
(Zoltan Tompe; FIGYELO, No 45, 7 Nov 85)................... 165

Briefs
Hungarian, French Financial Information Company 169
Interag Software Office 169
Ganz Instruments To Develop New Products 170
Microelectronics Enterprise Production 170

YUGOSLAVIA

Domestic Production of Uranium From Phosphoric Acid Discussed
(Radmila Jovanovic; PRIVREDNI PREGLED, 7-9 Dec 85)......... 171

SOCIOLOGY

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Romanian Refutes Hungarian Book Review on Treatment of Jews
(Oliver Lustig; ROMANIA LITERARA, 7 Nov 85)................ 174

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Struggle Against 'Survivals' of Past Urged
(Bohumil Nemec; ZIVOT STRANY, No 22, 1985)................ 179

Care for Aged Described
(Jana Casnochova; RUDE PRAVO, 27 Nov 85).................. 183

Concern for Clean Air Voiced
(TRIBUNA, 27 Nov 85)...................................... 185

HUNGARY

Changes in Student Aid Payments Prompt Anger, Confusion
(Aranka Rehak; MAGYAR HIRLAP, 5 Oct 85)................... 188

POLAND

Soviet-Polish Cultural, Educational Contacts Expanded
(Various sources, various dates).......................... 191

- Soviet Soldier-Writers Visit 191
- Contemporary Soviet Literature Discussed 191
- Education, Trade School Contacts Expand 192
- Soviet-Polish Women Lawyers Cooperate 192
- Warsaw Reunion of USSR School Graduates 192
- Soviet Higher Education Delegation Listed 193
- Messner Meets Soviet Education Delegation 194
- Soviet Soldier-Writers Continue Visit 194
- Reunion of Soviet School Graduates 195

Press Reports Soviet-Polish Contacts
(Various sources, various dates).......................... 196

- October Revolution Celebrated 196
- Friendship Societies in Warsaw 196
- Soviet Film Festival 197
- Friendship Train to Moscow 198
- Soviet Political Poster Exhibit 199
- Educators, Youth Press at Ideology Seminar 199

Briefs

Soviet Scientific Book Exhibit 201
Soviet-Polish Friendship in India 201
Soviet Books in Krakow 201
Bednarski Meets Soviet Friendship Society 201

JPRS-EER-86-013

29 January 1986

EAST EUROPE REPORT

CONTENTS

ECONOMY

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Coordination of Polish, Romanian 1986-90 Plans Reported
(TRYBUNA LUDU, 30 Nov, 1 Dec 85).......................... 1

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Enterprise Employees Sentenced for Economic 'Criminal Activity'
(Prague Domestic Service, 29 Dec 85)...................... 2

Briefs
Bank Official Jailed 3
CEMA Discusses Automobile Production 3
Computer Usage in Agriculture 3

POLAND

Messner Chairs Housing Body Meeting
(Warsaw Domestic Service, 16 Dec 85)...................... 4

Minister Meets UN, Finnish, Libyan Trade Representative
(RZECZPOSPOLITA, 22 Nov 85)............................... 5

Economic Figures for Oct 85 Reported
(TRYBUNA LUDU, 20 Nov 85)................................. 6

1986 Plan, Economic Problems Reviewed
(Jerzy Kleer; POLITYKA, 7 Dec 85)......................... 8

Economic Official Interviewed on IMF Membership
(Warsaw Domestic Service, 10 Dec 85)...................... 11

Planning Official on 'Economic Sovereignty'
(Stanislaw Dlugosz Interview; ZYCIE WARSZAWY, 12 Dec 85).. 12

Regional Functionaries Discuss Economy, Energy
(Andrzej Leszczynski; TRYBUNA LUDU, 12 Dec 85)............ 15

Planning Commission on Energy Prospects
(Tomasz Bartoszewicz; RZECZPOSPOLITA, 3 Dec 85)........... 17

Mining, Energy Minister on 1985 'Favorable Balance'
(Czeslaw Piotrkowski; Warsaw Television Service,
3 Dec 85).. 19

Need To Sustain Work Through Holidays Stressed
(Piotr Krol; Warsaw Domestic Service, 17 Dec 85).......... 21

Gdynia Shipyard Changes Production Profile
(ZYCIE WARSZAWY, 28 Nov 85)................................ 22

Briefs
Coal Industry Wages 24
Steel Project With USSR 24
Poland, Hungary Trade Agreement 24
Council of Ministers' Resolutions 24
Hungarian Trade, Payments 25
Indian Trade Protocol 25
Bulgarian Agreements 25
Coal Export Figures 25
Messner Meets Steel Workers 25
Ships for USSR, Finland 26
Mining Equipment to China 26

ROMANIA

Birlea Report on 1986 Socioeconomic Plan
(Stefan Birlea; SCINTEIA, 18 Dec 85)...................... 27

Law on 1986 State Budget
(SCINTEIA, 19 Dec 85)..................................... 33

POLITICS

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Husak Receives New Academy of Sciences Chairman
(Prague Domestic Service, 28 Dec 85)...................... 42

Strougal Appoints New Academy of Sciences Officials
(Prague Domestic Service, 6 Jan 86)....................... 45

Fojik Attends Media Representatives' Meeting
(Prague Domestic Service, 6 Jan 86)....................... 46

CPCZ Delegate Addresses Uruguayan CP Conference
(RUDE PRAVO, 21 Dec 85).................................... 47

30,000 Private Enterpreneurs in Services
(Bohumir Klima; TRIBUNA, No 52, 23 Dec 85)................ 48

Briefs
1986 TV Programming 49

HUNGARY

Renyi Describes Regime Policies as Damage Limiting
(Peter Renyi; EUROPAEISCHE RUNDSCHAU, No 4, 1985)......... 50

Reform Debate: Only Private Sector Values Efforts, Efficiency
(Mihaly L. Kocsis; ELET ES IRODALOM, 18 Oct 85)........... 63

POLAND

Briefs
Ozdowski Chairs PRON Forum 66

ROMANIA

Ceausescu National Day Message to Lao Leaders
(SCINTEIA, 1 Dec 85)....................................... 67

Ceausescu Receives Young New Year Well-Wishers
(AGERPRES, 29 Dec 85)...................................... 68

Ceausescu Addresses Young New Year Well-Wishers
(AGERPRES, 29 Dec 85)...................................... 69

Ceausescu Sends Message to Ibarruri on 90th Birthday
(AGERPRES, 7 Dec 85)....................................... 70

High State Order Conferred to PCE's Ibarruri
(AGERPRES, 9 Dec 85)....................................... 71

RCP's Dobrescu Meets PCE's Iglesias in Madrid
(AGERPRES, 10 Dec 85)...................................... 72

Pungan Conducts Talks With EEC in Brussels
(AGERPRES, 10 Dec 85)...................................... 73

Dascalescu Meets Indian State Secretary
(AGERPRES, 20 Dec 85)...................................... 74

Elena Ceaucescu Addresses Science, Education Congress
(Elena Ceausescu; SCINTEIA, 30 Nov 85).................... 75

Science, Education Congress Adopts Resolution
(SCINTEIA, 1 Dec 85)....................................... 84

Legislative Chamber Meets, Passes Bills
(AGERPRES, 17 Dec 85).................................... 86

SCINTEIA on 'National Factor' in Economic Growth
(AGERPRES, 14 Dec 85).................................... 87

Draft Law on Increasing Industrial Productivity
(SCINTEIA, 19 Nov 85).................................... 89

Ideology Meeting Held in Bucharest
(AGERPRES, 20 Dec 85).................................... 91

Briefs

Moscow Marks 38th Republic Anniversary 95
Oprea Receives USSR Oil Minister 95
Uruguay CP Conference Delegation 95
Ceausescu Message to Uruguyan CP 95
Pacoste Meets Angolan President 96

JPRS-EER-86-014

30 January 1986

EAST EUROPE REPORT

CONTENTS

ECONOMY

POLAND

Polish Minister on Mining Sector's Gains, Goals
(Czeslaw Piotrowski Interview; TRYBUNA ROBOTNICZA, 2 Dec 85) 1

ROMANIA

PEC Meeting on Consumption, Prices, Food
(SCINTEIA, 7 Dec 85) 8

Results of Economic Development Policy
(AGERPRES, 18 Dec 85) 11

Ceausescu Visits Bucharest Industrial Units
(AGERPRES, 5 Dec 85) 13

Progress of Danube Delta Development Program
(AGERPRES, 14 Dec 85) 15

Power Engineering Project on Inland Waterway
(AGERPRES, 18 Nov 85) 17

Press Gives Extensive Coverage to Energy Issue
(Various sources, various dates) 18

Briefs
Energy From Domestic Waste 19

POLITICS

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

'Communique' on Ceausescu-Zarkovic Talks Noted
(AGERPRES, 13 Dec 85) 20

CONTEMPORANUL Attacks Hungarian 'Revisionist' Ideas
(AGERPRES, 6 Dec 85) 22

Romanian Party Daily Marks SFRY National Day
(SCINTEIA, 29 Nov 85) 24

Briefs
Ceausescu Cables SFRY Leaders 26
Military Attache Gives Reception 26
River Development Site Visited 26
SFRY's Zarkovic Cables Thanks 27

ALBANIA

AWP Journal on Importance of Revolutionary Movements
(Muzafer Ahmati; RRUGA E PARTISE, No 10, Oct 85) 28

AWP Organ on Alia Meeting With Lushnje AWP Secretary
(Ramiz Alia, Xhemal Dauti; RRUGA E PARTISE, No 11, Nov 85) 31

AWP Journal on Role of Sociological Studies
(Fatos Tarifa; RRUGA E PARTISE, No 10, Oct 85) 35

AWP Journal on Students' Psychology
(Hamit Beqja; RRUGA E PARTISE, No 11, Nov 85) 39

Youth Organ on Importance of Social Problems
(Editorial; ZERI I RINISE, 7 Dec 85) 43

AWP Paper on True Nature of Socialism
(Sotir Manushi; ZERI I POPULLIT, 6 Dec 85) 45

Cami Addresses Journalists' Conference
(ATA, 19 Dec 85) 48

Briefs
Earthquakes in Northern Albania 50
Tremors From Albanian Earthquake 50
Earthquake Recorded in Titograd 50
'Powerful' Earthquake in Northern Albania 50
TANJUG Reports Earthquake 50
Recent Earth Tremors Reported 51
Papers Report 21 November Quake 51
'Arafat Message to Alia 51
Chinese Leaders Congratulate Alia, Carcani 51
Alia Sends Message to Benin's Kereku 52
Lao Leaders Greeted 52
Alia Receives Vietnamese Envoy 52
Alia Message to Mauritanian Counterpart 53
Alia Greets Lebanese President 53
Alia Receives New Turkish Ambassador 53
Alia Receives Danish Envoy 53
Alia Receives New Laotian Ambassador 53

Vietnamese Envoy Arrives 54
Tanzanian President Receives Ambassador Shaqiri 54
Alia Receives Brazilian Communist Party Leader 54
Hoxha's Works Published in Greek, Danish 54
Iran's President Khamenei Greets Alia 54
Message From Sankara of Burkina Faso 54
Yemeni Ambassador Presents Credentials 55
Malile Attends Finnish Envoy's Reception 55
Message From Mitterrand 55
Greek President Greets Alia 55
Message From Turkey's President Kenan Evre 56
Message From Italian President 56
Algerian President Receives Women's Delegation 56
Message From Romanian President and Prime Minister 56
Envoy to Peru Presents Credentials 57
Albania Subject of Austrian Museum Activity 57

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

RUDE PRAVO Condemns U.S. Anti-Libyan Stance
(Prague Domestic Service, 10 Jan 86) 58

Kirchschlaeger To Meet CSSR's Husak
(Andreas Unterberger; DIE PRESSE, 11-12 Jan 86) 59

Strougal Receives UN Official 10 Jan
(CTK, 10 Jan 86) 60

Younger Military Cadets Prefer Desk Jobs
(Zdenek Havala Interview; VECERNIK, 3 Jan 86) 61

Fojtik Addresses Media Men on Ideology Work
(RUDE PRAVO, 7 Jan 86) 62

Hoffman Receives DRA Trade Unionists
(Bratislava Domestic Service, 12 Jan 86) 64

Indra Discusses Future Tasks at Skoda Enterprise Conference
(Prague Domestic Service, 11 Jan 86) 65

Briefs

Activist 'Forcibly' Admitted 66
Bilak Sees Irish Communist 66

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Local Election Results Reported, Assessed
(NEUES DEUTSCHLAND, 18 Dec 85) 67

ROMANIA

RCP Executive Political Committee Meets
(AGERPRES, 27 Dec 85) 82

Radio Reports on Religious Sects in Romania (Barbara Coudenhove-Kalergi; Vienna Domestic Service, 3 Jan 86) 85

Decree on State Allowances for Children, Others (Nicolae Ceausescu; SCINTEIA, 27 Dec 85) 87

Education Statistics Note 'Mother-Tongue' Teaching (AGERPRES, 9 Jan 86) 88

Briefs
Al-Qadhdhafi Press Conference Report 89

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

POLAND

Semiconductor Insulator Modules From 'Lamina' Firm (Tomasz Dukaczewski; WIADOMOSCI ELEKTROTECHNICZE, No 7-8, 1-15 Apr 85) 90

Modernized Gear Testing Device Avoids Import Costs (Hieronim Korzeniewski, Andrzej Lorenc; POMIARY AUTOMATYKA KONTROLA, No 8, Aug 85) 94

'ELTA' Electrical Equipment Research Lab Profiled (Leszek Wroblewski; WIADOMOSCI ELEKTROTECHNICZNE, No 11-12, 1-15 Jun 85) 96

JPRS-EER-86-015

3 February 1986

EAST EUROPE REPORT

CONTENTS

AGRICULTURE

HUNGARY

Government Measures Reduce Vegetable Price Levels
(FIGYELO, No 40, 3 Oct 85) 1

Agricultural Co-Op Mainstay of Most Villages
(FIGYELO, No 40, 3 Oct 85).............................. 4

YUGOSLAVIA

Sugar Beet Production, Processing in 1985
(PRIVREDNI PREGLED, 17 Dec 85) 7

ECONOMY

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Use of Containers in Transportation by CEMA Countries
(Dumitru Petrovici; REVISTA ECONOMICA, No 39, 27 Sep 85) 10

CEMA's Tasks in Agriculture Discussed
(RUDE PRAVO, 6 Dec 85) 15

Moscow Correspondent Previews CEMA Meeting
(Stefan Simak; Prague Domestic Service, 16 Dec 85) 16

Strougal Addresses Moscow Reception on CEMA Results
(Prague Domestic Service, 18 Dec 85) 17

CSSR-Romanian Cooperation Details Outlined
(CTK, 13 Dec 85) 18

Briefs
CEMA Session Continues 19
USSR's Ryzhkov Meets Strougal 19

HUNGARY

Economic Ties With Cuba Described
(Karoly Fekete; FIGYELO, No 50, 12 Dec 85) 20

Comprehensive Tax Reform Held Essential
(Sandor Kopatsy; FIGYELO, No 48, 28 Nov 85) 23

More Mixed Trading Firms Established
(FIGYELO, No 48, 28 Nov 85) 27

POLAND

Messner Address at Moscow CEMA Session
(Zbigniew Messner; RZECZPOSPOLITA, 18 Dec 85) 29

Sejm To Prepare Candidate List for Sociopolitical Council
(TRYBUNA LUDU, 10 Dec 85) 33

Ministers Discuss Winter Coal Supply Measures
(RZECZPOSPOLITA, 12 Dec 85) 34

Gdansk Shipyard To Build Timber Ships for USSR
(GLOS SZCZECINSKI, 10 Dec 85) 36

Iron and Steel Industries Merger Plan Debated
(Slawomir Lipinski; ZYCIE GOSPODARCZE, 10 Nov 85) 37

Economists Debate, Assess Reform
(Jacek Mojkowski, Jacek Poprzeczko; POLITYKA, 30 Nov 85) . 43

Budget Deficit 'Reduction' Measures Described
(Tomasz Jezioranski; ZYCIE GOSPODARCZE, 15 Dec 85) 49

Briefs
Polish-Chinese Trade To Grow 57

ROMANIA

Efforts To Increse Jiu Valley Coal Production
(Emil Munteanu; ROMANIA LIBERA, 4 Oct 85) 58

Proper Distribution of Manpower, Resources by Counties Urged
(Alexandru Radocea; REVISTA DE STATISTICA, No 6-7,
Jun-Jul 85) 61

YUGOSLAVIA

Measures To Ease Unemployment; New Proposed Law Discussed
(Zvjezdana Jurkovic; DANAS, 12 Nov 85) 70

Briefs

Spring Planting Plans 75
Construction in Libya 75
Trade With Albania 75
Arms Production in 'Zastava' 76
Serbian Foreign Trade 76
Uranium Oxide Production 76

POLITICS

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Romanian Magazines Review Book on 'Horthy's Terror' AGERPRES, 11 Jan 86) 77

Nationality Leaders Discuss Improved Policies in Hungary (KRITIKA, No 11, Oct 85) 80

Albanian Leaders' Message of Thanks to Romania (SCINTEIA, 18 Dec 85) 89

Briefs

Condolences on Mining Accident 90

ALBANIA

Nexhmije Hoxha's Life, Political Role Viewed (Pero Zlatar; VJESNIK, various dates) 91

HUNGARY

PPF First Secretary Discusses Organization's Role, Duties (Gabor Karsai; FIGYELO, 28 Nov 85) 93

Causes of, Remedies for Low KISZ Membership Discussed (Peter Schiffer; TARSADALMI SZEMLE, Dec 85) 98

POLAND

'Consensus' Group Reaches Out to PRON, Church (Stanislaw Podemski; POLITYKA, 16 Nov 85) 105

Lack of Progress on Agricultural Foundation Criticized (Slawomir Siwek; PRZEGLAD KATOLICKI, 15 Dec 85) 108

Briefs

Episcopate Refutes Media Reports 111
Glemp on Jaruzelski-Mitterrand Meeting 111
Agricultural Foundation Negotiations 111

ROMANIA

Romanians Attack 'Revisionist Ideas' in Hungarian Publication (Constantin Botoran; CONTEMPORANUL, 6 Dec 85) 112

RCP Executive Political Committee Meets (AGERPRES, 14 Dec 85) 120

Romanian Weekly Rejects Hungarian 'Distortion' (AGERPRES, 27 Dec 85) 123

Occupation of Transylvania by Horthy Recalled (AGERPRES, 29 Dec 85) 125

Ceausescu's Views on Role of Nation in Socialism, in World (Mihai Arsene; ERA SOCIALISTA, No 21, 10 Nov 85) 127

Roundtable on Proceedings of Stuttgart History Conference (Ion Ardeleanu, et al.; ERA SOCIALISTA, No 21, 10 Nov 85) 136

Briefs

Presidential Appointments 155
Agricultural Personnel Change 155
Ministry of Agriculture Appointments 155
Release of Agricultural Officials 155

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

YUGOSLAVIA

Genetic Engineering, Biotechnology Plans in Serbia (PRIVREDNI PREGLED, 18 Dec 85) 156

Serbian Lag in Computer Technology Discussed (Dusko Vitas Interview; PRIVREDNI PREGLED, 19 Dec 85) .. 157

Attempts To Organize Computer Research, Production in Serbia (PRIVREDNI PREGLED, 19 Dec 85) 160

British Computer System in Yugoslav Retail Stores (PRIVREDNI PREGLED, 19 Dec 85) 163

SOCIOLOGY

HUNGARY

Characteristics, Stratification of Working Class Detailed (Ferenc Kovacs; TARSADALMI SZEMLE, No 8/9, 1985) 165

JPRS-EER-86-016

4 February 1986

EAST EUROPE REPORT

CONTENTS

ECONOMY

HUNGARY

Progress, Problems of New Enterprise Management Forms
(Judit Kozma; NEPSZABADSAG, 18 Nov 85) 1

Unemployment Compensation Obstacles
(HETI VILAGGAZDASAG, 21 Sep 85) 5

ROMANIA

Measures To Increase Coal Production
(Dorin Gheta; REVISTA ECONOMICA, No 44, 1 Nov 85) 6

Actions To Increase Energy Resources
(C. Gorie; REVISTA ECONOMICA, No 44, 1 Nov 85) 9

Ways To Reduce Energy Consumption
(Gheorghe Manea; REVISTA ECONOMICA, No 44, 1 Nov 85) ... 12

Need To Improve the Transportation Sector
(Anastasie Manescu; REVISTA ECONOMICA, No 44, 1 Nov 85) 16

Need To Combat Fluorine Loss in Chemical Industry
(Corneliu-Anton Cociasu; REVISTA ECONOMICA, No 44, 1 Nov 85) 22

POLITICS

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Urban Migration Reversal Plans Explicated
(Werner Ostwald; WIRTSCHAFTSWISSENSCHAFT, No 10, Oct 85) 25

POLAND

Today's Politicians Acknowledge More Individuality
(Artur Howzan; ZYCIE WARSZAWY, 21-22 Sep 85) 52

Sejm Functions: Council of State Features
(Jadwiga Mikolajczyk; TRYBUNA LUDU, 24 Sep 85) 53

Academic Has Pessimistic View of Future
(Juliusz Gorynski; ZYCIE WARSZAWY, 15 Nov 85) 55

New Book Focuses on Policy Decision Making
(Czeslaw Mojsiewicz; TRYBUNA LUDU, 22 Nov 85) 56

Soviet Education Minister on Reform, Contacts
(Gennadiy A. Yagodin Interview; RZECZPOSPOLITA, 15 Nov 85) 58

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Development of Detergent Industry Examined
(Aristina Parota; REVISTA DE CHIMIE, Aug 85) 61

HUNGARY

Microelectronics Chief Quizzed on Abrupt Retirement
(Mihaly Sandory Interview; MAGYAR HIRLAP, 19 Oct 85) ... 71

Cyclotron To Be Operational by November
(Jozsef Goz; NEPSZABADSAG, 29 Oct 85) 76

Superior Device for Detecting Flaws in Semiconductor Crystals
(Katalin Magos; NEPSZABADSAG, 21 Nov 85) 80

POLAND

Laser-Beam Microtreatment of Materials
(Wieslaw Wolinski; ELEKTRONIKA, No 1-2, Jan-Feb 85) 83

New Heavy Engineering Products Profiled
(PRZEGLAD MECHANICZNY, No 17, Sep 85) 89

SR-125 Air Compressor for Marine Engines 89
RTA Marine Engines Licensed by Sulzer 90
New Boring Machine 91

Institute Develops PAS-80 All-Purpose Signature Analyzer
(Andrzej Hlawiczka, Maciej Nowinski; POMIARY AUTOMATYKA KONTROLA, No 7, Jul 85) 94

New Software for CDC, Ryad Intercomputer Communication
(Marek Frydryszak; ENERGETYKA, No 7, Jul 85) 97

ROMANIA

Automation of Railroad Transportation System Discussed
(Vasile Olievschi; STIINTA SI TEHNICA, No 7, 1985) 99

Use of Minicomputer in Railroad Telecommunication
(Corneliu Cosovanu; STIINTA SI TEHNICA, No 7, 1985) 104

SOCIOLOGY

HUNGARY

Unemployment Problems, Facts in Three Poorer Counties
((Endre Babus; HETI VILAGGAZDASAG, 21 Sep 85) 108

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Educator Stresses Importance of Developing Gifted Students
(Guenther Hellfeldt Interview; JUNGE WELT, 6 Sep 85) 112

POLAND

Treatment of Rural Theme in Literature
(Julian Kawalec Interview; KULTURA, No 17, 25 Sep 85) ... 116

JPRS-EER-86-017

7 February 1986

EAST EUROPE REPORT

CONTENTS

ECONOMY

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

October 1985 Economic Results Summarized
(Marie Hormannova, Alena Polakova; HOSPODARSKE NOVINY, No 48, 1985) 1

November 1985 Economic Results Summarized
(Marie Hormannova, Alena Polakova; HOSPODARSKE NOVINY, No 51/52, 1985) 5

Agricultural Land Preservation and Improvement Discussed
(Cestmir Kastanek; PLANOVANE HOSPODARSTVI, No 8, 1985) . 9

HUNGARY

Scientific Council To Guide Business, Market Research Institute
(KULGAZDASAG, No 11, 1985) 18

POLAND

Industry Merger Trend Criticized
(Pawel Ruszkowski, Zbigniew R. Winiarski; POLITYKA, No 45, 9 Nov 85) 22

Industry Cooperation With Foreign Trade Sector Discussed
(RZECZPOSPOLITA, 4 Dec 85) 26

Deputies Debate Financial Situation
(RZECZPOSPOLITA, 14-15 Dec 85) 28

Catholic Press Article on Reform Failings
(Jerzy Surdykowski; TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY, No 50, 15 Dec 85) 30

Trade With China Increases Clothing Supplies
(RZECZPOSPOLITA, 20 Dec 85) 34

Productivity Rate Fails To Reach 1980 Level
(RZECZPOSPOLITA, 20 Dec 85) 35

Enterprise Finance Policy in 1986
(RZECZPOSPOLITA, 20 Dec 85) 37

Polish-Swiss Commission Assesses Trade Relations
(RZECZPOSPOLITA, 21-22 Dec 85) 39

Paper Views Shipbuilding Industry in 1985
(ZYCIE WARSZAWY, 30 Dec 85) 40

Gdansk Shipyard Annual Output
(ZYCIE WARSZAWY, 31 Dec 85-1 Jan 86) 42

YUGOSLAVIA

Briefs

Uranium Production 43
Slovenian Nuclear Waste Dump 43
Oil Pipeline Operative 43
Computerized Control Units for USSR 44

POLITICS

BULGARIA

BCP Daily on World Reaction to Anti-Libyan Sanctions
(RABOTNICHESKO DELO, 9 Jan 86) 45

Dailies' Reaction to U.S. Sanctions Against Libya
(Various sources, various dates) 47

Rajiv Gandhi Receives Kubadinski in Bombay
(RABOTNICHESKO DELO, 9 Dec 85) 50

BCP Daily Discusses Human Rights in East and West
(Serafim Severnyak; RABOTNICHESKO DELO, 10 Dec 85) 52

Zhivkov Statements on Receiving Ambassadors
(RABOTNICHESKO DELO, 18 Dec 85) 54

BTA Deputy Director on Geneva Summit
(BTA, 30 Dec 85) 57

Army Daily Discusses Party Leadership
(Rayko Raykov; NARODNA ARMIY, 9 Jan 86) 59

Yordanov Attends Meeting on Library Improvement
(Sofia Domestic Service, 10 Jan 86) 63

Protocol Signed With Tanzanian Party Delegation
(Sofia Domestic Service, 13 Jan 86) 64

Briefs

Swedish Ambassador Departs 65
Departing Japanese, Kuwait, Envoys 65
Departing PRC Ambassador Awarded 65
Departing Nicaraguan Ambassador Awarded 66
Yordanov at Meeting on Video Programs 66
Argentine CP Leader Receives Khristov 66
Zhivkov Receives Japanese Envoy 66

POLAND

Response to Church-State Polemics in Party Journal
(Janusz Fastyn; NOWE DROGI, No 10, Oct 85) 67

'Consensus': New Church-State Dialogue Group
(RZECZPOSPOLITA, 4 Nov 85) 69

Jaruzelski Addresses Ideological Conference
(Wojciech Jaruzelski; Warsaw Domestic Service, 27 Nov 85). 70

Passport, Currency Exchange, Customs Regulations
(RZECZPOSPOLITA, 3 Dec 85) 76

PZPR Program for Intelligentsia
(RZECZPOSPOLITA, 5 Dec 85) 78

KULTURA Commentary on Socialist-Realism
(Andrzej Skoczylas; KULTURA, 11 Dec 85) 82

Czyrek Meets CC Lecturers on International Situation
(TRYBUNA LUDU, 14/15 Dec 85) 85

Official Discusses General Prosecutor's Powers, Duties
(RZECZPOSPOLITA, 16 Dec 85) 87

Bednarski Heads PZPR Delegation Visit to Spain
(RZECZPOSPOLITA, 16 Dec 85) 89

PZPR Control Commission on Party Sanctions
(TRYBUNA LUDU, 14/15 Dec 85) 90

PZPR Central Committee Commissions Meet
(TRYBUNA LUDU, 20 Dec 85) 91

Plenum Resolution on Tenth PZPR Congress
(TRYBUNA LUDU, 23 Dec 85) 94

Jaruzelski's Address to 23d Plenum, PZPR Central Committee
(ZYCIE WARSZAWY, 23 Dec 85) 98

Composition of PZPR Congress Commission
(RZECZPOSPOLITA, 27 Dec 85) 108

New Government Appointments Reported
(Various sources, various dates) 111

Vice Minister of Agriculture, Forestry, Food 111
Under Secretary of State, Council of Ministers 111
New Lodz President 112
New Poznan Provincial Head 112
Secretary of State in Agriculture Ministry 113

OPZZ Discusses Effective Work Time
(RZECZPOSPOLITA, 20 Dec 85) 114

Control Functions of Sejm Described
(RZECZPOSPOLITA, 20 Dec 85) 115

New Tasks to Sejm Supreme Chamber of Control
(ZYCIE WARSZAWY, 28-29 Dec 85) 117

Law on Constitutional Tribunal Takes Effect
(ZYCIE WARSZAWY, 2 Jan 86) 118

Illegal Printing House in Czestochowa
(TRYBUNA ROBOTNICZA, 2 Jan 86) 119

Messner Receives USSR's Antonov
(RZECZPOSPOLITA, 3 Jan 86) 120

218 Persons Released From Prisons
(ZYCIE WARSZAWY, 3 Jan 86) 121

PAP Poll on New Year Outlook
(PAP, 6 Jan 86) 122

Gromyko Receives New Polish Ambassador
(RZECZPOSPOLITA, 10 Jan 86) 124

Press Council Examines Socioeconomic Draft Plan
(RZECZPOSPOLITA, 10 Jan 86) 126

Briefs

Young State Bureaucrats Meet 127
Cuban Cultural-Educational Cooperation 127
Natorf at Student Union Session 127
Provisional National Council Meeting 127
Friendship Society Anniversary 127
Japanese Unionists Visit OPZZ 128
Academic-Sejm Delegate at UN 128
PZPR Health, Environment Commission Meets 128
Bloc Journalists Conclude Meeting 128

Peace Seminar Concludes 129
Political Talks With Dutch 129
Educational Cooperation With Bulgaria 129
Pope Sends Hospital Gift 130
Sejm Calendar Changed 130
Lublin Worker-Peasant Inspectorate 130
Messner, Jaruzelski Popularity Discussed 130
Tarnow First Secretary Retires 131

ROMANIA

Press Treatment of U.S. Sanctions Against Libya
(Various sources, 9 Jan 86) 132

State Security Party Aktiv Cable to Ceausescu
(Nicolae Ceausescu; SCINTEIA, 9 Jan 86) 134

Interior Ministry Party Aktiv Cable to Ceausescu
(SCINTEIA, 11 Jan 86) 137

Law on Agriculture, Food Plan for 1986
(SCINTEIA, 19 Dec 85) 139

YUGOSLAVIA

Albanian Writer Kadare Chided for Anti-Serb Statements
(TANJUG Domestic Service, 27 Dec 85) 148

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

POLAND

Digital Processing and Space Filtration of Sonar Signals
(Andrzej Stepnowski; PRZEGLAD TELEKOMMUNIKACYJNY,
No 4, Apr 85) 150

Performance Testing of Semiconductor, Pulsed Lasers
(Tadeusz Reczynski; PRZEGLAD TELEKOMUNIKACYJNY, No 4, Apr 85) 153

JPRS-EER-86-018

10 February 1986

EAST EUROPE REPORT

CONTENTS

AGRICULTURE

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Agricultural Cooperative Associations Promote Farm Policy (Helmut Exner, et al.; INTERNATIONALE ZEITSCHRIFT DER LANDWIRTSCHAFT, No 6, 1985) 1

HUNGARY

Minister of Agriculture on New Plan, Goals (Jeno Vancsa; PARTELET, No 12, Dec 85) 8

ECONOMY

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

CEMA Labor Division, Consequences for GDR Examined (Karl Morgenstern; WIRTSCHAFTSWISSENSCHAFT, No 11, Nov 85) 16

BULGARIA

Improved, Modernized Economic Management Recommended (Ognyan Panov; TRUD, 19 Oct 85) 35

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Manpower Resources in CSSR (Vaclav Marek; RUDE PRAVO, 12 Dec 85) 44

Economic Publication Views Hungarian Reform (SVET HOSPODARSTVI, No 125, 1985) 47

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Long Term Energy Management Planning Detailed (Dietmar Ufer; ENERGIETECHNIK, No 11, Nov 85) 59

Central Institute Coordinates Economic Research Effort
(Wolfgang Heinrichs Interview; SPEKTRUM, No 10, Oct 85) ... 75

Trade Union Functionaries Interviewed on Key Technologies
(Reinhard Sommer, et al. Interview; TRIBUENE, various dates) 82

HUNGARY

Havasi Speaks on Aims of Seventh 5-Year Plan
(Ferenc Havasi; PARTELET, No 12, Dec 85) 91

POLAND

Reform Problems Reviewed in Catholic Press
(Jerzy Surdykowski; TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY, No 46, 17 Nov 85) 106

Enterprise Managers Polled on Reform: Part Two
(Pawel Karpinski; RZECZPOSPOLITA, 5 Dec 85) 110

Editorial Complains Economists Not Heeded
(ZYCIE GOSPODARCZE, No 43, 27 Oct 85) 114

MILITARY

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Shifts Reported in Warsaw Pact Military Doctrine
(Walter Rehm; DEUTSCHLAND-ARCHIV, No 11, Nov 85) 116

POLITICS

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Agricultural Cooperation Regulation Assessed
(Richard Haenert, Erich Krauss; NEUE JUSTIZ, No 12, Dec 85) 132

POLAND

Intelligentsia's Role Discussed, Critiques Given
(Various sources, various dates) 140

Role of Intelligentsia Examined, by M. Miecznikowska 140
Narrowmindedness Criticized 141
Intellectuals' Role in European Society,
Jan Szczepanski Interview 142

Focus on Youth Role in Pre-Election Activities
(Various sources, various dates) 145

Defense League Instills Patriotism in Youth 145
Rakowski Chairs Youth Council Meeting 145
National List Candidate on Youth Role,
Jerzy Szmajdzinski Interview 147

PAX Election Meeting
(RZECZPOSPOLITA, 16 Dec 85) 150

Criticism of Church Construction Rebutted
(Juliusz Jan Braun; NIEDZIELA, 1 Dec 85) 151

Briefs
Gift to Czestochowa Monastery 155
Wyszynski Monument in Warsaw 155
Christian Social Association in Moscow 155

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

International Information System for Social Sciences
(Stanislav Hanis; TVORBA, 11 Dec 85) 156

HUNGARY

Joint Operation of ESR SVM, SVS Operating Systems
(Sandor Csizmazia, et al.; INFORMACIO ELEKTRONIKA,
No 1, 1985) 160

Market for Computer Software, Services Analyzed
(Istvan Dienes; FIGYELO, No 48, 28 Nov 85) 171

Emphasis on Electrical Engineering Declines
(FIGYELO, No 48, 28 Nov 85) 174

New Regulation of Technical Development
(Ilona Horanyi; FIGYELO, No 48, 28 Nov 85) 176

Academy Secretary on Topical S & T Issues
(Lenard Pal; NEPSZABADSAG, 30 Nov 85) 179

Medium-Term Research and Development Plan
(Istvan Palugyai; MAGYAR HIRLAP, 20 Dec 85) 187

POLAND

Jet-Pump Marine Propulsion System Designs Introduced
(Janusz Piszczek; BUDOWNICTWO OKRETOWE, No 9, Sep 85) 190

JPRS-EER-86-019

12 February 1986

EAST EUROPE REPORT

CONTENTS

AGRICULTURE

ROMANIA

Influence of Wheat Sowing Period on Growth and Yields
(Gheorghe Biiteanu, Victor Stefan; CEREALE SI PLANTE TEHNICE, No 8, Aug 85) 1

Factors Influencing Rape Seed Production
(Ioan Pop; CEREALE SI PLANTE TEHNICE, No 8, Aug 85) 13

ECONOMY

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Soviet Academician on Integration, Improved Technology
(Guriy Marchuk Interview; RABOTNICHESKO DELO, 5 Dec 85) ... 23

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Electricity Consumption to Year 2000 Forecast
(Ivan Kubec; PLANOVANE HOSPODARSTVI, No 8, 1985) 26

Consumer's Complaint on Repair Service Described
(TRIBUNA, 4 Dec 85) 38

Briefs
China's Private Enterprise Noted 40

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Construction Minister Responds to Radio Audience's Questions
(Wolfgang Junker; East Berlin Domestic Service, 6 Jan 85) 41

Public Drinking Water Supply Considerably Increased
(NEUES DEUTSCHLAND, 30 Dec 85) 43

HUNGARY

Move To Produce Lead-Free Gasoline Defended
(Odon Schler Interview; HETI VILAGGAZDASAG, No 48, Nov 85) 44

Reform Debate Continued: Need for Defined Direction, Values
(Istvan Siklaky; ELET ES IRODALOM, 29 Nov 85) 48

Statistics on Dwindling Incomes, Standard of Living
(Julia M. Venyige; FIGYELO, 19 Dec 85) 55

Views About New Enterprise Leadership Forms Vary Widely
(Istvan Csillag Interview; NEPSZABADSAG, 21 Dec 85) 60

POLAND

Enterprise Representatives, Ministry Officials on Reform
(TRYBUNA LUDU, 19 Sep 85) 67

Commission Discusses Foreign Trade Incentive Measures
(RZECZPOSPOLITA, 21-22 Sep 85) 69

Briefs

Coal Mine Increases Output 71
Coal Transport From North Port 71
New Excavator in Operation 71
Coal Transshipment To Exceed Plan 71
OPZZ, Government Officials Meet 72

YUGOSLAVIA

Discussion of Public Loans To Reduce Unemployment
(PRIVREDNI PREGLED, 21-23 Dec 85) 73

Economist Refutes Slovenian Criticism of LCY Stands on Income
(Zvonimir Tanko; BORBA, 6-12 Jan 86) 75

Briefs

Wheat Planting 78
Estimated Wheat Harvest 78
Sugar Beet Harvest 78
PKJ Trade Offices 78

MILITARY

POLAND

Tests With Botulin Toxins, Detoxification Agents Described (Jerzy Rzytki, Artur Slowik; WOJSKOWY PREZEGLAD TECHNICZNY, No 11, Nov 85)........ 80

Air Force Commander Discusses Personnel, Activities (Tytus Krawczyc Interview; ZA WOLNOSCI LUD, No 34, Aug 85)........ 83

POLITICS

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Romanians Criticize Hungarian 'Revisionists, Chauvinists' (Stefan Stefanescu, Nicolae Petreanu; ROMANIA LITERARA, 5 Dec 85)........ 87

Romanians Charge Hungarian Atlas Falsifies History (Vasile Cristian, et al.; CONTEMPORANUL, 27 Dec 85)....... 97

BULGARIA

Internal Affairs Ministry Troops Give Oath of Allegiance (NARODEN STRAZH, 6 Nov 85)........ 107

- Ceremony Described, by Violeta Angelova 107
- Speech by Internal Affairs Minister Stoyanov 108
- Deputy Minister of Internal Affairs Awarded 112

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Innovative Customer Service Applauded (TRIBUNA, 11 Dec 85)........ 113

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Refugee Flow Halt Promised to Sweden, Denmark (DAGENS NYHETER, 19, 22 Dec 85)........ 115

- Swedish Agreement Reported, by Ingemar Lofgren 115
- Danish Agreement Reported, by Christian Palme 116

HUNGARY

Plan To Take New Approach to Environmental Protection (Laszlo Udvari Interview; MAGYAR HIRLAP, 18 Dec 85)....... 118

Berecz Says 1956 Uprising in Part Communist Reform Action
(Janos Berecz Interview; MOZGO VILAG, No 10, 1985)........ 122

POLAND

PZPR's 'Socialist Road' Stated, Defended
(Anna Pawlowska; TRYBUNA LUDU, 27 Sep 85)................ 141

Culture, Legislative Councils Meet
(RZECZPOSPOLITA, various dates).......................... 144

- National Council of Culture 144
- Reports on Proposed Rulings 145

Press Role Highlighted
(ZYCIE WARSZAWY, 31 Oct-4 Nov; TRYBUNA LUDU, 4-6 Nov 85).. 147

- Sociologist on Press Role, Work Ethic, Jolanta Kulpinska Interview 147
- Bloc Journalists Meet, Peace Promoted 151
- Journalists Association Chair on Obligations, Klemens Krzyzagorski Interview 152
- PZPR CC Secretary Meets Bloc Journalists 155
- Bloc Journalists Write Gorbachev 155

Press Focuses on Kozakiewicz
(ZYCIE WARSZAWY, 8 Nov 85; TYGODNIK KULTURALNY, 22 Sep 85).. 156

- System Needs Changes, Mikolaj Kozakiewicz Interview 156
- Censorship, PRON, Government Credibility, Mikolaj Kozakiewicz Interview 157

PZPR Activities Noted
(ZYCIE WARSZAWY, various dates; TRYBUNA LUDU, 5-9 Dec 85).. 164

- Katowice Provincial Committee Plenum 164
- Party, Planning-Statistics School Meeting 164
- CC PZPR Propaganda Meeting 164
- Family, Women's Issues at CC Meeting 165
- Provincial Committee Meetings 166
- Focus on Ideological, Patriotic Training 166
- CC Hosts Ethiopian Party Delegation 167
- Provincial Committee Meetings 167
- Warsaw Party Stronger, by Andrzej Lawniczak 167
- Wloclawak Party Officials Meet, by Marek Badtke 169

Press, Personnel Changes, Meetings
(Various sources, various dates).......................... 171

Press, Media Notices Oct 85 171
Warsaw Journalist Society Meeting 172
SZTANDAR MLODYCH New Editor 172

Ryszard Wojna on National Interest, Western Aid to Opposition
(Ryszard Wojna Interview; ZOLNIERZ POLSKI, No 31,
4 Aug 85)... 173

ROMANIA

Army Fires on Peasants Attacking Grain Silos
(Dusan Polic; LA REPUBBLICA, 8/9 Dec 85).................. 177

Amended Decree on Issuance of Passports Published
(BULETINUL OFICIAL, No 75, 25 Dec 85)..................... 180

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Jakes Visits Nuclear Research Center
(RUDE PRAVO, 19 Nov 85)................................... 189

HUNGARY

Conference on Prospects of Computer Technology
(Peter Szakonyi; OTLET, No 47, 21 Nov 85)................. 190

Program for Production of Pharmaceuticals, Plant Protective Agents
(NEPSZABADSAG, 6 Dec 85).................................. 194

JPRS-EER-86-020

13 February 1986

EAST EUROPE REPORT

CONTENTS

ECONOMY

YUGOSLAVIA

Law on Credit Relations With Foreign Countries
(Radovan Vlajkovic, Ilijaz Kurteshi; SLUZBENI LIST SFRJ, No 66, 11 Dec 85) 1

Law on Foreign Trade in Goods, Services
(Radovan Vlajkovic, Ilijaz Kurteshi; SLUZBENI LIST SFRJ, No 66, 11 Dec 85) 19

Law on Foreign Exchange Transactions
(SLUZBENI LIST SFRJ, No 66, 11 Dec 85) 80

Law on Banking, Credit System
(Radovan Vlajkovic, Ilijaz Kurteshi; SLUZBENI LIST SFRJ, No 70, 20 Dec 85) 148

JPRS-EER-86-021

14 February 1986

EAST EUROPE REPORT

CONTENTS

AGRICULTURE

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

GDR Stresses Benefits of Increased CEMA Crop Specialization
(Ulrich Thiede; WIRTSCHAFTSWISSENSCHAFT, No 8, Aug 85).... 1

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

CC Secretary Felfe Cites Factors for Increased Farm Output
(Werner Felfe Interview; KOOPERATION, No 12, Dec 85)....... 13

ROMANIA

Cultivation, Utilization of Triticale Grain Crops
(G. Ittu, et al.; CEREALE SI PLANTE TEHNICE, No 9, Sep 85). 20

ECONOMY

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Outlook for CSSR-CEMA Relations to Year 2000
(Frantisek Stransky; HOSPODARSKE NOVINY, No 43, 1985)...... 25

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Statistical Methods, Consumer Price Claims Questioned
(Gernot Schneider; DEUTSCHLAND ARCHIV, No 11, Nov 85)...... 38

Food-Processing Combines Devise Own Means of Rationalization
(Horst Muehlpforte, Hartmut Traeger; LEBENSMITTELINDUSTRIE, No 4, Jul/Aug 85).. 52

Food-Processing Industry To Use Robotics, Microelectronics
(Wolfgang Bunzel; LEBENSMITTELINDUSTRIE,
Nos 4-5, Jul-Oct 85) 60

HUNGARY

New Regulations for Joint Enterprises
(Laszlo Borbely; FIGYELO, No 50, 12 Dec 85)................ 71

Decisionmaking Potential of Enterprise Councils Questioned
(Janos Deak Interview; FIGYELO, No 51-52, 19 Dec 85)....... 76

Manufacturing Agreement With China
(FIGYELO, No 50, 12 Dec 85)................................ 82

Preliminary Results of Farm Income Regulation
(Jozsef Huszar; FIGYELO, No 51-52, 19 Dec 85).............. 83

Cash Infusion To Help Farms
(Peter Bonyhadi; FIGYELO, No 50, 12 Dec 85)................ 87

Invigoration of Poultry Industry Held Necessary
(Ivan Oros; FIGYELO, No 50, 12 Dec 85)..................... 90

POLAND

Bank Activity in Financial Policy Examined
(Roman Rak; ZYCIE GOSPODARCZE, No 42, 20 Oct 85)........... 91

Gorywoda Defends Against Accusations of Stagnation
(Manfred Gorywoda Interview; PRZEGLAD TYGODNIOWY, No 40,
6 Oct 85).. 96

MILITARY

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Civil Defense Deputy Commander Cites Training Tasks
(K Rude; SCHUETZEN UND HELFEN, No 4, 1985)................. 100

POLITICS

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Sik Answers Bilak
(Ota Sik; DIE WELTWOCHE, 28 Nov 85)........................ 105

Class Structure of Socialist Society Explained
(Ivan Hruza; ZIVOT STRANY, No 24, 1985).................... 109

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

CSSR, GDR Cooperation Agreement on Science, Economics
(NEUES DEUTSCHLAND, 28 Nov 85)............................. 115

HUNGARY

Grosz Terms Public Mood Disquieting
(Karoly Grosz Interview; ESTI HIRLAP, 23 Dec 85)........... 119

ROMANIA

Ceausescu Work on Military Thought, Practice
(Stefan Lache; ERA SOCIALISTA, No 22, 25 Nov 85)........... 134

Moral, Political Values of Socialism
(Nicolae Culic; ERA SOCIALISTA, No 22, 25 Nov 85).......... 139

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

POLAND

Status, Growth Prospects of Specialty Machine Tools Industry
(Z. Debicki; MECHANIK, No 4, Apr 85)....................... 147

Products, Equipment of 'PONAR-JAFO Machine Tool Plant Profiled
(PRZEGLAD TECHNICZNY, No 12, Jun 85)....................... 151

New Metalworking Equipment Replaces Imports
(PRZEGLAD ODLEWNICTWA, No 4-5, Apr-May 85)................. 156

FS-4 Molding Machine From DOZAMET, by Zbigniew Rzadkowolski 156
Centrifugal Casting Machine From DOZAMET, by Ryszard Krystkowiak 157

Task Force Drafts Status Report on Computer Aided Design
(PRZEGLAD TECHNICZNY, No 15, Aug 85)....................... 159

JPRS-EER-86-022

15 February 1986

EAST EUROPE REPORT

CONTENTS

ECONOMY

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

RUDE PRAVO Reports Visit by PRC Experts
(Wang; RUDE PRAVO, 7 Jan 86) 1

Briefs

Czechoslovak-Vietnamese Economic Plan 2
Skoda Factory Conference 2
Afghan TU Delegation 2
DPRK Trade Protocol 3
USSR Writers Union Protocol 3
Lenart Presents Award 3

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Service Sector Announces Goals, Responsibilities for 1986
(DAS NEUE HANDWERK, No 12, Dec 85) 4

Shiftwork Promotes Efficient Use of Machinery in Combines
(SOZIALISTISCHE FINANZWIRTSCHAFT, No 6, 1985) 10

Scientific Labor Organization Aids Bezirk-Managed Combines
(Rudolf Hempel; SOZIALISTISCHE ARBEITSWISSENSCHAFT,
No 5, 1985) 12

HUNGARY

Status, Perspectives of Aluminum Semi-Manufacturing Through 2000
(L. Dozsa; MAGYAR ALUMINIUM, No 9, 1985) 19

POLAND

Ambiguous Role of Private Sector Service Outlined
(Joerg Bremer; FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE, 13 Jan 86) 24

Trade Protocol With CSSR for 1986 Reported
(TRYBUNA LUDU, 17 Dec 85) 27

Gdansk PZPR Committee Rates Local Economic Activity
(Gdansk Domestic Service, 13 Jan 86) 28

Briefs
Communications Growth 29
Gwiazda Attends Moscow CEMA Meeting 29
Trade Protocol With PRK 29

ROMANIA

Restructuring of Exports in Industry
(Theodor Purcarea; REVISTA ECONOMICA, No 40, 4 Oct 85) ... 30

New Technologies for Increased Use of Raw Materials
(Corneliu-Anton Coceasiu; REVISTA ECONOMICA, No 40,
4 Oct 85) 35

MILITARY

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Civil Defense Measures To Protect Livestock Outlined
(Eberhard Karge; SCHUETZEN UND HELFEN, No 4, 1985) 39

Bio Data on Border Troop Officer's College Head
(Joachim Meyer; FREIES WORT, 29 Nov 85) 41

POLITICS

ALBANIA

Assembly Commissions Prepare for Session
(ATA, 20 Dec 85) 45

Leaders at Republic's 40th Anniversary Concert
(ATA, 12 Jan 86) 46

Mehmet Elezi Report on Youth Organization
(Mehmet Elezi; ZERI I RINISE, 25 Dec 85) 47

Amnesty Proclaimed on Republic Anniversary
(ATA, 10 Jan 86) 51

Briefs
Volume 48 of Hoxha's Works 52
Party Plenum Convenes 52
Political Members Attend Children's Party 52

Laotian President Receives Delegation 53
Bekteshi, Cerrava at Song Festival 53
Leaders Thank Lao Counterparts 53
Preparations for 8th Session 54

HUNGARY

Former Premier Says Kadar No Puppet
(Hegedus Interview; DIE WELTWOCHE, No 49, 5 Dec 85) 55

POLAND

Party Work in Armed Forces Audited
(ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI, 16 Jan 86) 60

Warsaw Secretary on Party Work, Intelligentsia
(Janusz Kabasiewicz Interview; ZYCIE WARSZAWY, 16 Jan 86). 63

Orzechowski, Fischer Sign Protocol in Berlin
(Zbigniew Kustosik; Warsaw Domestic Service, 17 Jan 86) .. 66

Briefs

Grzyb, Michalek at Party Meetings 67
Barcikowski at Kielce Fete 67
Stomil Factory Director Suspended 67
Shakeup in Szczecin 67
Barcikowski Addresses Labor Council 68
Jaruzelski Visits Rubber Factory 68
Orzechowski, Urban at Ideological Conference 68

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

ROMANIA

Bucharest Subway Radio Communications System Described
(E. Rusu, I. Lixandru; REVISTA TRANSPORTURILOR SI
TELECOMUNICATIILOR, No 9, 1985) 69

JPRS-EER-86-023

18 February 1986

EAST EUROPE REPORT

CONTENTS

AGRICULTURE

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Long-Term Effect of Herbicides on Farm Produce Detailed
(INTERNATIONALE ZEITSCHRIFT DER LANDWIRTSCHAFT, No 6, 1985)........ 1

ECONOMY

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Minister Looks at 1st Year of Eighth 5-Year Plan
(Vladimir Janza; HOSPODARSKE NOVINY, No 48, 1986)........ 6

Communications Minister Reviews 1981-1985 Progress
(Vlastimil Chalupa Interview; PRAVDA, 9 Jan 86).......... 13

Dual Taxation Agreement Signed With India
(CTK, 27 Jan 86)........ 15

Havlin Attends Academy of Sciences Conference
(Prague Domestic Service, 15 Jan 86)........ 16

Bank Accepts Foreign Currency Applications
(RUDE PRAVO, 28 Dec 85)........ 17

Problems in Work Organization in Slovakia
(PRAVDA, 10 Jan 86)........ 18

Daily Calls for Technological Standardization
(Boris Latta; PRAVDA, 15 Jan 86)........................ 20

Official on Freeway Construction Completed, Planned
(Zdenek Sikula Interview; RUDE PRAVO, 8 Jan 86).......... 22

Briefs
- Prague Trade Union Congress 24
- China-CSSR Cooperation 24
- CSSR-PRC Bank Agreement 24
- Strougal Receives Austrian Minister 24
- Delegation Ends Laos Visit 25
- Delegation Visit to Delhi 25
- GDR Cooperation on Energy 25
- CPCZ District Conference Meeting 25
- Cooperation With Greece 26
- CSSR-Greek Committee 26

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Comparative Performance Appraisal Brings Productivity Growth
(Gerhard Scholl; WIRTSCHAFTSWISSENSCHAFT, No 6,
Jun 85).. 27

POLAND

Distribution of Critical Materials, Fuels 1986-1990
(RZECZPOSPOLITA, No 60, 5 Sep 85)....................... 44

MILITARY

POLAND

Decontamination Measures Against Toxic Warfare Agents
(Krzysztof Stuglik; PRZEGLAD OBRONY CYWILNEJ,
No 6, Jun 85).. 49

POLITICS

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

CEMA's Sychev on Progress in 1985
(Vycheslav Sychev Interview; RABOTNICHESKO DELO,
13 Jan 86)... 60

Hungarian Historian's Views Condemned by Romanian Weekly
(AGERPRES, 16 Jan 86).................................... 65

Attack on KULPOLITIKA Writer 65
Article Not in KULPOLITIKA No 4/1985 67

BULGARIA

Zhivkov's Statement on Receiving Japanese Ambassador
(RABOTNICHESKO DELO, 27 Dec 85).......................... 69

Zhivkov Receives Nicaraguan Envoy's Credentials
(BTA, 15 Jan 86).. 70

More Preliminary National Census Results Reported
(RABOTNICHESKO DELO, 14 Jan 86).......................... 71

Western Sources Cited on Rights Violations in Turkey
(Dimitur Shishmanov; OTECHESTVEN FRONT, 23, 24 Jan 86)... 73

BCP Daily on Torture in Turkish Prisons
(Emel Anul; RABOTNICHESKO DELO, 8 Jan 86)................ 75

USSR Pressure on Bulgarian Economy Reported
(DIE PRESSE, 24 Dec 85).................................. 76

Further Details on Control-Auditing Commission Plenum
(RABOTNICHESKO DELO, 21 Dec 85).......................... 78

Bulgarian Press Reaction to Gorbachev Peace Statement
(Mikhail Gorbachev; TASS, 15 Jan 86)..................... 80

Briefs

Stanishev Receives MSZMP Delegation 82
Filipov Receives Polish Ambassador 82
Filipov Receives New Iraqi Envoy 82
Zhivkov Presents Awards 82
Popov Receives Lao, Vietnamese Envoys 82

POLAND

PRON Official Urges New Outlook, Institutions for National Accord
(Mariusz Gulczynski; ZYCIE WARSZAWY, 31 Dec 85-1 Jan 86). 84

PZPR CC Draft Program Commission Meets
(Izabella Wajszczuk; TRYBUNA LUDU, 11-12 Jan 86)......... 88

Warsaw Party Committee Discusses Computers in Schools
(Warsaw Domestic Service, 23 Jan 86)..................... 91

Biweekly on Nature of Socialism, Communism
(ZYCIE PARTII, 18 Dec 85)............................ 92

Silesian Military District Ideology Conference
(Marian Orzechowski, et al.; ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI,
17 Jan 86).. 95

Briefs
- Jaruzelski Attends PZPR Anniversary 97
- Computer Memory Discs 97
- Suggestions Solicited 97
- Cooperation With Finland 97
- USSR Radio-TV Protocol 98
- Siberian Gas 98
- Sweden Breaks Ferry Contract 98
- Cadre Appointment Announced 98
- Poznan Voivods Change 98
- New Lomza First Secretary 99
- New Leszno First Secretary 99
- Annuity, Pension Increases 99
- PRON Delegation in Hungary 99
- New Ambassador to Tunisia 99
- Belgian Ambassador Presents Credentials 99
- New Defense Vice Minister 100
- New Under Secretaries 100
- Personnel Changes 100
- SZTANDER MLODYCH Chief Editor 100

ROMANIA

Report on Gorbachev Disarmament Statement
(SCINTEIA, 17 Jan 86).................................. 101

Ceausescu Receives Turkish President's Envoy
(AGERPRES, 21 Jan 86).................................. 106

Ceasescu Visits Bucharest Industrial Units
(AGERPRES, 23 Jan 86).................................. 108

LUMEA on Qaddumi Press Conference
(Faruq Qaddumi Interview; LUMEA, No 4, 23 Jan 86)........ 110

Zia-ul-Haq Receives Deputy Premier Ion Nicolae
(AGERPRES, 27 Jan 86).................................. 113

Enache Activities in South America Reported
(AGERPRES, various dates).............................. 114

- Received by Brazilian President 114
- Economic Talks in Brazil 115
- Meets Argentine President 115
- Meets Argentine Vice President 116

Parliamentary Delegation Meets Strauss in FRG
(AGERPRES, 18 Jan 86).................................... 117

Vaduva Meets Norwegian King, Officials
(AGERPRES, 21 Jan 86).................................... 118

Resolution on Passport System Amended
(BULETINUL OFICIAL, No 75, 25 Dec 85)................... 119

Briefs
Message to Panama CP Congress 121
Marina Meets San Marino Communist 121
RCP's Marina in San Marino 121
Tourism Protocol With Romania 122
Red Cross Chairman Elected 122
People's Councils Appointments 122
Change in Decree Annex 122

YUGOSLAVIA

Western Report on Youth Paper Criticism of Mikulic
(FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE, 23 Jan 86)...................... 123

Interior Secretary Continues Kosovo Visit
(Belgrade Domestic Service, 17 Jan 86).................. 124

TANJUG Reports Dismissals From Glogovac SAWP, LC
(TANJUG, 21 Jan 86)...................................... 126

Osijek Judges May Lose Jobs in Seks Case Sequel
(BORBA, 12 Dec 85)....................................... 127

Journalists Condemn Press 'Isolationism'
(TANJUG, 23 Jan 86)...................................... 128

Briefs
General Staff Chief Visits Kosovo 129

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

BULGARIA

'Maritsa-Iztok 2' Power Station Experiences Technical Difficulties
(Zhelyazko Stoychev; RUDNICHAR, 7 Nov 85)................ 130

SOCIOLOGY

BULGARIA

Preventive Campaign Against AIDS Under Way
(Ralitsa Abrasheva; SOFIA NEWS, 15 Jan 86).............. 134

POLAND

Seventh Day Adventist Head on Religious Freedom
(Stanislaw Dabrowski Interview; RZECZPOSPOLITA, 3 Oct 85).. 135

Lay Culture Society on Church Domination of Art
(RZECZPOSPOLITA, 9-10 Nov 85)............................ 138

New Catholic University Statute, Student Activity
(Andrzej Kaczynski; PRZEGLAD KATOWICKI, No 43, 27 Oct 85).. 139

Secular Press Articles on Church Criticized
(Nata; GLOS NIEDZIELNY, No 45, 10 Nov 85)............... 140

Catholic Press Editors Meet
(GOSC NIEDZIELNY, No 47, 24 Nov 85)..................... 142

Briefs

'WIEZ' Suffers Publication Problems 143
Church Cultural Activities Assailed 143
Glemp Addresses Catholic Press Woes 143

YUGOSLAVIA

Statistics on SFRY Guest Workers in West Europe
(VJESNIK; 18 Jan 86).................................... 144

Research on Patterns of Social Mobility Analyzed
(Slobodan Vukovic; MLADOST, 18 Nov 85).................. 147

Demographic Trends in Kosovo Surveyed
(Hivzi Islami; SOCIOLOGIJA, No 3, Jul-Sep 85)........... 156

JPRS-EER-86-024

19 February 1986

EAST EUROPE REPORT

CONTENTS

ECONOMY

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

More Than Indicators Needed To Increase Productivity
(Pavel Mechura Interview; HOSPODARSKE NOVINY, No 43, 1985).. 1

Briefs
Mineral Survey Results 6
Gas Imports, Production 6
Gas Reservoirs 6
Cooperation in Dairy Industry 7
Economic Cooperation With Colombia 7

POLAND

Changes in 1985 Statistical Yearbook
(RZECZPOSPOLITA, 12 Nov 85)................................ 8

Private Meat Market, Export Imperative Examined
(Ewa Fiala; TRYBUNA LUDU, 18 Nov 85)...................... 10

New System of Transfer Ruble Foreign Exchange Allowance
(Zbigniew Messner; MONITOR POLSKI, No 35, 28 Nov 85)...... 14

Inflation To Continue in Next Five-Year-Plan Period
(Miecyslaw Mieszczankowski; ZYCIE GOSPODARCZE, No 49, 8 Dec 85).. 17

Produce Export Picture: Present, Future
(Marcin Makowiecki; ZYCIE GOSPODARCZE, No 49, 8 Dec 85)... 22

YUGOSLAVIA

New Requirements for Foreign Trade Outlined
(PRIVREDNI PREGLED, 24 Jan 86)........................... 26

Imports of Coking Coal, Oil, Oil Derivatives in 1985
(PRIVREDNI PREGLED, 22 Jan 86)........................... 27

Briefs
Sugar Mill Losses 28
Macedonian-Serb Electricity Exchange 28
Imports of Equipment, Energy 29
Unemployment in 1985 29
Personal Incomes 29
Kosovo Foreign Trade 29

MILITARY

POLAND

Cooperation of Tank School With Defense League
(Wieslaw T. Babiarz Interview; CZATA, No 23-24,
10-24 Nov 85)... 30

POLITICS

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Party Must Change Economy by Educating People
(Editorial; RUDE PRAVO, 12 Oct 85)....................... 33

Nature Protection Still Not Effective
(RUDE PRAVO, 20 Nov 85).................................. 36

Congress of Society for International Relations
(RUDE PRAVO, 26 Nov 85).................................. 38

POLAND

Labor Union Issues Noted
(various sources, various dates)......................... 40

Argument for Special Interest, Labor Reps, by Ryszard Naleszkiewicz 40
Plants Bearing Lenin Name Sign Pact, by Andrzej Gesing 43
Poor Work Organization Criticized 45
Labor Law Problems Noted 46
Worker Self-Management Conference in Poznan 47

Labor, Self-Management Issues
(TRYBUNA LUDU, 29 Nov 85; RZECZPOSPOLITA, 2 Dec 85)....... 48

Cooperative Trade Unions Federation, by Maria Olszewska 48
Legal Advisors Describe Status, by Zofia Roguska, Hieronim Kozinski Interview 48

'Restored Lands' Ministry Award to Gomulka
(TRYBUNA LUDU, 30 Nov-1 Dec 85)........................... 52

Antagonisms in Literary Community Viewed
(Jan Pieszczachowicz; ZYCIE WARSZAWY, 30 Nov-1 Dec 85).... 54

Lawyers Association on SEJM Law Making, Youth Activism
(RZECZPOSPOLITA, 2 Dec 85)................................ 55

Briefs
ERA Socialista Representative Visits 57
PZPR Konin Voivodship Plenum 57
Porebski Attends Secretaries' Conference 57
Voivodship Plenary Sessions Held 57
Soviets Visit Central Committee 57
Wozniak Meets Socialist Journalists 58
Fire Statistics for 1985 58
Polish-Soviet Cooperation 58
Orzechowski Receives PRC Ambassador 58
Cooperation With Hungary 58
Siwak Attends Party Meeting 58
Kalkus Attends Poznan Plenum 59
Jablonski Awarded Romanian Decoration 59
Anglo-Polish Trade Discussed 59
CPCZ's Rehorek Visits 59
Numbers of Priests Reported Increasing 59

ROMANIA

Briefs
Presidential Appointments 60
Martin Luther King Birthday 60

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

HUNGARY

Scientists Complain About Lack of Instruments
(NEPSZABADSAG, 3 Jan 86)................................. 61

Transloading Device for Nuclear Power Plants Sold
(NEPSZABADSAG, 4 Jan 86)................................. 65

Sophisticated Use of Computers at Medicor Instrument Works
(Imre Spronz Interview; MAGYAR HIRLAP, 31 Dec 85)......... 66

Competition for Directorship of Academy Research Institutes
(Zoltan Baksay Interview; MAGYAR HIRLAP, 31 Dec 85)....... 69

TESTART: Program Language for Testing Integrated Circuits
(Jozsef Sziray, Zsolt Nagy; MERES ES AUTOMATIKA, No 9, 1985).. 71

POLAND

Institute Commander Discusses Space Medicine Developments
(Stanislaw Baranski Interview; ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI, 19 Nov 85).. 73

Western, CEMA Computer Hardware in Use at CAD Center
(Andrzej Drozdowski; PRZEGLAD MECHANICZNY, No 12, Jun 85)... 77

SOCIOLOGY

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Paper Views Persisting Housing Problem
(Editorial; RUDE PRAVO, 14 Nov 85)........................ 81

Influx of Foreign Words Criticized
(Marcela Vanorna; RUDE PRAVO, 21 Nov 85).................. 84

Basic Computer Language Rises in Popularity
(Lumir Hrudka; RUDE PRAVO, 26 Nov 85)..................... 85

Briefs
Palestinian Journalists 86
Czech 1985 Fires 86
Cooperation With Spain 86
CSSR, Argentina Sign Agreement 86
Valek Meets Church Dignitaries 86

POLAND

Soviet Cultural Contacts Reported
(various sources, various dates).......................... 87

Filmmakers in Krakow 87
Friendship Society Visits Krakow 87
Atheist Education Seminar in Gdansk 87
Soviet Art in Warsaw 87
Praise for Soviet Art, Traditional Themes 88
Commentator Bemoans State of Culture, by Andrzej Wroblewski 89

JPRS-EER-86-025

25 February 1986

EAST EUROPE REPORT

CONTENTS

ECONOMY

ALBANIA

Shortcomings in Cooperation Among Enterprises, Ministries
(BASHKIMI, 23 Oct 85).................................... 1

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Efficient Inventory Management Discussed
(Alfred Sebek; FINANCE A UVER, No 7, 1985).............. 4

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Standardized Regulations To Ensure Protection of Groundwater
(J. Quast, et al.; FELDWIRTSCHAFT, No 5, May 85)......... 15

Automation Technology To Assume Greater Role in Waterworks
(Rolf Wernecke; WASSERWIRTSCHAFT/WASSERTECHNIK, No 6, Aug 85).. 22

Exemplary Models Cited 22
Conference Specifies Goals 26

POLAND

Electronics Cooperation With Czechoslovakia
(Janusz Debinski; RZECZPOSPOLITA, 21 Oct 85)............. 28

Trade With Yugoslavia To Increase
(ZYCIE WARSZAWY, 14 Oct 85).............................. 30

99

Trade Picture With China Surveyed
(Jerzy Kleer; POLITYKA, No 44, 2 Nov 85).................. 31

Talks With USSR State Planning Committee
(RZECZPOSPOLITA, 30 Oct 85)................................ 37

New Nuclear Power Plant Site Considered
(ZYCIE WARSZAWY, 18 Oct 85)................................ 38

Current Lignite Production Examined
(TRYBUNA LUDU, 25 Oct 85).................................. 40

Interagency Task Force on Coal Transport Problems
(RZECZPOSPOLITA, 29 Oct 85)................................ 41

Briefs
Trade Talks With Venezuela 43
Trade Talks With Italy 43

YUGOSLAVIA

Loss-Producing Industries Discussed, Defended
(EKONOMSKA POLITIKA, 20 Jan 86)............................ 44

New Salary System Overcome Health Sector Disparities
(PRIVREDNI PREGLED, 11-13 Jan 86).......................... 45

Data on Production, Imports of Edible Oil, 1981-1985
(PRIVREDNI PREGLED, 24 Jan 86)............................. 46

Briefs
Economic Program Defects 48
Montenegrin Foreign Trade 48
Slovenian Foreign Trade 48

MILITARY

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Joint Training With Other Bloc Countries Described
(ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI , 2 Aug, 22 Oct 85)..................... 50

Tank Training With Soviets, by Zdzislaw Czekierda 50
Training With East German Pilots, by Henryk Wierski 53

POLAND

Attitudes Toward Noncommissioned Officers Examined
(WOJSKO LUDOWE, No 5, May 85; PRZEGLAD WOJSK LADOWYCH, No 9, Sep 85) 57

Stereotyped Views, by Kazimierz Nicinski 57
Improvement of Image, by Edward Wieczorek 64

Adjustment of Young Soldiers to Military Life Probed
(Konrad Murawski, Zenon Rogala; PRZEGLAD WOJSK LADOWYCH, No 10, Oct 85) 68

POLITICS

ALBANIA

AWP Paper on U.S., Soviet 'State Terrorism'
(BASHKIMI, 29 Jan 86) 72

AWP Paper Carries Republic Day Editorial
(ATA, 11 Jan 86) 74

Cuko in AWP Paper on Hoxha's Works
(ATA, 17 Jan 86) 76

AWP Paper on Gorbachev Disarmament Proposals
(Shaban Mujrati; ZERI I POPULLIT, 19 Jan 86) 78

AWP Paper on Freedom of Literary Discussion
(Ardian Klosi; ZERI I POPULLIT, 26 Jan 86) 80

AWP Paper on Proletarian Modesty
(Hulusi Hako; ZERI I POPULLIT, 29 Jan 86) 82

Piro Kondi Speech at Tirana District Plenum Reported
(Tirana Domestic Service, 6 Jan 86) 84

Writers' Union Paper on Improving Creativity
(Editorial; DRITA, 19 Jan 86) 86

Leaders Attend School Anniversary Meeting
(ATA, 28 Dec 85) 89

Algerian University Delegation Signs Agreement
(ATA, 25 Jan 86) 90

Briefs
Experts Sent to Iran 91
Messages to Heng Samrin, Hun Sen 91

Alia Sends Message 91
Carcani Meets Envoys 92
Mihali Leader of Durres 92
Alia Greets India's Singh 92
Carcani Meets SRV Envoy 92
Alia Receives Peruvian Secretary 92
Alia Greets Burmese President 93
Turkish Envoy's Arrival 93
Women's Union Delegation to Algeria 93

BULGARIA

Successes, Failures of People's Militia in 1985 Assessed
(Stoyko Stoykov; NARODEN STRAZH, 4 Dec 85)................ 94

Internal Affairs Minister Signs Regulation on Discipline
(Kiril Maslenkov; NARODEN STRAZH, 27 Nov 85).............. 96

Ministry of Internal Affairs Plenum Exposes Weakness
(Vacho Radulov; NARODEN STRAZH, 13 Nov 85)................ 99

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

U.S. Human Rights Record Attacked
(PRAVDA, 10 Dec 85).. 105

Preference for Western Imports Questioned
(Robert Dengler; TRIBUNA, 11 Dec 85)...................... 108

POLAND

Publishers' Consortium Hosts Political Training Session
(Boleslaw Kapitan Interview; TRYBUNA LUDU, 17 Oct 85)..... 111

Sejm Hears New Bills on Security, Constitutional Court
(RZECZPOSPOLITA, 1 Aug 85; ZYCIE WARSZAWY, 1 Aug 85)..... 113

Sejm Deputy Introduces Bill, by H. Kostecki 113
Recap of New Labor Regulations for MO, SB 114
Comments on Constitutional Tribunal 114

Education Minister Views Changes, Study of Religions
(Boleslaw Faron Interview; ARGUMENTY, No 39, 29 Sep 85)... 116

Catholic National Delegate Views PRON, Sejm, Laity
(Mikolaj Kozakiewicz Interview; ARGUMENTY, 8 Sep 85)...... 120

Views on Church 'Political' Role Criticized
(Wieslaw Rogowski; ARGUMENTY, No 37, 15 Sep 85)........... 127

Priest 'Social Worker' Helps Rebuild School
(RZECZPOSPOLITA, 8 Oct 85)........................... 134

Church Vandals Stand Trial
(TRYBUNA LUDU, 5-6 Oct 85)........................... 135

Stricter Legal Constraints on Polonia Firm Hiring Authority
(DZIENNIK USTAW, No 45, 9 Oct 85)........................... 136

Harsher Criminal Sentencing Effective, Says Review
(Izabella Czaplarska, Romana Kolazinska; TRYBUNA LUDU, 18 Oct 85)........................... 138

Briefs
- Conference on Clericalism 140
- Academicians on Church-State Relations 140

ROMANIA

Workers 'Hide Reality' in Complaints to Party Organs
(MUNCA DE PARTID, Oct 85)........................... 141

Decree on Improving Servicing of Mining Equipment
(BULETINUL OFICIAL, No 51, 19 Oct 85)........................... 143

Briefs
- Removal, Appointment of Officials 145
- New Deputy Minister 145

YUGOSLAVIA

Kosovo Constitutional Court Statement on Bilingualism
(TANJUG Domestic Service, 29 Jan 86)........................... 146

TANJUG Notes Kosovo LC Provincial Committee Session
(TANJUG Domestic Service, 1 Feb 86)........................... 148

Hasani Addresses Kosovo Writers' Conference
(TANJUG Domestic Service, 24 Jan 86)........................... 152

Serbian Writers Criticize Petrovic Sentence
(TANJUG Domestic Service, 23 Jan 86)........................... 153

Center for Strategic Studies Head Outlines Aims
(TANJUG Domestic Service, 31 Jan 86)........................... 155

Claims of Bulgarians Living in Macedonia Groundless
(TANJUG, 2 Feb 86)........................... 157

Briefs
- Youths Sentenced for Insulting Songs 158
- Pristina TV Beginning Broadcasting 158

JPRS-EER-86-026

26 February 1986

EAST EUROPE REPORT

CONTENTS

AGRICULTURE

HUNGARY

Paprika Cultivation Dwindling Dangerously
(Istvan Pekar; MAGYAR MEZAGAZDASAG, No 43, 23 Oct 85) ... 1

POLAND

Some Young People Are Returning to Agriculture
(Wladyslaw Bielski; WALKA MLODYCH, No 50, 15 Dec 85) 6

Latest Statistics on Crop Yields, Livestock Numbers
(GROMADA-ROLNIK POLSKI, 19 Nov 85) 10

ECONOMY

BULGARIA

Economic Crimes, Administrative Incompetence Exposed
(TRUD, 17 Oct 85) 12

Public Claim for the 103 Million Leva, Editorial 12
Success of Gabrovo Bailiffs, by Ivanka Koseva 13
The Readers Reply 16
A Miner's Reply, by Stoyan Buchvarov 16
Reorganization of Bailiff's Office, by Ivan Lalev 18
Correction 19

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Tasking Manual To Coordinate Research, Development in Combines
(Karl-Heinz Bernhardt; CHEMISCHE TECHNIK, No 5, May 85) 20

Chemical Industry Specifies Criteria for Recycling Products
(Eberhard Garbe; CHEMISCHE TECHNIK, No 5, May 85) 27

Forestry Enterprises Establish New Settlement Prices
(E. Uhlig; SOZIALISTISCHE FORSTWIRTSCHAFT, No 9, Sep 85) 37

Forestry Industry Designs Financial Plans for 1986-1990
(Habil W. Binder, et al.; SOZIALISTISCHE FORSTWIRTSCHAFT, No 9, Sep 85) 44

Innovations in Brown Coal Mining Assessed
(PRESSE-INFORMATIONEN, No 138, 28 Nov 85) 48

MILITARY

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Warsaw Pact Navies Using Tarantul-I Patrol Boat
(Siegfried Breyer; SOLDAT UND TECHNIK, No 11, Nov 85) 51

BULGARIA

Revolutionary Vigilance, Preservation of Military Secrets Urged
(Stoyan Kunchev; NARODNA ARMIYA, 14 Nov 85) 58

Editorial Calls for Stricter Discipline
(NARODNA ARMIYA, 19 Nov 85) 60

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

New Navy Torpedo Boats Described
(H. Mehl; VOLKSARMEE, No 39, 1985) 62

Ship-Mounted Antiaircraft Weapons Described
(Ulrich Fink; AR-ARMEERUNDSCHAU, No 11, Nov 85) 66

Developments in Flight Navigation Systems Discussed
(G. Lehmann; MILITAERTECHNIK, No 5, 1985) 70

POLAND

Utilization of Air Defense Rocket Forces Within Defense System
(Tadeusz Kropiowski; PRZEGLAD WOJSK LOTNICZYCH I WOJSK OBRONY POWIETRZNEJ KRAJU, No 12, Dec 85) 76

Attitudes Toward Military Service Surveyed
(WOJSKO LUDOWE, No 10, Oct 85) 79

Positive Attitudes, by Jerzy Wisniewski 79
Negative Attitudes, by Bogdan Sambor 82

POLITICS

ALBANIA

Mediocrity in Education, Production, Science Deplored (ZERI I POPULLIT, 23 Nov 85) 89

HUNGARY

PPF Debating 'Direct' Democracy, Popular Referendum (Istvan Kukorelli Interview; ELET ES IRODALOM, 13 Dec 86) 92

POLAND

Election, Post-Election Notes (Various sources, various dates) 97

- Commission, Convention Differences Outlined, by Robert Jordan 97
- Selected Voter Descriptions 98
- Ninth Sejm Term Begins 100
- ZSL, SD Election Participation Evaluated 101
- Commission Work on Internal Affairs Described, Zygmunt Surowiec Interview 102

Pre-Election Activities (Various sources, various dates) 106

- National Electoral Commission Inspection, Jerzy Breitkopf Interview 106
- SD CC, PRON Meet on Elections 108
- Veterans Appeal for Election Participation 109
- Police Fight Social Ills, Says Kiszczak 109
- Election Lists Checked by Voters 110
- Extension of Election List Check 111
- OPZZ Committee on Pre-Election Meetings 111
- OPZZ Comments on Union Candidates, by Teresa Grabczynska 112
- Journalists' Sociopolitical Duties Discussed 113
- Too Few Lawyers as Candidates 115
- Journalist-Candidate on Campaign, Duties, Ryszard Lukasiewicz Interview 115
- Plato's Vision of Authority Figures Favored, by Wieslaw Wyrzykowski 116

Proposed Changes in Central Administration (TRYBUNA LUDU, 8 Nov 85) 117

New Sejm Committees Drawn Up (TRYBUNA LUDU, 11 Nov 85) 120

Provincial Delegate Meetings in Sejm
(RZECZPOSPOLITA, 11 Nov 85) 121

New Censorship Procedures in States of Emergency
(MONITOR POLSKI, No 17, 17 Jul 85) 122

Press, Journalists Featured
(ZYCIE WARSZAWY, 14 Nov 85; TRYBUNA LUDU, 15, 20 Nov 85) 125

New TRYBUNA LUDU Editor Named 125
New Journal 125
Information Access, Press Law Discussed 126
Bloc Journalists on Peace, Defense Role 126

Labor, Union Issues Featured
(TRYBUNA LUDU, various dates; RZECZPOSPOLITA, 20 Nov 85) 128

OPTZ Hosts International Energy Unionists 128
Quality of Party Worker Discussed, by Teresa Grabczynska 128
Labor Code Amendment Spurs Debate 131
Miner Unions Inaugural Council Session 132
Teachers Union Seminar 133

New Book Profiles Leading Political Personalities
(Zbyslaw Rykowski, Wieslaw Wladyka; POLITYKA, 21 Sep 85) 134

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

BULGARIA

Specifications of 'ES 1055 M' Computer
(TEKHNICHESKO DELO, 28 Sep 85) 146

'Balkankar' Line of Products Described
(Lyubomir Stoimenov; TEKHNICHESKO DELO, 28 Sep 85) 147

'Bolshevik' Plant Advertizes Its Products
(TEKHNICHESKO DELO, 28 Sep 85) 151

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Importance of Biotechnology Emphasized
(RUDE PRAVO, 28 Dec 85) 153

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Progress Seen in Refining of Metallurgical Raw Materials
(NEUE HUETTE, No 9, Sep 85) 156

Importance of Mercury, Precious Metals Reprocessing Stressed
(NEUE HUETTE, No 9, Sep 85) 175

Mercury Demands Better Reprocessing, by Klaus Oppermann 175
Electronics Scrap Yields Metals 181

POLAND

Procedures for Rail Shipment of Hazardous Materials Detailed
(EKSPLOATACJA KOLEI, No 7, Jul 85) 185

SOCIOLOGY

HUNGARY

Factors Affecting Labor Force Mobility
(Marie Frey, Dezso Vass; NEPSZABADSAG, 29 Dec 85) 192

POLAND

Warsaw Archdiocesan Priests, Bishops Convene
(PRZEGLAD KATOLICKI, No 41, 13 Oct 85) 196

Academy of Social Sciences Rector on Role of Intelligentsia
(Marian Orzechowski Interview; ZYCIE WARSZAWY, 9 Oct 85) 199

Editor on Necessity of Making Choices, Rejecting 'Myths'
(Zdzislaw Morawski; ZYCIE WARSZAWY, 12-13 Oct 85) 202

Latest Issue of 'ZNAK' Reviewed
(Jerzy Kolataj; TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY, No 41, 13 Oct 85) 206

Briefs
New Book on Wyszynski 209
Diocese Disowns Parish Priest's Article 209
In Defense of Religion 209

JPRS-EER-86-027

27 February 1986

EAST EUROPE REPORT

CONTENTS

AGRICULTURE

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Cooperation Council Unifies Crop, Animal Production Efforts (Werner Krix; KOOPERATION, No 12, Dec 85)................ 1

ECONOMY

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

GDR Provides Soviets With Electroenergy Transmission Lines (Klaus-Peter Steger; OST-SEE ZEITUNG, 18 Dec 85)......... 8

GDR Economist Details Structure of Soviet Economic Analysis (Werner Poloschek; SOZIALISTISCHE FINANZWIRTSCHAFT, No 6, 1985).. 10

ALBANIA

Gjyzari Reports on 1985 Plan Fulfillment, 1986 Plan (Niko Gjyzari; ZERI I POPULLIT, 14 Jan 86).............. 15

BULGARIA

Minister Interviewed on Energy Situation, Resources (Nikola Todoriev Interview; OTECHESTVO, No 21, 12 Nov 85).. 31

Survey of Diminishing Water Resources Causes Concern (Stoyanka Radeva; RABOTNICHESKO DELO, 18 Nov 85)......... 39

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

CEMA Countries Economic Plan Coordination 1986-1990 Viewed (Vaclav Kotouc; PLANOVANE HOSPODARSTVI, No 8, 1985)...... 44

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Stable Trade With FRG Despite Vital Energy, Machine Purchases (FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE, 22 Aug 85)...................... 53

Briefs
Freighter Inventory Reduced 55
Lignite Production To Increase 56

HUNGARY

Marothy Confident on Seventh Five-Year Plan (Laszlo Marothy; MAGYAR HIRLAP, 24 Dec 85)............... 57

Position in World Markets Discussed (Ferenc Nyitrai Interview; NEPSZABADSAG, 4 Jan 86)....... 64

POLAND

Union, Labor Relations Noted (TRYBUNA LUDU, 8, 11 Oct 85)............................ 70

Worker-Candidate Supports Self-Management, by Zbigniew Pruszowski 70
OPZZ, Farmers' Organizations Consult 71
Changes in 'Work-Free Days' Noted 72

Engineer Rates Growth Prospects of Iron-Steel Industry (Zbigniew Misiolek; WIADOMOSCI HUTNICZE, No 10, Oct 85)... 73

YUGOSLAVIA

SFRY-Zimbabwe Program for Nonaligned Economic Cooperation (Simona Jankovic; PRIVREDNI PREGLED, 22 Nov 85).......... 82

Lack of Will To Achieve Changes in Economy Noted (Dusan Sekulic; NEDELJNE INFORMATIVNE NOVINE, 24 Nov 85).. 85

OOUR's, Disintegrated Economy Discussed (Milan R. Kovacevic; EKONOMSKA POLITIKA, 23 Dec 85)...... 89

MILITARY

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Development of Water Crossing Equipment Reviewed
(R. Zimmer; MILITAERTECHNIK, No 6, 1985)................. 94

HUNGARY

Problems of Soldiers Interested in Military Careers
(Dezso Bistyak Interview; MAGYAR HIRLAP, 19 Dec 85)...... 101

Seminarians in Military Service
(Istvan Illes; MAGYAR HIRLAP, 26 Nov 85)................. 104

YUGOSLAVIA

Antagonism Toward Military Expenditures Described
(Aleksandar Tijanic; NEDELJNE INFORMATIVNE NOVINE,
22 Dec 85)... 107

POLITICS

BULGARIA

Political, Cultural Life in Sofia Outlined
(J.-P. Peroncel-Hugoz; LE MONDE, 15-16 Dec 85)........... 111

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

CTK Cites RUDE PRAVO Interview With SWAPO's Nujoma
(CTK, 21 Jan 86)... 115

Bilak Gives Opening Speech at International Forum
(Vasil Bilak; PRAVDA, 11 Dec 85)......................... 116

Fojtik Speaks on Party Ideology
(Jan Fojtik; NOVA MYSL, No 1, 1986)...................... 133

POLAND

Police, Secret Services Anniversary Noted
(Various sources, various dates)......................... 157

Politburo, Internal Affairs Officers Meet 157
Gdansk Celebrations, Kiszczak Issues Order 157
New Police Installed With Praise 158
Warsaw Police Receive New Flag 159

Press Personnel Changes, Events for August 85
(PRASA POLSKA, No 10, Oct 85).......................... 160

Briefs

Poles Repeac Mistakes 162
Poor Work Organization Blasted 162
National Defense Ministry Meets Press 162
Farmers' Organizations at PZPR Politburo 163
SED Delegation Visits 163
Iraq Ambassador in Gdansk 163
Tarnow Defense Committee 163
New Deputy Minister of Culture 163
Kulikov, Siwicki Meet in Warsaw 164
Cultural Goals Stated 164
Elections, International Status Connected 164
Religions Represented in Sejm 164
Opposition to Self-Rule Noted 165
Village Administrators Meet 165
Nowy Sacz Defense Committee 165
SD Prepares for Education Conference 165
Ministers' Advisor Visits Japan 165
Cooperation With Bulgarian Media 166
Constitutional Round Table Concluded 166
SD Central Committee Meets Delegates 166
Bloc Press Attaches, Czyrek Meet 166
NOWE DROGI Hosts Cuban Visitor 166
Meeting With Bulgarian Trade Unionists 167
Prosecutor General Visits Czechoslovakia 167
Bloc Education Ministers To Meet 167
Higher Education Council Meets 167
Labor's Cultural Role Expanded 167
Siwak Visits Bratislava 168
Social Policy Meeting on Self-Management 168
Session on Radio Communications 168
Patients Blamed for 'Shortage' of Doctors 168
Rakowski Meets With Teachers' Union 169
Cabarets Risky for TV 169
PRON, Romanian Delegation Meet 169
ZSL Hosts Hungarians 170
Developing Countries' Journalists Hosted 170
'Rural' University Re-Opened 170
French Communists Visit 171
PZPR CC Hosts Indian Communists 171
Seminar on Teachers' Party Education 171
OPZZ, Peace Committee Cooperation 171
Cooperation With Finnish Journalists 172
Provincial, District Prosecutors Meet 172
PZPR Cadre Policy Discussed 172
Hungarian Control Commission Visits 173
ZSL Hosts Soviet Agricultural Expert 173

FRG Ambassador Visits Auschwitz 173
GDR Justice Minister Visits 173
Mongolian Minister Visits 173
Bialopodlaski Regional Affairs Inspectorate 174
Opposition Press Flourishes, Others Linger 174
Satirist on National Sense of Humor 174

YUGOSLAVIA

Youth Paper Ridicules Dissident Stojanovic
(Ivan Lovrinovic; POLET, 1 Nov 85)...................... 175

Social Scientist Discusses Why System Will Not Change
(Dusan Bilandzic Interview; DANAS, 7 Jan 86)............ 180

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

ALBANIA

Failure To Utilize Findings of Scientific Studies Deplored
(Ramadan Garo Interview; ZERI I POPULLIT, 5 Nov 85)...... 185

HUNGARY

Software Exhibition in Budapest
(P. Sz.;OTLET, No 49, 5 Dec 85)......................... 188

Director of Science Organization, Information Institute
(Gyorgy Paris Interview; HETIVILAGGAZDASAG, No 50,
14 Dec 85)... 190

SOCIOLOGY

POLAND

Youth Issues Continue To Demand Press Attention
(Various sources, various dates)........................ 193

Kozakiewicz Book on Youth Reviewed Well, by Zbyslaw Rykowski 193
Historian Considers Notion of Patriotism, Marian Marek Drozdowski Interview 194
Teaching of 'Worldviews' Urged, by Andrzej Nierychlo 197
Academic Self-Government Reviewed, by Andrzej Skrzypczak 198
PRON's Forum of Young Generation Discussed, by Jerzy Olszewski 201
Projected 'Youth Regulations' Discussed, Kazimierz Janik Interview 203

Spoiled Children, Selfish Youth, Claims Reader
(Jerzy Chmielewski, Zielona Gora; POLITYKA, 14 Sep 85).. 205

Youth, Student Issues Discussed
(Various sources, various dates)........................ 206

Student Self-Government Rights, by Wojciech Jedrzejewski 206
Labor Weekly Supports Student Self-Government, by Robert Zebrowski 208
Youth Apathy, Ambition Roundtable, by Mieczyslaw Komuda 211

Soviet Women Cooperate in Literary Venture
(TRYBUNA LUDU, 4 Oct 85)................................ 226

PZPR, Cultural Ministry Confer on Publishing Policy
(TRYBUNA LUDU, 5-6 Oct 85).............................. 227

Adult Education Programs Needed for Nation's Growth
(Tadeusz Wujek; TRYBUNA LUDU, 11 Oct 85)................. 228

JPRS-EER-86-028

28 February 1986

EAST EUROPE REPORT

CONTENTS

ECONOMY

HUNGARY

Data on Consumer Consumption Published
(Zsuzsa Gal; NEPSZAVA, 9 Oct 85)........................... 1

POLAND

1986 Annual Plan Trade Goals Assessed
(Mateusz Kujawa; RYNKI ZAGRANICZNE, No 146, 5 Dec 85)..... 8

New System of Foreign Exchange Allowance in Rubles Defended
(Tomasz Bartoszewicz; RYNKI ZAGRANICZNE, Nos 141-142, 23, 26 Nov 85)... 12

Trade Picture With Algeria, Tunisia Described
(RYNKI ZAGRANICZNE, No 143, 28 Nov 85)..................... 14

Trade With Algeria Outlined 14
Trade With Tunisia Reported 15

ROMANIA

Intensive Development of Country Underway
(Barbu Gh. Petrescu; ERA SOCIALISTA, No 23, 10 Dec 85).... 17

Various Types of Insurance Described
(Luiza Muscalu; ERA SOCIALISTA, No 23, 10 Dec 85)......... 26

YUGOSLAVIA

1986 Federal Budget Said To Be Inflationary, Destabilizing
(Tomislav Dumezic; EKONOMSKA POLITIKA, 16 Dec 85)......... 30

Gligorov Highlights Planning Process Defects
(Kiro Gligorov; NEDELJNE INFORMATIVNE NOVINE, 1 Dec 85)... 36

Economist Popov Discusses Need for Radical Reform
(Sofija Popov Interview; INTERVJU, 6 Dec 85).............. 43

Data on Increased Losses, Personal Incomes
(Tomislav Dumezic; EKONOMSKA POLITIKA, 9 Dec 85).......... 52

Central Committee Concept of Income Distribution
(Vladimir Karakasevic; EKONOMSKA POLITIKA, 16 Dec 85)..... 60

Unemployment Situation in 1985, Outlook to 1990
(Z. Karakasevic; EKONOMSKA POLITIKA, 30 Dec 85)........... 67

POLITICS

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Massacre of Romanians by Horthyite Hungarians Recalled
(Narcis Zarnescu; SAPTAMINA, 27 Dec 85).................... 70

ROMANIA

Dialectics Between General, Particular in Party Life
(Pamfil Nichitelea; ERA SOCIALISTA, No 23, 10 Dec 85)..... 77

Ministry of Food Industry, Agricultural Products Purchasing Decree
(BULETINUL OFICIAL, Part I No 77, 27 Dec 85).............. 87

Decree on Councils for Processing, Purchasing Agriculture Products
(BULETINUL OFICIAL, Part I No 77, 27 Dec 85).............. 100

Decree on Organization, Operation of Ministry of Agriculture
(BULETINUL OFICIAL, Part I No 78, 28 Dec 85).............. 103

YUGOSLAVIA

Krunic Discusses Political, Economic Situation in Vojvodina
(Bosko Krunic Interview; DANAS, 17 Dec 85)................. 116

Debate on Changing LCY Statute
(Jelena Lovric; DANAS, 26 Nov 85).......................... 126

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

HUNGARY

Comment on Electronic Enterprise Tactics
(Editorial, Bela Laczko; MAGYAR ELEKTRONIKA, No 3, 1985).. 134

Table of Contents, MAGYAR ELEKTRONIKA No 3, 1985
(MAGYAR ELECTRONIKA, No 3, 1985)......................... 136

Two Leaders Interviewed on Microprocessor System
(Bela Badi Interview; MAGYAR ELEKTRONIKA, No 3, 1985)..... 140

Research at BME Faculty of Instrumentation, Metrology
(Laszlo Schnell; MAGYAR ELEKTRONIKA, No 3, 1985).......... 150

Microprocessor System of Instrumentation, Metrology Faculty
(Gabor Horvath, et. al.; MAGYAR ELEKTRONIKA, No 3, 1985).. 153

Preliminary Development Plan of Microelectronics Enterprise
(Bela Laczko; MAGYAR ELEKTRONIKA, No 3, 1985)............. 160

JPRS-EER-86-029

1 March 1986

EAST EUROPE REPORT

CONTENTS

AGRICULTURE

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Agriculture Minister Lietz Answers Listeners' Questions
(Bruno Lietz; East Berlin Domestic Service, 10 Jan 86)...... 1

ECONOMY

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

CEMA R&D Projects in Air Technology Summarized
(Vladimir Krupicka; LETECKY OBZOR, No 5, 1985)............. 2

Program for Economic, Social Development
(RUDE PRAVO, 13 Jan 86).................................... 9

New Freeways Described
(Zdenek Sikula Interview; RUDE PRAVO, 8 Jan 86)............12

Academician Considers Relation of Science to Economy
(Premysl Rys; RUDE PRAVO, 8 Jan 86)........................15

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Environment Minister Reichelt Answers Listeners' Questions
(Hans Reichelt; East Berlin Domestic Service, 17 Jan 86)....18

Ceramics Industry Minister Addresses 'Listeners' Forum'
(Karl Gruenheid; East Berlin Domestic Service, 16 Jan 86)...20

Economic Application of Recent Scientific Processes Detailed
(Herbert Weiz; FREIE PRESSE, 25 Oct 85)..................... 22

Market Forces Affect Combine's Production, Export Structure
(Volkmar Dietze; SOZIALISTISCHE FINANZWIRTSCHAFT, No 6, 21 Oct 85)... 28

Briefs

1981-85 Achievements in Forestry 31

HUNGARY

New Bridges, Highway Construction Plans
(NEPSZABADSAG, 4 Feb 86)................................... 32

MILITARY

HUNGARY

Major General, Gyorgy Keri, New First Secretary of MHSZ
(NEPHADSEREG, 4 Jan 86).................................... 34

POLITICS

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Prague TV Interviews French Minister of State
(Gaston Defferre Interview; Prague Television Service, 23 Jan 86)... 35

Funds Trips for Hungary To Be Cut
(VECERNI PRAHA, 22 Jan 86)................................. 36

Christian Peace Conference Supports USSR Peace Proposals
(RUDE PRAVO, 28 Jan 86).................................... 37

Foreign Ministry Condemns Israeli 'Hijacking'
(Prague Domestic Service, 6 Feb 86)........................ 38

Interview With Irish CP Leader
(Michael O'Riordan Interview; RUDE PRAVO, 29 Jan 86)........ 39

Afghan TU Leader Interviewed on Tasks, Talks
('Abdol Satar Pordeli Interview; PRAVDA, 18 Jan 86)......... 42

Reader's Letter Criticizes Shortcomings
(Vojtech Vesely; PRAVDA, 13 Jan 86)........................ 44

CSSR's Chnoupek Cited on Jan Hajek Case
(Kjell Arne Strai; AFTENPOSTEN, 16 Jan 86)................. 47

CSSR: RUDE PRAVO on U.S. Space Shuttle Disaster
(Zdenek Porybny; RUDE PRAVO, 29 Jan 86).................... 48

CPCZ, FRG Delegation Discuss Environmental Problems
(RUDE PRAVO, 23 Jan 86).................................... 49

Prague Cites Pitra, Beno at Party Conference
(Prague Domestic Service, 18 Jan 86)....................... 50

Lenart Addresses Slovak Media Workers
(Bratislava Domestic Service, 27 Jan 86)................... 52

Briefs

TV, Radio Unions Plan Conference 53
SRV Envoy Ends Tour 53
Thermal Power Station Conversions 53
Scientific Plan With DPRK 54
Incident at CSSR Border 54
Dissident in Psychiatric Institution 54
Soviet Television in Brno 54

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Top Scientist Interviewed on SDI, Disarmament
(Manfred von Ardenne Interview; NEUES DEUTSCHLAND, 28 Jan 86).. 55

POLAND

Wozniak Addresses Self-Management Session
(Marian Wozniak; ZYCIE WARSZAWY, 22 Jan 86)................ 64

Intellectuals-for-Peace Congress Differences Analyzed
(Zdzislaw Morawski; ZYCIE WARSZAWY, 21 Jan 86)............. 66

Vatican Denies Papal 'Support' for Intellectuals Conference
(Vatican City International Service, 23 Jan 86)............ 70

SOCIOLOGY

POLAND

Women Still Relegated to Lower-Level Jobs
(Joanna Horodecka; ZYCIE WARSZAWY, 6 Jan 86)............... 72

JPRS-EER-86-030

3 March 1986

EAST EUROPE REPORT

CONTENTS

ECONOMY

BULGARIA

Managers Urged To Engage Boldly, Take Risks in Business Ventures
(Mile Milev; RABOTNICHESKO DELO, 7 Jan 86) 1

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Reorganization of R&D Production Relations Viewed
(Jiri Jezek, J Skoda; PLANOVANE HOSPODARSTVI, No 10, 1985) 4

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Noted Economists Comment on Progressive Economic Aspects
(Richard Eilemann, et al.; WIRTSCHAFTSWISSENSCHAFT,
No 6, Jun 85) 16

POLAND

Policy Guidelines on Implementation of 1986 Plan
(RZECZPOSPOLITA, 12 Dec 85) 30

MILITARY

YUGOSLAVIA

Law on the Military Service Obligation
(Radovan Flajkovic, Ilijaz Kurteshi; SLUZBENI LIST SFRJ,
No 64, 2 Dec 85) 53

POLITICS

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Local Election Results, Self-Assessments Reported
(NEUES DEUTSCHLAND, 22 Jan 86) 86

SED Housing Policy, New Land Regulation Discussed
(Guenther Rohde; STAAT UND RECHT, No 11, Nov 85) 99

HUNGARY

Berecz Takes Hard Line on Youth Activism, 'Counterrevolution'
(Janos Berecz; MAGYAR IFJUSAG, 6 Dec 85) 108

Bishop Interviewed on Christian-Marxist Dialogue
(Jozsef Cserhati Interview; MAGYAR HIRLAP SUPPLEMENT,
1 Feb 86) 115

POLAND

PZPR Activities, Meetings Reported
(Various sources, various dates) 118

Vietnam Theoretical Journal Editor Visits 118
Ethiopian CC Party Official Visits 118
GDR CC Member in Warsaw 119
Results of Central Audit Commission Probe 119
Chiefs Meet Polytechnic Administrators 120
Ideological Aktivs Seminar 120
Culture Department on Museum Issues 121
Wozniak Meets Bloc Press on 23d Plenum 121

Statistics on Vocations to Priesthood
(TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY, No 2, 12 Jan 86) 122

Briefs

CSSR Cooperation Problems 123
PZPR Policy at Military Academy 123
Bloc Youth Group Cooperation 123
Press Cooperation With Austria 123
Finance Policy Meeting 123
Youth Advisers for Planning Commission 123
Jewish Cemetery Reconstruction 124
Filmmaking Law Drafted 124
Cooperation With CSSR 124
Training for Factory PZPR Leaders 124
Heavy Industry Cooperation With USSR 124
Catholic Role in Building Socialism 125

YUGOSLAVIA

Western Report Notes Slovenian Dissatisfaction
(Viktor Meier; FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE, 4 Feb 86) 126

Briefs
'Hostile' Petitioners 128

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

HUNGARY

Specialists Present Overview of R&D Plan Under Seventh 5-Year Plan
(MAGYAR TUDOMANY, No 11, 1985) 129

Editor's Foreword 129
R&D Plan's Main Features, by Sandor Sperlagh 129
Basic Research in Biology, by Janusz Banczerowski 135
Research Substantiates Economic Policy, by Imre Szilard 140

Status of Liquid Crystal Research
(Lajos Bata; MAGYAR TUDOMANY, No 11, 1985) 147

SOCIOLOGY

POLAND

League President Discusses Women's Rights
(Jadwiga Biedrzycka Interview; PERSPEKTYWY, No 36, 6 Sep 85) 149

YUGOSLAVIA

Status of Pensioners, New Law Discussed
(S. Bakic; BORBA, 6 Jan 86) 155

JPRS-EER-86-031

4 March 1986

EAST EUROPE REPORT

CONTENTS

AGRICULTURE

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Agricultural Development in Romania, Other Countries Compared
(Nicolae Greavu; REVISTA DE STATISTICA, Sep 85).......... 1

ECONOMY

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Changes Indicated in Yugoslav-CEMA Relations
(Andja Petrovic; PRIVREDNI PREGLED, 23-25 Nov 85)......... 14

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Efficiency Through Research and Development Urged
(Jaromir Obzina; HOSPODARSKE NOVINY, No 45, 1985)......... 17

Metallurgy, Heavy Engineering Results Reviewed
(Jan Mara; HOSPODARSKE NOVINY, No 45, 1985).............. 24

Ability To Cope With Industrial Change Questioned
(Jaroslav Nykryn; HOSPODARSKE NOVINY, No 45, 1985)....... 27

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Stoph Expects 4.4 Percent Increase in 1986 National Income
(FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE, 30 Nov 85)....................... 33

Politburo's Jarowinsky Favors Consumer Service, Price Options
(FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE, 25 Nov 85) 35

New Decree Provides Combines With Production Funds Levy
(Erhard Krause; SOZIALISTISCHE FINANZWIRTSCHAFT, No 6, 1985) 37

Long-Term Automation Plans Set Priorities for Combines
(Michael Buechner; WIRTSCHAFTSWISSENSCHAFT, No 10, Oct 85). 42

Alternatives to Gasoline Explored
(I. Irmscher; KFT-KRAFTFAHRZEUGTECHNIK, No 11, Nov 85).... 54

Poor Transport of Materials Delays Inner-City Housing Plans
(Hans-Ulrich Kersten; DIE PRESSE, 2 Jan 86) 64

POLAND

Communications Agreement With Soviets Signed
(RZECZPOSPOLITA, 26 Nov 85) 66

Soviet Cooperation in Potato Processing Highlighted
(RZECZPOSPOLITA, 26 Nov 85) 67

'NOT' on Encouraging Industry Technological Advances
(ZYCIE WARSZAWY, 15 Nov 85) 68

New Reform Measures in Five-Year Plan Summarized
(Bozena Papiernik; RZECZPOSPOLITA, 26 Nov 85) 70

ROMANIA

Measures To Increase Crude Oil, Gas Production
(Stefan Costea; REVISTA ECONOMICA, No 42, 18 Oct 85)...... 74

Need for Better Quality Metals Stressed
(Vasile Boescu, Cristian Gorie; REVISTA ECONOMICA, No 42, 18 Oct 85) 77

Deficiencies in Fall Sugar Beet Harvesting, Processing
(Gh. N. Iosif; REVISTA ECONOMICA, No 42, 18 Oct 85)....... 83

Status of Production, Exports in Metallurgy
(I. Georgescu; REVISTA ECONOMICA, No 42, 18 Oct 85)....... 88

Ways To Improve Recycling of Reusable Materials
(Corneliu Barnea; REVISTA ECONOMICA, No 42, 18 Oct 85).... 91

Ministry Statement on Increasing Energy Production
(Vladimir Constantinescu; REVISTA ECONOMICA, No 42, 18 Oct 85) 94

Activity of Wood Industry Export Unit Reviewed
(Laura Malcea; ERA SOCIALISTA, No 22, 25 Nov 85).......... 97

MILITARY

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

SED Leaders Show Unity at Hoffmann Funeral
(Peter Jochen Winters; FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE, 7 Dec 85).. 101

New Fighter-Bomber in Air Force
(SOLDAT UND TECHNIK, No 12, Dec 85)....................... 103

Problems in Care of Military Equipment Admitted
(H. Mehlberg; MILITAERTECHNIK, No 6, 1985)................ 105

POLAND

Fortieth Anniversary of Navy Commemorated
(PREZEGLAD MORSKI, No 10, Oct 85)......................... 111

Speech by Commander, by Ludwik Janczyszyn 111
Congratulations From Dignitaries 121

POLITICS

ALBANIA

Distortion of Wedding Dance Condemned
(BASHKIMI, 4 Oct 85)...................................... 126

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

USSR's Foreign Policy Justified
(Frantisek Kudrna; TRIBUNA, 27 Nov 85).................... 128

Dissatisfied Renters Complain About 'Red Tape'
(PRAVDA, 28 Nov 85)....................................... 131

Role of Journalism in Ideological Work Discussed
(Milos Marko; PRAVDA, 19 Dec 85).......................... 134

POLAND

Selective Publishing of Emigre Authors Supported
(ARGUMENTY, 27 Oct 85).................................... 138

ROMANIA

Food Marketing Transferred to Domestic Trade Ministry
(BULETINUL OFICIAL, No 73, 23 Dec 85)..................... 141

Responsibilities for Power Plants Defined by Decree
(BULETINUL OFICIAL, No 73, 23 Dec 85)..................... 145

Party Work Shortcomings Noted in Light Industry Ministry
(Rodica Serban, Alexandru Pintea; SCINTEIA, 23 Dec 85).... 149

YUGOSLAVIA

Zagreb Weekly Discusses McFarlane Resignation
(Zivko Gruden; DANAS, 10 Dec 85).......................... 154

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Technological Research, Cooperation With CEMA Urged
(RUDE PRAVO, 16 Dec 85)................................... 157

POLAND

Growing Public Concern Over Environmental Pollution
(Vincent Wolski; LE MONDE, 5-6 Jan 86).................... 160

SOCIOLOGY

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Sales of Alcohol to Adolescents Noted
(Jiri Janouskovec; TRIBUNA, 23 Dec 85).................... 164

ROMANIA

'Myths, Realities' of Human Rights Examined
(Ion Margineanu; CONTEMPORANUL, 13 Dec 85)................ 166

JPRS-EER-86-032

5 March 1986

EAST EUROPE REPORT

YUGOSLAVIA: CRITICAL ANALYSIS OF FUNCTIONING OF POLITICAL SYSTEM

Zagreb DELEGATSKI VJESNIK in Serbo-Croatian 16 Jan 86 pp 1-61

[Document drafted by the Federal Social Council for Affairs of the Social System and Approved by its Commission for Preparation of the Final Document: "Critical Analysis of the Functioning of the Political System of Socialist Self-Management"]

CONTENTS

Introductory Summary.. 1

Table of Contents... 2

Introduction.. 5

Part One: Assessment of the Situation................................ 9

Part Two: Proposals... 54

Appendices.. 163

JPRS-EER-86-033

6 March 1986

EAST EUROPE REPORT

CONTENTS

AGRICULTURE

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Veterinarians Aid LPG-VEG Cooperation in Livestock Production
(H. Schwedler; MONATSHEFTE FUER VETERINAERMEDIZIN, No 23, 1985) 1

ECONOMY

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

East-West Economic Cooperation Symposium
(ZYCIE WARSZAWY, 25 Nov 85) 9

East-West Trade Deals Reported
(POLITYKA, No 47, 23 Nov 85) 10

Further Report on East-West Trade Deals
(POLITYKA, No 51-52, 21-28 Dec 85) 12

International Seminar on CEMA Integration
(RZECZPOSPOLITA, 28, Nov 85) 14

Italian Firms Exploit Openings in Yugoslav Market
(Cross-reference) 15

Italian Press on Obstacles To Trade With Balkan Countries
(Cross-reference) 16

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Foreign Trade in Agricultural Products Noted
(ZAHRANICNI OBCHOD, No 8, 1985) 17

Minister Views Changed Need To Improve Industrial Efficiency
(Ladislav Gerle; HOSPODARSKE NOVINY, No 1, 1986) 32

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Sewer System Deterioration Halted Through Relining Procedure
(Hans-Dieter Teuber, et al.; BAUZEITUNG, No 11, Nov 85) 42

POLAND

Briefs

Polish-Nicaraguan Trade, Sci-Tech Talks 46
Possible Trade With Japan 46
Economic Journal Importance Stressed 46

ROMANIA

Improved Steel-Production Technologies Increase Exports
(S. Arsene; REVISTA ECONOMICA, No 49, 6 Dec 85) 47

MILITARY

POLAND

Generals Discuss Careers, Duties, Units
(Various sources, various dates) 53

Gen Zygmunt Zielinski, by Andrzej Jurczynski 53
Gen Wladyslaw Hermaszewski, by Wojciech Kiss-Orski 56
Gen Jerzy Skalski, by Stanislaw Reperowicz 60
Gen Tadeusz Tuczapski, by Henryk Kucharski 64
Gen Longin Lozowicki, by Zbigniew Damski 65

POLITICS

BULGARIA

Recent High-Level Changes in Government Evaluated
(Waltraud Baryli; LE MONDE, 29 Jan 86) 71

Bulgarian Daily Reports on Albanian Affairs
(OTECHESTVEN FRONT, 29 Jan 86) 73

Daily Comments on Turkish, Cypriot Affairs
(OTECHESTVEN FRONT, 29 Jan 86) 74

BCP Local Accountability-Election Conference Held
(RABOTNICHESKO DELO, 31 Jan 86) 77

Cases of Alcohol Addiction Described
(Nikolay Gavrilov; TRUD, 1 Feb 86) 80

Efforts To Restore Essential Rural Services
(RABOTNICHESKO DELO, 5 Feb 86) 82

Army Daily Views 'Team Spirit--'86' Maneuvers
(Ivan Genov; NARODNA ARMIYA, 8 Feb 86) 84

Power Engineering Minister on Power Supply
(BTA, 10 Feb 86) 86

Briefs
Zhivkov Receives Kuwaiti Ambassador 88
National Assembly Legislation Commission 88

HUNGARY

Legitimacy of Regime Probed, Called for
(Josef Bayer; TARSADALMI SZEMLE, No 12, Dec 85) 89

POLAND

Changes in Organization, Jurisdiction of Government Agencies
(DZIENNIK USTAW, 12 Nov 85) 97

Court Rules on State Firms Pay Levels
(RZECZPOSPOLITA, 20 Nov 85) 104

Sejm Commissions Meeting Schedule
(RZECZPOSPOLITA, 29 Nov 85) 106

Factional Maneuvering in Advance of PZPR 10th Congress
(Joerg Bremer; FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE, 8 Feb 86) 107

Briefs
Voivod Committee Economic Talks 110

YUGOSLAVIA

Strained Relations With Sweden Over Baresic, Other Cases
(Sune Olofson; SVENSKA DAGBLADET, 3 Jan 86) 111

Dragicevic Permitted To Leave Yugoslavia
(SVENSKA DAGBLADET, 12 Jan 86) 114

Commentator Views Soviet Articles on Self-Management
(Branislav Canak; Belgrade Domestic Service, 26 Jan 86) 116

Kosovo To Improve Radio Near Albanian Border
(RILINDJA, 30 Jan 86; Belgrade Domestic Service, 10 Feb 86) ... 118

Kosovo SAWP Presidium Meeting, by C. Aliu 118
Measures To Prevent Albanian Jamming 119

POLITIKA Reports on Satellite Dish Antennas
(POLITIKA, 1, 3 Feb 86) 120

Kosovo LC Discusses Veterans Allegations
(BORBA, 3 Feb 86) 122

Western Comment on Mukulic Nomination
(Viktor Meier; FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE, 4 Feb 86) 123

Briefs
Svetislav Popovic Visits Kosovo 125
Ethnic Zoning Noticed 125

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

International Cooperation in Nuclear Research Urged
(Zdenek Tluchor; RUDE PRAVO, 4 Dec 85) 126

SOCIOLOGY

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

European Cultural Forum Appraised
(Gejza Vilcek; PRAVDA, 16 Nov 85) 129

Father Maly on Human Rights, Police Harassment
(Vaclav Maly Interview; HUFVUDSTADSBLADET, 11 Jan 86) 131

JPRS-EER-86-034

11 March 1986

EAST EUROPE REPORT

CONTENTS

ECONOMY

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Minister Speaks on Nuclear Plant Construction for CEMA and CSSR
(Eduard Saul; HOSPODARSKE NOVINY, No 48, 1985) 1

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Economic Strategy for Second Half of Eighties Announced
(Vaclav Vertelar; PLANOVANE HOSPODARSTVI, No 8, 1985) 9

Approaches to Long-Term Structural Changes in Economy Viewed
(Vaclav Glaser; PLANOVANE HOSPODARSTVI, No 9, 1985) 17

New Financial Rules for Eighth 5-Year Plan Published
(Stanislav Sourek; HOSPODARSKE NOVINY, No 50, 1985) 23

Bank Analysis of Investments Shows Problems
(Vaclav Krauz; HOSPODARSKE NOVINY, No 48, 1985) 27

HUNGARY

Officials Quizzed on Aspects of Economy
(Zsigmond Jarai Interview; OTLET, No 51-52, 20 Dec 85) ... 31

Problems, Shortcomings in Rail Transportation Discussed
(Rezso Bajusz Interview; FIGYELO, No 1, 2 Jan 86) 39

YUGOSLAVIA

Credit, Monetary Trends in 1985 Discussed
(PRIVREDNI PREGLED, 24 Jan 86) 45

Head of Croatian Bank Discusses New Banking Law
(Tomislav Badovinac Interview; DANAS, 24 Dec 85) 48

MILITARY

POLAND

Officer School Activities Over Past Five Years Reviewed
(Stanislaw Zak; PRZEGLAD WOJSK LADOWYCH, No 10, Oct 85) 54

POLITICS

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Relations of Workers With Educated Classes Defined
(Rudolf Franek; NOVA MYSL, No 12, 1985) 60

European Cultural Forum Evaluated
(Ilja Hulinsky; TVORBA, 18 Dec 85) 67

Housing Shortage Continues
(Marie Konigova; RUDE PRAVO, 29 Dec 85) 71

Concern for Environment Intensifies
(RUDE PRAVO, 19 Nov 85) 73

POLAND

Briefs

PRON, Cultural Council Confer 76
Hungarian Social Security Talks 76
Krakow Forms 'Also-Ran' Club 76
PRON Appeal Frees 186 Prisoners 76
Socialist Youth Union Aktivs Meet 76
ZSL Aktivs, Lecturers Meet 77
PRON, Krakow Students Meet 77
National 'ZBoWID' Sessions End 77
FRG Agriculture Talks 77
Reserve Officers Meet 77
Military Agricultural Cadres 78
Village Cooperative Plenary Session 78
Farm Workers Federation Meets 78
PRON Youth Forum 78
ZSL Hosts Argentinian Official 79
PRON Hosts Media Reps 79
Ambassador Departs North Korea 79
GDR, Polish Textbook Writers Meet 79
Technical Organization Talks 79
Writers Union Lublin Meeting 80

Education Minister Visits Czechoslovakia 80
Award to Bulgarian Friendship Society 80
Actors Union New Officers 80

YUGOSLAVIA

Croatian Archivist Discusses Wartime Material
(Zeljko Kruselj; DANAS, 26 Nov 85) 81

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Deliveries of EC 1026 Computers Discussed
(Bohumil Kubik; VYBER INFORMACI, No 3, 1985) 88

Long-Term Electronization Viewed
(VYBER INFORMACI, No 3, 1985) 96

SOCIOLOGY

YUGOSLAVIA

Influence of Religion Among Albanians in Kosovo
(Mirko Mlakar; BORBA, 14-15 Dec 85) 103

JPRS-EER-86-035

12 March 1986

EAST EUROPE REPORT

CONTENTS

AGRICULTURE

HUNGARY

New Financing, Tax System for Farms Approved
(Aniko Nagy-Javorszky; FIGYELO, No 47, 21 Nov 85).......... 1

ECONOMY

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Hungary Considered as Economic Reform Model for USSR
(George Schoepflin; EUROPA-ARCHIV, No 4, 1984)............ 6

BULGARIA

Foreign Trade Data for Nine Month Period in 1985
(IZNOS I VNOS, No 3, 1985)................................ 14

System of Consumer Goods Sales With Foreign Currency Reorganized
(Dimitur Dzhambazov; POGLED, 16 Dec 85)................... 16

Soviet Ambassador Grekov Dwells on Economic Cooperation
(Leonid Grekov; RABOTNICHESKO DELO, 2 Dec 85).............. 18

Nutritional Diet Judged Unsatisfactory
(Khristo Khadzhinikolov; RABOTNICHESKO DELO, 2 Dec 85)..... 22

Critical State of Water Resources Examined
(Lyudmila Paunovski; NARODNA MLADEZH, 1 Dec 85)............ 25

Difficulties at Maritsa-Iztok Power Station Surveyed
(Valentin Markov; OTECHESTVO, No 22, 26 Nov 85)............ 29

Readers' Letters Expose Embezzlement, Thefts, Squandering
(ANTENI, 27 Nov, 4 Dec 85)................................ 33

Editorial Comment 33
Prosecutor's Investigation, by Genko Angelov 33
Sales Clerks' Abuses, by Radoslav Tsvetkov 34
Land and Water Waste, by Radi Georgiev 35
Bribery in Procurement Systems, by Vanya Georgieva 35
Criminals Must Be Named, by Luchiya Petrova 36
Culprits Punished, by Nadezhda Kirilova 37
Supreme Court Justice Comments, by Todor Todorov 37
More Opinions Needed 38

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Both Unimproved, Developed Land Zoned for Housing Construction
(Christa Menz; ARCHITEKTUR DER DDR, No 9, Sep 85)......... 39

Listeners Provided With Latest Developments in Transport Sector
(East Berlin Domestic Service, 8 Jan 86).................. 43

Minister Responds to Questions on Consumer Services, Repairs
(East Berlin Domestic Service, 9 Jan 86).................. 45

Briefs

Economic Relations With Austria 47
Economic Relations With Switzerland 47
Meier Meets Iraqi Minister 47
Georgi Meets Iraqi Minister 47

HUNGARY

Innovators Urged To Compete for Tax Concessions
(Jozsef Kacsoh Interview; OTLET, No 45, 7 Nov 85)......... 48

New Systems for Taxing Population Income
(Mihaly Kupa; FIGYELO, No 47, 21 Nov 85).................. 50

Statistical Bureau Report on Production, Export
(FIGYELO, No 47, 21 Nov 85)............................... 54

Proposal To Aid Disadvantaged Agricultural Coops
(Sandor Misi Interview; FIGYELO, No 1, 2 Jan 86).......... 56

Situation of Consumer Goods Supply, Tourism Described
(Zoltan Juhar Interview; NEPSZABADSAG, 14 Dec 85)......... 62

POLITICS

ALBANIA

Party's Efforts To Keep Close Ties to Masses Evaluated
(Muharrem Xhafa; ZERI I POPULLIT, 25 Dec 85)............. 70

BULGARIA

Former Turks Address Protest to Turkish Prime Minister
(OTECHESTVEN FRONT, 28 Nov 85)........................... 74

Interviewed Workers Complain Against Corruption
(OTECHESTVO, No 22, 26 Nov 85)........................... 80

HUNGARY

SUEDOSTEUROPA Study of 1985 Parliamentary Elections
(Goetz Mavius; SUEDOSTEUROPA, No 10, 1985)................ 88

POLAND

PZPR Meetings, Activities Reported
(Various sources, various dates).......................... 115

- Suggestions, Complaints Commissions 115
- Law, Order Commission 115
- Bloc Journalists Discuss Plenum Topics 116
- Warsaw PZPR Committee Plenum 117
- Army Committees Meet 118
- Bloc Party Conference on Public Opinion 118
- University Meetings on Student Activism 119
- Provincial Secretaries on Cultural Policies 120
- Wroclaw Committee Plenum, by Czeslaw Kubasik 120
- Warsaw Executive Committee Meeting 121
- Military Leadership on Ideology 121
- Jaruzelski Meets Party Union Directors 122
- Socio-Political Book Committee 122
- Cultural Commission 123
- Provincial Committees Meet 123
- 'Working Class Culture' Conference 124
- CC Plenum on Fair Academic Admissions, by Wieslaw Jasinski 124
- Cadre Policy Commission Hosts Conference 127
- Health, Environment Commission Meets 127
- Party Activities Calendar 28 Oct-10 Nov 85 128
- Party Activities Calendar 11-24 Nov 85 133
- Party Activities Calendar 25 Nov - 8 Dec 85 140

Increased Soviet Contacts, Cooperation
(TRYBUNA LUDU, various dates; RZECZPOSPOLITA, 22 Nov 85).. 147

Theatre Festival in Katowice 147
Soviet Mass Media Cooperation 147
'Moscow-85' Festival Conclusion 148
Soviet Farmers Delegation Visits 148
Polish-Soviet Friendship Society 149
Soviet Chemists Union Delegation Visit 149
Veterans Awarded at Consulate 149
Cooperative Film Making Planned 150
PZPR CC Delegation in Moscow 150
OPZZ Delegation in Moscow 150

MILITARY

BULGARIA

Head of Higher Military Medical Institute Interviewed
(BULGARSKI VOIN, No 9, 1985)............................ 151

SOCIOLOGY

BULGARIA

Disappointing Census Results, Eroding State of Family Analyzed
(TRUD, 14, 15 Jan 86).................................... 155

Where Is the One and Only Woman , by Tosho Toshev 155
Husband-Wife Relationship, by Tosho Toshev 158
Minkov Analyzes the Census Results 161

Unresolved Social Problems in Agriculture Examined
(Miladin Shatarov; POLITICHESKA AGITATSIYA, No 19,
1985).. 165

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

American Mass Culture Satirized
(Jan Beran; TRIBUNA, 23 Dec 85)......................... 170

JPRS-EER-86-036

13 March 1986

EAST EUROPE REPORT

CONTENTS

AGRICULTURE

POLAND

Effect of Economic Reform on Private Farming
(DZIENNIK LUDOWY, 19 Nov 85).......................... 1

ECONOMY

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Briefs
CSSR Research, Production Cooperation 4
GDR-Yugoslav Project Coordination 4

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Metallurgy Minister Comments on Key Task Priority
(Bohuslav Najbrt; HOSPODARSKE NOVINY, No 43, 1985)...... 5

Adjusted Value Added Effects on Enterprise Action Viewed
(Frantisek Bernat; FINANCE A UVER, No 8, 1985).......... 11

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Georgi Interviewed on Machine Tool Industry Automation Plans
(Rudi Georgi Interview; NEUES DEUTSCHLAND, 10 Jan 86)... 22

Briefs

Storm Damages Reported 28

HUNGARY

Significance, Options of Trade Union Elections
(Ferenc Sz. Varnai; NEPSZAVA, 8 Oct 85)................ 29

POLAND

Vice-Minister on New Financial Incentives for Industry
(Bronislaw Cias Interview; RZECZPOSPOLITA, 11 Nov 85)... 34

Baka, Nieckarz Address Questions at Sejm Plenary Session
RZECZPOSPOLITA, 28 Nov 85)............................ 37

Polish Reaction to 41st GATT Session
(ZYCIE WARSZAWY, 30 Nov-1 Dec 85)...................... 39

Increased Imports of Consumer Goods
(ZYCIE WARSZAWY, 2 Dec 85)............................ 41

Planning Commission Reviews Draft Bills on Investments
(ZYCIE WARSZAWY, 2 Dec 85)............................ 43

Provincial Economic Secretaries Confer
(Henryk Heller; TRYBUNA LUDU, 2 Dec 85)................ 45

Materials Management, Fuels Ministry Budget Plan Debated
(RZECZPOSPOLITA, 4 Dec 85)............................ 47

Decree Issued on Nonnormative Salary Tax Rates
(ZYCIE WARSZAWY, 6 Dec 85)............................ 49

Personnel Changes in Foreign Trade Sector
(RYNKI ZAGRANICZNE, No 151, 17 Dec 85)................. 50

Trade Minister Views Flow of Goods
(Jerzy Jozwiat Interview; RZECZPOSPOLITA, 28 Jan 86).... 51

Rule Changes for Firm Hard Currency Accounts
(Jan Siebeneichen; POLITKYA, No 47, 23 Nov 85).......... 53

New Regulations Governing Small-Scale Manufacturing
(DZIENNIK USTAW, No 48, 30 Oct 85)..................... 57

Regulations Governing Worker Partnerships
(DZIENNIK USTAW, No 48, 30 Oct 85)..................... 64

New Regulations Governing Firm Hard Currency Accounts
(MONITOR POLSKI, No 32, 7 Nov 85)...................... 68

Planning Chief Outlines Coverage Plan, Role of Biweekly
(Franciszek Kubiczek; RZECZPOSPOLITA, 12 Dec 85)....... 72

Briefs
Generator for Nuclear Power Plant 74
Machine Tool Cooperation With USSR 74
New Gantry for Port 74
Polish-Italian Auto Industry Talks 74
Polish-Pakistani Mining, Energy Deal 75
Foreign Trade Ministry 75
Tonnage Carried by Steamship Company 75
Lignite Mine Extraction 75
Regional Inspectorate Findings 75
'Dry Port' Transshipments From USSR 76

POLITICS

ALBANIA

Academy President Reports on Visit to Greece
(Aleks Buda; ZERI I POPULLIT, 26 Dec 85)............... 77

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Chnoupek Discusses Disarmament With FRG's Genscher
(DPA, 5 Feb 86).. 82

Press Release on 4-6 Feb Libyan Producers Visit
(PRACE, 6 Feb 86)...................................... 83

Omissions, Failures of Ideology Front Scored
(Editorial; PRAVDA, 10 Feb 86)......................... 85

CPCZ Leaders Attend Regional Party Conferences
(Prague Domestic Service, 15 Feb 86)................... 87

Indra Meets With Brazilian Congressional Delegation
(Prague Domestic Service, 17 Feb 86)................... 88

Chapter 77 Calls for CSSR-West Prisoner Exchange
(AFP, 18 Feb 86)....................................... 89

European Cultural Forum Summed Up
(Ilja Hulinsky; RUDE PRAVO, 4 Dec 85).................. 90

Briefs
CSSR-Algerian Cooperation Talks 93
Regional Leaders Retain Positions 93
Ferfecky's Funeral 93

HUNGARY

CC Intervenes in Ideological Controversy Over School Text (UJ TUKOR, 17 Nov 85; NEPSZABADSAG, 25 Nov 85).......... 94

Background of Controversy, by Erno Balogh 94
Abstract of Balogh Article, by Erno Balogh 99

POLAND

Polish Official on Combating Alcoholism (Jozef Bury Interview; DZIENNIK BALTYCKI, 7 Jan 86)..... 101

Government Presidium on Youth, Land, Goods (TRYBUNA LUDU, 21 Jan 86).............................. 105

Air Force Campaign for 10th Party Congress (ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI, 21 Jan 86)......................... 107

Messner at Academy Party Meeting (ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI, 23 Jan 86)......................... 108

Voivodship Law and Order Plenum; Baryla Speaks (TRYBUNA LUDU, 29 Jan 86).............................. 109

Army Conference Examines Political Instruction (ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI, 30 Jan 86)......................... 110

Publisher on Printing Woes, Censorship, Opposition Authors (Stanislaw Bebek Interview; WPROST, 3 Nov 85).......... 112

Dailies Focus on CPSU Program Changes (TRYBUNA LUDU, various dates; RZECZPOSPOLITA, 23-24 Nov 85)... 120

Correspondent Praises Party Primary, by Jerzy Kraszewski 120
Socialist Life Model Provided, by Jegor Ligaczow 122
Technological Development Discussed 124
Program Changes Viewed 124

Youth, Education Issues Highlighted (Various sources, various dates)........................ 126

Enrollment Figures, Majors Described, by Tadeusz Belerski 126
National Young Marxists Forum 127
Conference Promotes Adult Education 128

Sejm Administration, Government Activities (Various sources, various dates)........................ 130

Malinowski on Efficient Government 130
Public Administration Improvement Goals 131
Constitutional, State Tribunals Begin 132
Sejm Deputies Clubs Meetings on Budget 133
National Defense Commission Meeting 135

Provincial Defense Committee Meetings (Various sources, various dates)........................ 136

Katowice Defense Committee, by Jerzy Miemiec 136
Krakow Defense Committee 137
Skierniewice Defense Committee 137

Briefs

PRON Grunwald Committee 139
Szalajda Sees Brovikow 139
Soviet Envoy at Friendship Society 139
PRON Appeal on Prisoner Release 139
PZPR 10th Congress Preparations 139
Media Briefing on 24th Plenum 140
Soviet-Polish Trade Union Cooperation 140
Visiting Soviet Trade Unionists 140
Radioactive Materials Theft 140
Smuggled Printing Equipment Intercepted 140
Nicaraguan National Assembly Group Visit 141
Border Guard Killed on Duty 141
USSR Cultural Agreement 141
Fungal Insecticide 141
Accord With CSSR Writers 142
Warsaw Writers Meeting 142
Civic Militia Meeting 142
Provincial PZPR Conference 142
Soviet Envoy With Rakowski 142
PZPR Role in Education 142
Cooperation With Soviet Journalists 142
Siwicki Briefed on Gdansk Situation 143
Gomulka Collected Works 143
Soviet Ambassador Meeting 143
Congress Briefing for ZSL Press 143

ROMANIA

Regulations for Handling of Prop Weapons by Artistic Units (BULETINUL OFICIAL, No 6, 31 Jan 86)................... 144

YUGOSLAVIA

Grlickov Stresses SAWPY Role in New Systemic Development (Aleksandar Grlickov Interview; BORBA, 1-2 Feb 86)...... 145

JPRS-EER-86-037

14 March 1986

EAST EUROPE REPORT

CONTENTS

ECONOMY

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Summaries of Major EINHEIT Articles, January 1986
(Helmut Koziolek; EINHEIT, No 1, Jan 86)................... 1

Link Between Research, Industrial Production Viewed
(Helmut Koziolek; EINHEIT, No 1, Jan 86)................... 3

Integration of Combines, Research Institutes Examined
(Wolfgang Biermann; EINHEIT, No 1, Jan 86)................. 13

Technical Institutes Seen as Economic Integration Key
(Harry Groschupf; EINHEIT, No 1, Jan 86)................... 21

Increase in Merchant Shipping Tonnage Reported
(Heinz Rentner; PRESSE-INFORMATIONEN, No 151, 30 Dec 85)... 27

Problems Encountered in Railway Freight Traffic Management
(Rosemarie Schneider; FS-ANALYSEN, No 3, 1985)............. 30

ROMANIA

Domestic Animal Census
(Editorial; SCINTEIA, 1 Feb 85)............................ 85

Briefs
Geological Research for Coal 87
Merchant Fleet Development 87

153

MILITARY

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Warsaw Pact Small-Caliber Naval Artillery Described
(H. Mehl; VOLKSARMEE, No 49, 1985)........................ 88

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Removal of Toxic Substances in Armed Forces Detailed
(G. Simon; MILITAERTECHNIK, No 1, 1986).................. 92

Reluctance Found in Using Simulators, Training Devices
(VOLKSARMEE, No 37, 1985)............................... 97

Use of APC Trainer, by Rolf Basan 97
Unit Commander Interview, Wolfgang Schneider Interview 99
VOLKSARMEE Commentary 101

POLAND

Activities, Achievements of Chemical Officers' School
(Leszek Ziolo; ZOLNIERZ POLSKI, No 46, 17 Nov 85)......... 102

Development of Military Social Sciences Noted
(Stanislaw Jozef Sokolowski Interview; ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI, 18 Dec 85).. 107

Briefs
GDR Army Delegation Visits 110
Army Conference on Youth 110

POLITICS

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Romania: U.S. Historian's Book on Transylvania Reviewed
(AGERPRES, 28 Jan 86).................................. 111

Briefs
Cooperation, Trade With Hungary 113
Albanian Thanks for Romanian Greetings 113

ALBANIA

Need To Combat Soviet 'Falsification' of Country's History
(Agron Gani; REVISTA PEDAGOGJIKE, No 3, Jul-Sep 85)...... 114

Hoxha's Works at Center of Ideological Education
(Editorial; ZERI I POPULLIT, 1 Feb 86).................. 122

Carcani at Shkoder Party Activ Meeting
(ATA, 13 Feb 86).. 123

Quality of Recent Literature Examined by Writers, Artists Union
(DRITA, 17 Nov 85)...................................... 124

Briefs
- Austrian-Albanian Diplomatic Anniversary 129
- Alia Attends Concert in Rreshen 129

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Prospects for 1986 Summarized
(RUDE PRAVO, 30 Dec 85)................................. 130

Plan for CSSR School System Reviewed
(Miloslav Dockal; RUDE PRAVO, 19 Dec 85)................ 133

ROMANIA

RCP's Stoian Meets With Craxi, Others During Rome Visit
(Bucharest Domestic Service, 31 Jan 86; AGERPRES,
1 Feb 86)... 138

- Talks With Craxi 138
- Meeting With PCI Leader Natta 139
- Received by Spadolini, Others 140

Ceausescu Receives Norwegian Ambassador's Credentials
(AGERPRES, 31 Jan 86)................................... 141

Ceausescu Receives Ecuadoran Ambassador's Credentials
(AGERPRES, 31 Jan 86)................................... 142

Decree on Weapons, Ammunition Amended, Supplemented
(BULETINUL OFICIAL, No 4, 21 Jan 86).................... 143

Briefs
- Teodor Coman Visits Iraq 145
- Transportation Normalizing After Snowfalls 145
- Castro's Thanks for Anniversary Message 145
- Japanese CP Leaders 'Thank You' 146
- Refugees Arrive Netherlands 146

JPRS-EER-86-038

15 March 1986

EAST EUROPE REPORT

CONTENTS

ECONOMY

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Increased Reprocessing Reduces Industry's Fresh Water Demand (Rudolf Miehlke; TECHNISCHE GEMEINSCHAFT, Vol 33, No 11, Nov 85)... 1

Automation Initiates Comprehensive Industrial, Social Change (Werner Huebner, Peter Straehmel; WIRTSCHAFTSWISSENSCHAFT, Vol 33, No 10, Oct 85).................................. 5

Scientific Labor Organization's Role in Combines' Planning (Rudolf Hempel; SOZIALISTISCHE ARBEITSWISSENSCHAFT, Vol 29, No 6, 1985)....................................... 23

HUNGARY

Greater Effort To Lure Foreign Investment Capital Urged (Bela Csikos-Nagy Interview; FIGYELO, No 3, 16 Jan 86).... 30

YUGOSLAVIA

Problem of Negative Interest Rates Discussed (Tomislav Dumezic; EKONOMSKA POLITIKA, 23 Dec 85)......... 36

Western Comment on Economic Crisis, Nonfunctioning of System (Andreas Kohlschuetter; DIE ZEIT, 17, 24 Jan, 7 Feb 86)... 43

Controversy Over 'Programmed Inflation' Continues (Marijan Korosic; NEDELJNE INFORMATIVNE NOVINE, 15 Dec 85)... 56

Macedonian Foreign Trade Deficit for 1985
(PRIVREDNI PREGLED, 4 Feb 86)............................ 61

Province of Vojvodina Shows Poor Foreign Trade Results
(PRIVREDNI PREGLED, 5 Feb 86)............................ 63

Briefs
Bosnia-Hercegovina Foreign Trade 65

MILITARY

ROMANIA

Relationship Between Ceausescu, Military Discussed
(FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE, 27 Dec 85; FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU, 7 Jan 86).. 66

New Role of Army Examined, by Harry Schleicher 66
Opposition to Ceausescu Alleged 68

YUGOSLAVIA

Commander of Ljubljana Military District Interviewed
(Svetozar Visnjic Interview; MLADINA, 20 Dec 85).......... 70

Briefs
Swedish Radar Sets Ordered 80

POLITICS

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Slovenes Discuss Albania's Relations With Bloc, West
(Janez Stanic; TELEKS, 28 Nov 85)........................ 81

BULGARIA

Report on Proceedings of Antonov Trial
(BTA, various dates).................................... 87

Prosecutor's Summation 87
Summation Continues 88
Further on Summation 91
Prosecutor's 'Strange' Conclusions 92

Comments on 27th CPSU Congress
(BTA, 24 Feb 86)... 95

Bulgarian Balkan Committee Activities Reviewed
(RABOTNICHESKO DELO, 13 Feb 86).......................... 97

Bulgarian Border Guards Meeting Held in Sofia
(Dragomir Penchovski; RABOTNICHESKO DELO, 13 Feb 86)...... 99

Zhivkov Foundation Branch Formed in London
(Petur Bochukov; RABOTNICHESKO DELO, 13 Feb 86)........... 100

Leaders Attend Okrug BCP Conferences
(RABOTNICHESKO DELO, Sofia Domestic Service, various dates).. 101

Dzhurov in Veliko Turnovo 101
Stanishev in Khaskovo 101
Stoichkov in Stara Zagora 102
Filipov in Plovdiv 102
Dyulgerov in Kyustendil 102

Local Accountability-Election Conference Held
(RABOTNICHESKO DELO, 7, 8 Feb 86)......................... 104

Bulgarian Orthodox Bishop on Peace Movement
(BTA, 14 Feb 86)... 107

OTECHESTVEN FRONT on Family Reunification Case
(BTA, 19 Feb 86)... 108

Jewish Organization Rejects Turkish 'Campaign'
(BTA, 19 Feb 86)... 111

Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship Society Meeting Held
(RABOTNICHESKO DELO, 13 Feb 86)........................... 113

Balev Attends Presentation of Gorbachev Book
(Sofia Domestic Service, 21 Feb 86)....................... 114

Minister Khristov on Trade Relations With USSR
(BTA, 24 Feb 86)... 115

Further Snowfall, High Winds Interrupt Okrug Services
(RABOTNICHESKO DELO, 13 Feb 86)........................... 117

Briefs

Children Reunite With Parents 118
Afro-Asian Committee Denounces Pakistan 118
Filipov Attends Meeting 118
Mladenov Attends Kuwaiti Reception 119
New Ambassador to SRV 119
Departing Polish Ambassador 119
Dyulgerov Returns From Hungary 119
Enovy to Sri Lanka, Nepal 119

POLAND

Briefs

Academy of Social Sciences Meeting 120
PZPR Personnel Policy Problems 120
Production Pledges for 10th Congress 120
Gomulka Birthday Commemorated 121
Film Industry Issues Discussed 121
Party Draft Program Discussion 121
Cultural-Scientific Contacts With Algeria 121
Cultural Agreement With Vietnam 121
PZPR Secretary Visits Cotton Mill 121
Warsaw Delegation in Moscow 122
Pope Sends Hospital Gift 122
Polish National Catholic Church Activity 122
PZPR Personnel Policy Talks 122
Opole Party Aktivs Meet 123
Metalworking Plant Hosts Meeting 123

ROMANIA

Decree on Reorganization of Ministry of Foreign Trade
(BULETINUL OFICIAL, Part I, No 7, 7 Feb 86)............... 124

People's Councils', Agricultural Officials Appointed
(BULETINUL OFICIAL, Part I, No 7, 7 Feb 86)............... 126

Briefs

Presidential Appointment 128

YUGOSLAVIA

'Irredentist' Sentenced for Demonstrating in Switzerland
(TANJUG, 27 Feb 86).. 129

Serb in Exile Believed Kidnapped in Vienna
(DIE PRESSE, 22-23 Feb 86)................................. 130

Dailies Differ in Reporting Jonanovic Speech
(various sources, various dates).......................... 131

Fadilj Hodza Named as Responsible for Kosovo Irredentism
(Belgrade Domestic Service, 31 Jan 86).................... 133

Dragosavac, Bilic Differ About LC Definition
(Seada Vranic; BORBA, 5 Feb 86)........................... 134

Hasani Book on Kosovo Published
(TANJUG, 24 Feb 86).. 136

TANJUG Cites Soviet Theories on War, Peace
(TANJUG, 21 Feb 86).. 138

Vidoje Zarkovic Radio Interview
(TANJUG, 8 Feb 86).. 140

Briefs

Delegate Accused of Taking Bribes 151

JPRS-EER-86-039

17 March 1986

EAST EUROPE REPORT

CONTENTS

AGRICULTURE

HUNGARY

New Deputy Minister of Agriculture Doboczky Interviewed
(Istvan Doboczky Interview; HETI VILAGGAZDASAG, No 46, Nov 85) 1

YUGOSLAVIA

Causes for Decline in Farm Production Analyzed
(Scepan Rabrenovic; NEDELJNE INFORMATIVNE NOVINE, 1 Dec 85). 4

ECONOMY

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Budget Management in 1984 Evaluated
(Belo Bosak; FINANCE A UVER, No 7, 1985) 8

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Labor Tasks Formulated for Integrated Manufacturing Systems
(Hans Eberhard Plath, Dieter Torke; SOZIALISTISCHE ARBEITSWISSENSCHAFT, No 5, 1985) 22

HUNGARY

VALOSAG Article on Coordination of National Economies
(Laszlo Csaba; HETI VILAGGAZDASAG, No 46, Nov 85) 35

Postal Service in Need of Funds, Equipment
(Illes Toth Interview; MAGYAR HIRLAP, 24 Dec 85) 37

Enterprise Restructuring No Substitute for Market
(Istvan Csillag; FIGYELO, No 2, 9 Jan 86) 43

Enterprise Councils Apt To Retard Decentralization
(Iag; FIGYELO, No 2, 9 Jan 86) 47

POLAND

Briefs
Economic Talks With Soviet Ambassador 49
Joint Ventures With USSR 49
Mining Industry Technology 49
Trade Schools Discuss Reform 49
Koszalin Export Prospects 50
Soviet 'Dry Port' Transshipment 50
Byelorussian Cooperation in Forestry 50

ROMANIA

Use of Geothermal Energy Explored
(Oprea Parpala; REVISTA ECONOMICA, No 43, 25 Oct 85) 51

Plans To Develop Shipbuilding Industry
(Stefan Petresc, Ion Drasoveanu; REVISTA ECONOMICA, No 43, 25 Oct 85) 55

YUGOSLAVIA

Federal Budget for 1986 Published
(SLUZBENI LIST SFRJ, No 75, 31 Dec 85) 59

Changes in Federal Budget for 1985
(Radovan Vlajkovic, Ilijaz Kurteshi; SLUZBENI LIST SFRJ, No 75, 31 Dec 85) 119

MILITARY

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Squad Composition, Weaponry Detailed
(Werner Kilian; BAUERN-ECHO, 16 Oct 85) 121

SED Security Head Reaffirms Value of Worker Militias
(Wolfgang Herger; DER KAEMPFER, No 1, Jan 86) 123

Introduction of New Weapons System Discussed
(W. Rothe; MILITAERTECHNIK, No 1, 1986) 129

POLITICS

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Profile of Hungarian 'Muvelodes' Before Romanization
(Janos Kovacs Interview; ELET ES IRODALOM, 17 Jan 86) 137

Book Review on Hungarian-Speaking Population in Moldavia
(Petru Fartade; ATANEU, Nov 85) 141

ROMANIA

Severe Penalties Urged for Gasoline Hoarding
(V. Voiculescu, R. Duca; INFORMATIA BUCURESTIULUI, 27 Dec 85) 144

YUGOSLAVIA

Continuing Problem of Youth Unemployment Reviewed
(Dusan Sekulic; NEDELJNE INFORMATIVNE NOVINE, 10 Nov 85) 147

SOCIOLOGY

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Religious Underground, State Controlled Church Viewed
(Thomas Seiterich; DIE WELTWOCHE, No 4, 23 Jan 86) 153

Husak Regime Tolerates Serious Alcohol Abuse
(Inge Santner; DIE WELTWOCHE, No 1, 2 Jan 86) 156

JPRS-EER-86-040

19 March 1986

EAST EUROPE REPORT

CONTENTS

AGRICULTURE

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Romanian Journal Reviews Development of Albanian Agriculture
(Marilena Ivan; REVISTA ECONOMICA, 29 Nov 85) 1

ECONOMY

ALBANIA

Lack of Cooperation Reduces Iron-Nickel Ore Production
(Kostaq Duka; ZERI I POPULLIT, 7 Nov 85) 5

Shortcomings in Efforts To Improve Quality of Chrome
(Sami Milloshi; ZERI I POPULLIT, 26 Oct 85) 7

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Electrical Engineering Investment Policy Viewed
(Elena Korenova; PLANOVANE HOSPODARSTVI, No 7, 1985) 10

Effects of 4th, 5th Generation Computers on Foreign Trade
(Bohuslav Vavra; ZAHRANICNI OBCHOD, No 9, 1985) 20

HUNGARY

Overtime, Funding in Mining Discussed
(HETI VILAGGAZDASAG, various dates) 32

VGMKs Pose Dilemma for Miners, by Gabor Juhasz 32
Terms of Government Fund Allocations Eased,
by Lorant Kismarty 34

POLAND

1984 Wage System Effects Evaluated
(ZYCIE GOSPODARCZE, 17 Nov 85)........ 38

Unavailability of Polish Translations of Economists Lamented
(Irena Topinska; ZYCIE GOSPODARCZE, 22-29 Dec 85)........... 40

Reform Seen as Threatened by Conservatism
(Janusz Ostaszewski; ZYCIE GOSPODARCZE, 10 Nov 85)......... 42

Priority Urged for Manufacturing Over Extractive Industries
(POLIMERY, No 4, Apr 85) 45

High Hopes for Cyclohexanone Plant Export Sales
(POLIMERY, No 4, Apr 85) 46

Briefs
Reducing Need for Imported Plastics 47
Imported Dental Materials Cut 47

YUGOSLAVIA

Continuing Fragmentation of Economy Reviewed
(Scepan Rabrenovic; NEDELJNE INFORMATIVNE NOVINE, 10 Nov 85) 48

Deleterious Effects of Investment in Stockpiling Noted
(Branko Colanovic; NEDELJNE INFORMATIVNE NOVINE, 17 Nov 85). 54

Berislav Sefer Discusses Standard of Living Crisis
(Berislav Sefer Interview; DANAS, 19 Nov 85) 61

Economist Bajt Discusses Misconceptions About Inflation
(Aleksander Bajt; EKONOMSKA POLITIKA, 16 Dec 85) 68

Effectiveness of Aid to Underdeveloped Areas Questioned
(Boris Jez; DELO, 12 Oct 85) 75

Decree on Organizing Unified Foreign Exchange Market
(SLUZBENI LIST SFRJ, 30 Dec 85)............................ 79

Problems in Integrating Electric Power System
(Dragan Nedeljkovic; EKONOMSKA POLITIKA, 24 Nov 85) 91

Electric Power Plans, Need To Raise Price to European Level
(PRIVREDNI PREGLED, 13 Dec 85) 95

MILITARY

POLAND

Armed Forces Structure, Defense System Summarized
(ZOLNIERZ POLSKI, 15 Dec 85) 97

POLITICS

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Draft of New Party Statutes Analyzed
(RUDE PRAVO, 14 Jan 86) 101

HUNGARY

New Rules for National Assembly: Tally, Debate, Negative Votes
(Balint; MAGYAR HIRLAP, 31 Jan 86) 104

Deputy Voting Against 1986 Budget Interviewed
(Istvan Avar Interview; HETI VILAGGAZDASAG, 4 Jan 86) 107

Neglect of Education Could Be Politically Explosive
(Szabolcs Szunyogh; MOZGO VILAG, No 12, 1985) 109

European PEN To Meet in Budapest in September
(Istvan Bart Interview; MAGYAR NEMZET, 22 Jan 86) 119

POLAND

New 'Secretary of State' Positions in Various Agencies
(MONITOR POLSKI, 6 Dec 85) 122

Resolution on Citizen Oversight Councils for Universities
(MONITOR POLSKI, 6 Dec 85) 123

Reviewer Advocates Economic Stability Before 'Democratization'
(Kazimierz Z. Sowa; PRAWO I ZYCIE, 14 Sep 85) 126

Critic Questions Definition of 'Normalization'
(POLITYKA, 26 Oct 85) 130

Briefs
SD Territorial Self-Management Meeting 134
PRON Organization Meeting 134
Military Agitprop Session 134
Party Customs Administrators Confer 134
ZSL Central Aktivs Meeting 135
PZPR Delegation in Angola 135
Army Political Directorate in SFRY 135
Mlynczak in Prague 135
OPZZ, Technical Organization Cooperation 135
Walbrzych Defense Committee 136
PRON Focus on Youth 136
Hungarian Scientific-Technical Cooperation 136
Ambassador to Tunisia Named 136
Czech Scientific-Technical Cooperation 136
Gertych, Youth Reps Meet 136
Youth Organization, Justice Officials Meet 136
Rural Youth Union Session 137
Iraq Friendship Organization Visits 137
Minister, FRG Journalists Meet 137

ROMANIA

Negligence of Party Organs Blamed for Members' Transgressions
(MUNCA DE PARTID, Nov 85) 138

YUGOSLAVIA

Shortcomings of Political Schools for Youth Viewed
(Vesna Perunicic; VJESNIK, 1 Dec 85) 141

JPRS-EER-86-041

20 March 1986

EAST EUROPE REPORT

CONTENTS

AGRICULTURE

YUGOSLAVIA

Montenegrin Agricultural Plans to 1991
(Rade Grujic; PRIVREDNI PREGLED, 7-9 Dec 85)............. 1

ECONOMY

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

External Factors in CEMA Economic Development Viewed
(Ondrej Ler, Ludek Urban; ZAHRANICNI OBCHOD, No 12, 1985)... 3

East-West Trade Deals
(POLITYKA, No 2, 11 Jan 86).............................. 14

CEMA Currencies Convertibility Not Likely
(Marian Guzek; GOSPODARKA PLANOWA, No 7-8, Jul-Aug 85)... 16

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Issues in CPSU Congress Run-Up Explained
(Fyodor Breus; TRYBUNA LUDU, 27 Jan 86)................... 21

CPCZ's Hoffmann Attends Hungarian Trade Union Congress
(Prague Domestic Service, 14 Feb 85)...................... 23

Heads Czech Trade Union Group 23
Conveys Greetings to Gaspar 23

Austria-CSSR Relations Called 'Best Since WW I'
(WIENER ZEITUNG, 12 Feb 86)................................ 24

RUDE PRAVO Notes Dissatisfaction With Robot Production
(RUDE PRAVO, 6 Feb 86)..................................... 26

Sugar Production Falls 14.1 Percent Short of Plan
(PRAVDA, 7 Feb 86)... 28

Briefs
Algerian Minister Received 30
Construction of TV Transmitters 30
Hoffmann, Kapek Attend Talks 30
Slovak SR Agricultural Commission Meets 31
Vietnamese Minister Arrives 31
Soviet Envoy Presents Awards 31
Polish Transport Protocol 32
Lenart, Salgovic Visit Enterprises 32
CSSR-SRV Treaty Anniversary 32
CSSR, Vietnam Sign Trade Agreement 32
Algeria, CSSR To Increase Cooperation 32
Czechoslovak-Mongolian Agreement Signed 33

HUNGARY

Briefs
Workers Leave for Kazakh Oilfields 34

POLAND

Banker Urges Special Zloty Fund for Foreign Debt Service
(Marian Minkiewicz; ZYCIE GOSPODARCZE, No 51/52,
22-29 Dec 85).. 35

New Polish Economic Society Officers Meet With Jaruzelski
(ZYCIE GOSPODARCZE, No 51/52, 22-29 Dec 85)................ 39

Polish Economic Society Chairman Reports on Meeting
(Zdzislaw Sadowski; ZYCIE GOSPODARCZE, No 51/52,
22-29 Dec 85).. 41

YUGOSLAVIA

Status of Associated Bank of Croatia
(T. Kapetanic; PRIVREDNI PREGLED, 12 Dec 85)............... 43

Public Bond To Create Jobs in Bosnia-Hercegovina
(PRIVREDNI PREGLED, 3 Dec 85).............................. 45

Oil, Gas Production Plan, 1986-1990
(Vladimir Aksin, Josip Secen; NAFTA, No 7/8, Jul-Aug 85)... 46

Petrochemical Production From Oil, Gas to 1990
(Mirko Seler, et al.; NAFTA, No 7/8, Jul-Aug 85).......... 50

Consumption of Oil Derivatives to 1990
(Ranko Ivanovic, et al.; NAFTA, No 7/8, Jul-Aug 85)....... 62

POLITICS

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Romanian Papers Mark Budapest's Liberation Anniversary
(AGERPRES, 13 Feb 86).................................... 68

ALBANIA

Carcani, Marko, Thomai at Fier Party Plenum
(ATA, 20 Feb 86)... 70

Women's Union Council Plenum Convened
(ATA, 25 Feb 86)... 72

Youth Union Plenum Convened
(ATA, 19 Feb 86)... 73

Youth Paper on Influence of 'Decadent' Music
(Arben Sinoimeri; ZERI I RINISE, 5 Feb 86)............... 74

Well-Known Writer Criticizes School Texts
(Ismail Kadare; ZERI I POPULLIT, 9 Feb 86)............... 77

Briefs
Malile Receives Belgian Envoy 80
Alia Greets Guyanan President 80

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Palestinian Official Denounces Amman Accord
(PRAVDA, 15 Feb 85)...................................... 81

Conference Discusses Development of Air Force Preparedness
(Prague Television Service, 22 Feb 86)................... 82

Lucan Addresses World Conference on Broadcasting in Prague
(Prague Domestic Service, 18 Feb 86)..................... 83

Briefs
Police Academy Department Moved 84
Husak Receives Brazilian Delegation 84
Colotka Installs Bratislava Mayor 84
Sentencing for Attempted Escape 85

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Refugee Funneling to Denmark Reported Diminishing
(Anders Wiig; BERLINGSKE TIDENDE, 7 Feb 86)................ 86

FRG Editor Assesses Cultural Agreement, Disagreement
(Peter Jochen Winters; FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE, 8 Feb 86)... 88

POLAND

PZPR Provincial Committees Hold Plenums
(TRYBUNA LUDU, 28 Jan 86)................................. 91

Kielce Plenum, by Tadeusz Wiacek 91
Opole Plenum, Edward Filipczyk 92
Wloclawek Plenum, by Marek Badtke 93
Przemysl Plenum, by Jan Miszczak 94

PZPR Provincial Committees Hold Plenums
(TRYBUNA LUDU, 24 Jan 86)................................. 95

Ciechanow Plenum, by Tadeusz Woicki 95
Sieradz Plenum 96
Torun Plenum, by Marek Badtke 96
Piotrkow Trybunalski Plenum, by Paulin Plominski 97

Briefs
Gomulka's Widow Honored 99
Defense Ministry Social Science Group 99
PZPR Agitprop Journal Celebrated 99
Maritime Industries Policy Meeting 100
Engineering, S&T Meeting 100
Katowice Journalists Meet 100
Foreign Affairs Conference 100
PZPR Draft Program Talks 101
PZPR Ideological Conference in Pila 101
TV Journalists, Siwak Meet 101
Soviet-Polish Border Area Cooperation 101
Party Librarians Meet 101
Polish-Bulgarian Talks 102
Supreme Court Party Activities 102
Bloc Journalists Visit Olsztyn 102

ROMANIA

Delegation of Brazilian Parliamentarians
(AGERPRES, various dates)................................ 103

Parliamentarians Arrive, Meet Giosan 103
Radulescu, Vaduva Meet Parliamentarians 103
Parliamentarians Conclude Visit 104

SCINTEIA Report on Gorbachev L'HUMANITE Interview (SCINTEIA, 11 Feb 86).. 106

Briefs
Dascalescu Message to Iranian Premier 107
Fencing Coach Defects 107
Europarliament MP Denies 'Double-Agent' Charge 107

YUGOSLAVIA

Writer Accused of Chauvinism Answers Critics (Brana Crncevic Interview; NOVE OMLADINSKE NOVINE, 10 Nov 85).. 108

JPRS-EER-86-042

21 March 1986

EAST EUROPE REPORT

CONTENTS

ECONOMY

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Technological Progress Required to Offset High Energy Cost
(Gerd Schirmer; WIRTSCHAFTSWISSENSCHAFT, No 1, Jan 86) 1

POLAND

Producer Goods Allocation Guidelines for 1986-1990
(Andrzej Zawalski; RZECZPOSPOLITA, No 65, 19 Dec 85) 20

Foreign Debt Servicing Fund Established
(RZECZPOSPOLITA, No 65, 19 Dec 85) 24

Goods, Services Subject to Official Pricing
(RZECZPOSPOLITA, No 65, 19 Dec 85) 26

Planning Official on Performance of Economy
(Janusz Biernat Interview; Warsaw Domestic Service, 16 Feb 86) 31

Briefs
- Reform Assessed in Radom 34
- Passenger Transit to Hungary 34
- Cooperation With Kuwait 34
- Trade Talks With Holland 34
- Steelworkers Need To Increase Quality 35
- Soviet Border Trade 35
- Cooperation With Bulgaria 35
- 1986-90 Trade Agreement With Romania 35
- Scientists in PRC 35
- Foreign Trade Official Assigned 36

ROMANIA

Factors Affecting Fulfillment of Export Plan
(D. Aldea; REVISTA ECONOMICA, 17, 31 Jan 86) 37

YUGOSLAVIA

Example of 'Militarized Regime of Work' Discussed
(Miroslav Lazanski; DANAS, 29 Oct 85) 45

Briefs
SFRY Trade With Hungary 48
SFRY Trade With USSR, Mongolia 48

MILITARY

POLAND

General Staff Meets on Military Academy Recruitment
(ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI, 28 Jan 86) 49

Symposium on Stress Management in Armed Forces
(Cieslaw Warych; ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI, 28 Jan 86) 51

POLITICS

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

New Peace, Human Rights Group Reported Formed
(Disa Hastad; DAGENS NYHETER, 22 Feb 86) 54

Kessler Speech Reviews Army History, Goals
(NEUES DEUTSCHLAND, 22-23 Feb 86) 56

POLAND

Porebski Explains New Science, Technology Council
(Tadeusz Porebski Interview; RZCZPOSPOLITA, 7 Feb 86) 65

New Appointments From Naval Military Council
(Jozef Wasilewski; ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI, 14 Feb 86) 67

Gdansk Aktivs View 'Social Wrongdoing'
(TRYBUNA LUDU, 15-16 Feb 86) 68

Baryla at Eltra Works in Bydgoszcz
(Bydgoszcz Domestic Service, 17 Feb 86) 70

Foreign Minister Addresses 'Children's Friends' Group
(TRYBUNA LUDU, 18 Feb 86) 71

Committee Appeals for Gomulka Manuscripts
(TRYBUNA LUDU, 19 Feb 86) 72

Paper Reviews Militia Reserve's 40th Anniversary
(Jerzy Olszewski; TRYBUNA LUDU, 21 Feb 86) 73

Jaruzelski Receives DKP Delegation
(TRYBUNA LUDU, 22-23 Feb 86) 75

PZPR Law, Order Commission in Session
(A. Salecki; TRYBUNA LUDU, 22-23 Feb 86) 76

Oliwa Speech on Soviet Army Anniversary
(ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI, 22-23 Feb 86) 78

Role of Basic Party Organizations Viewed
(ZYCIE WARSZAWY, 24 Feb 86) 80

Jaruzelski, Gromyko Exchange Award Speeches
(TRYBUNA LUDU, 28 Feb 86) 83

U.S., South Korean Maneuvers Viewed as Threat
(Jerzy Markowski; ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI, 1-2 Mar 86) 84

Messner Meets Legislative Council Officials
(PAP, 7 Mar 86) 86

PZPR Provincial, Regional Committees Meet
(RZECZPOSPOLITA, 13, 17 Dec 85; TRYBUNA LUDU, various dates) 87

- Krosno Plenum on Agricultural Needs 87
- Chelm Plenum on Party Organization 87
- Lublin Plenum on Ideology, by Ryszard Wolak 87
- Przemysl Plenum on Training, by Jan Miszczak 88
- Siedlce Plenum on Local Party Structure 89
- Gdansk Plenum on Internal Party Structure 89
- Kielce Plenum on Ideological Training 89
- Plock PZPR, ZSL Joint Plenum 89
- Various Provincial Committees Meet 90
- Konin Plenum Focus on Ideological Work, by Ryszard Slawinski 90
- Committees on Need for Stronger Party 91
- Lodz Plenum on Social, Economic Plans, by Jan A. Kraszewski 92
- Warsaw Committee, Audit Commission Meet 92
- Pila Plenum Notes Increased Party Numbers, by Wladyslaw Wrzask 93

Briefs

- GDR Unionists at 'URSUS' 94
- Technology Meeting at Council of Ministers 94
- Deputy Premier at Agricultural Newspaper 94
- Ambassador to Uruguay Named 95
- Farm Problems Discussed in Elblag 95
- PRON, Journalists Club Meeting 95
- Journalists Host Talk on Addiction 95
- Student Movement Hosted in Wroclaw 95

Political Scientists Meet in Torun 96
Lawyers Society Conference 96
Hungarian CC Delegation Visits 96
GDR CC Agricultural Delegation Visits 96
Coastal SD Groups Meet 97
Russian Language Teachers Meeting 97
Ambassador to North Korea Received 97
Messner Returns From Congress 98
Porebski Addresses Science Congress 98
Jaruzelski-Led Delegation Returns 98
Messner Chairs Presidium Session 98
Czyrek on CPSU Congress 98
Jaruzelski, Messner at Science Congress 99
Jaruzelski, Messner Meet Scientists 99
Messner Addresses Krakow Committee 99
Youth Agreement With USSR 99
Debt and Labor Problems 99
PZPR Voivodship Secretaries Conference 100
Soviet Ambassador Visits 100
Education Problems Discussed 100
Kalisz, Tarnobrzeg Defense Committees 100

ROMANIA

Party Work in Transport, Telecommunications Ministry
(Constantin Priescu, Anica Florescu; SCINTEIA, 11 Dec 85) 101

Briefs

Peoples Councils Chairmen 106

SOCIOLOGY

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

High Job Turnover Rate Continues in Industry
(IWE TAGESDIENST, No 33, 28 Feb 86) 107

JPRS-EER-86-043

22 March 1986

EAST EUROPE REPORT

CONTENTS

AGRICULTURE

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Farm Cooperation Council Stresses Role of Commercial Contract
(Gerhard Greiner; BAUERN-ECHO, 6 Aug 85).................. 1

ROMANIA

Development, Modernization of Animal Husbandry
(Gh. Georgescu, N. Severin; REVISTA ECONOMICA, 4 Jan 86).. 4

YUGOSLAVIA

Socialist Alliance Meeting on Agricultural Problems
(EKONOMSKA POLITIKA, 24 Feb 86).......................... 8

ECONOMY

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

East-West Trade Deals Reported
(POLITYKA, No 8, 22 Feb 86)............................. 10

Recent CEMA Foreign Trade Deals
(POLITYKA, No 40, 5 Oct 85)............................. 13

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Counterplanning Instructions 1986-1990 Issued
(HOSPODARSKE NOVINY, No 51/52, 1985)...................... 15

Income-Consumption Developments 1970-1983 Discussed
(Michal Majtan; STATISTIKA, No 11, 1985).................. 23

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Statistical Data Stress Role of Key Technologies, Combines
(FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE, 20 Jan 86)........................ 34

POLAND

Dlugosz Defends Economic Situation
(Stanislaw Dlugosz Interview; RZECZPOSPOLITA, 12 Feb 86).. 36

Letters to Agricultural Fund Committee Reviewed
(Slawomir Siwek; PRZEGLAD KATOLICKI, No 6, 9 Feb 86)...... 41

Briefs

Common Market Reps on Polish Foreign Trade 45
CEMA Meeting on Energy 45
CEMA Coal Industry Commission 45

ROMANIA

Industrial Restructuring To Save Energy, Resources
(Gheorghe Manea; REVISTA ECONOMICA, 4 Jan 86)............. 46

Increased Responsibility in Managing Enterprise Property Urged
(Stefan Craciun; REVISTA ECONOMICA, 4 Jan 86)............. 51

YUGOSLAVIA

Croatian Foreign Trade Deficit in 1985
(PRIVREDNI PREGLED, 31 Jan 86)............................. 54

Implications of Foreign Trade Regional Structure
(Ivo Jakovljevic; DANAS, 5 Nov 85)......................... 55

Briefs

Republic Budget Revenues 60
Banking Law Change 60
Krsko Financial Burden 61
Agricultural Exports Decline 61

MILITARY

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Medical Assistance in Psychological Training Related
(K. Hollenbach, et. al.; ZEITSCHRIFT FUER MILITAERMEDIZIN,
Vol 26, No 6, Nov 85)..................................... 62

POLITICS

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Post-Synod Church-State Relations Promise Little Change
(FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE, 4, 5 Feb 86)...................... 71

Lutheran Leadership Views Cited 71
FRG Commentator's Assessment, by Karl-Alfred Odin 73

Small Farmers Group Becomes Member of Democratic Bloc
(Peter Joachim Lapp; DEUTSCHLAND ARCHIV, Vol 19, No 1, Jan 86).. 75

HUNGARY

Berecz Discusses Political Issues
(Janos Berecz; PROPAGANDISTA, No 6, 1986)................. 78

POLAND

Correspondent Claims U.S. Funds Aid 'Solidarity'
(Marek Jaworski; TRYBUNA LUDU, 28 Nov 85)................. 86

Strong Libyan Ties Defended
(Franciszek Nietz; ZYCIE WARSZAWY, 22 Nov 85)............. 88

Peace Education Symposium Concludes
(RZECZPOSPOLITA, 28 Nov 85)............................... 91

YUGOSLAVIA

Briefs
Hostile Group in Vucitrn 93

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

HUNGARY

MAGYAR ELEKTRONIKA, Table of Contents
(MAGYAR ELEKTRONIKA, No 4, 1985).......................... 94

Bipolar IC Plant of Microelectronics Enterprise
(Bela Laczko; MAGYAR ELEKTRONIKA, No 4, 1985)............. 98

Head of Communications Engineering Cooperative Interviewed
(Lajos Koveskuti Interview; MAGYAR ELEKTRONIKA, No 4, 1985).. 102

Piezoelectric Ceramics
(Lajos Kamori; MAGYAR ELEKTRONIKA, No 4, 1985)............ 107

Programmable Control Equipment
(Peter Zalotay; MAGYAR ELEKTRONIKA, No 4, 1985)........... 109

Consumer IC's, Domestic Problems
(Tibor Somlai; MAGYAR ELEKTRONIKA, No 4, 1985)............ 111

ROMANIA

New Technologies in Production of Metals Discussed
(Iancu Dragan; METALURGIA, No 9, Sep 85).................. 114

SOCIOLOGY

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

New Generation of Czechoslovak Opposition
(Wolfgang Broer; LUXEMBURGER WORT, 11 Jan 86)............. 119

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Concern Over Church's Internal Mission, Condition
(F.W. Rabe; MECKLENBURGISCHE KIRCHENZEITUNG, Vol 41, No 5, 2 Feb 86)... 121

HUNGARY

Varnai Continues, Expands Reassessment of Mindszenty
(Ferenc Varnai; MAGYARORSZAG, 16 Feb 86).................. 124

JPRS-EER-86-044

24 March 1986

EAST EUROPE REPORT

CONTENTS

AGRICULTURE

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Agricultural Workers' Wages in Eighth 5-Year Plan
(Jiri Plha; PRACE A MZDA, No 10, 1985) 1

ROMANIA

Better Sheep Breeds Through Artificial Insemination Realized
(Stela Zamfirescu, et al.; STIINTA SI TEHNICA, No 12, Dec 85) 12

ECONOMY

BULGARIA

FRG Daily Comments on Economic Development, Prices
(Lothar Julitz; FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE, 10 Feb 86) 16

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Growth of Trade With Bulgaria Viewed
(Miroslav Marek; SVET HOSPODARSTVI, No 150, 1985) 19

Kubat Views Electronics Industry Between 5-Year Plans
(Milan Kubat; HOSPODARSKE NOVINY, No 46, 1985) 21

International R&D Association 'Robot' Discussed
(Vratislav Valek; PODNIKOVA ORGANIZACE, No 9, 1985) 27

Problems of Developing Personnel for Robotization Program Viewed
(Zdenek Drab, et al.; PODNIKOVA ORGANIZACE, No 9, 1985) 37

POLAND

Bankers, Enterprise Officials Discuss Credit Policy (Marzena Kowalska; ZYCIE GOSPODARCZE, No 1, 5 Jan 86) 55

'Polonia' Firms Explain Hard Currency Export Drop (ZYCIE GOSPODARCZE, No 2, 12 Jan 86) 60

ROMANIA

Misuse of Enterprise Motor Pool Vehicles Deplored (Nicolae Antoniu; REVISTA ECONOMICA, No 48, 29 Nov 85) ... 63

YUGOSLAVIA

Economist Savin on Impact of Declining Oil Prices (PRIVREDNI PREGLED, 14 Feb 86) 67

Savin on Inflation, Possibilities for Increased Output (Davor Savin Interview; PRIVREDNI PREGLED, 15-17 Feb 86) 69

POLITICS

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Slovak Justice Minister Views Role of Judiciary (Jan Pjescak; PRAVDA, 5 Feb 86) 73

Public Transportation in Need of Improvement (Zdena Stepankova; RUDE PRAVO, 17 Dec 85) 76

HUNGARY

Trade Union Council Report to 25th TU Congress (Sandor Gaspar; NEPSZAVA, 14 Feb 86) 79

POLAND

RCP Committee Assesses Jaruzelski Visit to Romania (ZYCIE WARSZAWY, 9 Dec 85) 117

Swedish Immigration Bureau Advises Return of Boys (Waldemar Kedaj; TRYBUNA LUDU, 7-8 Dec 85) 118

Comparative View of Government Controls Over Academia (RZECZPOSPOLITA, 4 Dec 85) 119

Sociologist Defends Youth Against Apathy Charges (ZYCIE WARSZAWY, 6 Dec 85) 121

Academic Sees Need for Better Worker-Manager Relations
(ZYCIE WARSZAWY, 6 Dec 85) 122

Paper Reports on Komsomol, Youth Ideology Seminar
(TRYBUNA LUDU, 9 Dec 85) 123

Academic Quoted on Interrelationship of Economics, Politics
(POLITIKA, 16 Dec 85) 125

Researchers Examine Self-Management Issues
(ZYCIE I GOSPODARCZE, 3 Nov 85; POLITYKA, 9 Nov 85) 126

Self-Management Examined, by Pawel Ruszkowski 126
Research Shows Self-Management Weakened, by Jerzy Hausner, Jerzy Indraszkiewicz 130

Historian Questions Democracy-Happiness Equation
(POLITYKA, 9 Nov 85) 134

Schaff Book Attacked as Anti-Polish, False
(POLITYKA, 23 Nov 85) 135

ROMANIA

Council of State Decree on Ministry of Food Industry
(BULETINUL OFICIAL, No 772, 27 Dec 85) 136

Farm Products County Councils Set Up
(BULETINUL OFICIAL, No 77, 27 Dec 85) 149

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

ROMANIA

Role of Scientific Research in Implementing Energy Program
(Lucia Rosca, Mario Duma; ERA SOCIALISTA, No 24, 25 Dec 85) 152

SOCIOLOGY

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Paper Assesses Rise in Consumption Statistics
(RUDE PRAVO, 29 Dec 85) 159

JPRS-EER-86-045

26 March 1986

EAST EUROPE REPORT

CONTENTS

AGRICULTURE

YUGOSLAVIA

Economists Urge More Federal Direction in Agriculture
(EKONOMSKA POLITIKA, 10 Feb 86) 1

ECONOMY

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Industry Forced To Sharpen Product Focus
(IWE TAGESDIENST, No 30, 22 Feb 86) 3

POLAND

Government Views Foreign Trade, CEMA
(TRYBUNA LUDU, 22-23 Feb 86) 4

YUGOSLAVIA

LCY Presidium Member Stojanovic Discusses Need for Changes
(Nikola Stojanovic Interview; DANAS, 21 Jan 86) 6

Draft Law on Capital Investment Work Abroad
(Andja Petrovic; PRIVREDNI PRIGLED, 3 Oct 85) 14

Inequities in Tax System Discussed
(Mila Stula; DANAS, 14 Jan 86) 17

Allocation of Foreign Exchange for Federal Use
(SLUZBENI LIST SFRJ, No 2, 17 Jan 86) 24

Steps Toward Integrating Economy
(Dragoljub Zarkovic; INTERVJU, 17 Jan 86) 36

New Small-Business Display Area To Open in Zagreb
(Ruzica Vuger; EKONOMSKA POLITIKA, 20 Jan 86) 41

POLITICS

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

State Organs Urged To Be More Responsive to Citizens
(IWE TAGESDIENST, No 27, 18 Feb 86) 47

Summaries of Major EINHEIT Articles, February 1986
(Harald Schliwa; EINHEIT, No 2, Feb 86) 48

Comment on Gorbachev Disarmament Proposal
(Ernst Krabatsch; EINHEIT, No 2, Feb 86) 52

Youth Group Profiled, Praised as SED Reserve Force
(Eberhard Aurich; EINHEIT, No 2, Feb 86) 59

YUGOSLAVIA

Inic on Freedom of Speech, Extent of Political Criticism
(Slobodan Inic; INTERVJU, 17 Jan 86) 67

Role of Federal Social Councils Re-Examined, Questioned
(Dragan Bartolovic; KOMUNIST, 7 Feb 86) 72

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Cooperation With USSR in Accelerator Technology
(H. Hochschild; ISOTOPENPRAXIS, No 10, Oct 85) 77

JPRS-EER-86-046

28 March 1986

EAST EUROPE REPORT

CONTENTS

AGRICULTURE

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Reliance on Nature Reduces Farm Production Costs
(Wolfgang Mueller; WIRTSCHAFTSWISSENSCHAFT, No 7, Jul 85).. 1

POLAND

Changes in Agrarian Land Use Patterns During 1981-84
(Anna Szemberg; NOWE ROLNICTWO, No 7-8, Jul-Aug 85)........ 14

Case Study Shows Improved State Farm Productivity
(Zofia Wyszkowska; NOWE ROLNICTWO, No 9, Sep 85)........... 25

ECONOMY

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

CEMA Complex-Program Lacks Material, Technological Base
(DER SPIEGEL, No 1/86, 30 Dec 85)......................... 31

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

FRG Economist Makes Detailed Analysis of 5-Year Plan 1981-1985
(Doris Cornelsen; DAS PARLAMENT, 25 Jan 86)............... 35

Various Methods Outlined for Extracting Fuel From Coal
(Gottfried Klepel; ENERGIETECHNIK, No 7, Jul 85).......... 56

HUNGARY

Income Regulation of Enterprises in 1986 Discussed
(Ella Ronaszeki; PENZUGYI SZEMLE, No 1, Jan 86)........... 66

YUGOSLAVIA

Funds for Noneconomic Sector Projects in 1986 Budget
(SLUZBENI LIST SFRJ, No 75, 31 Dec 85).................... 74

Interest-Free Loans, Other Payments To Fund for Underdeveloped
(SLUZBENI LIST SFRJ, No 5, 7 Feb 86)...................... 77

Data on Student Living Standards, Aid
(DANAS, 21 Jan 86).. 79

Increased Personal Earnings, Consumption Surveyed
(Tomislav Dumezic; EKONOMSKA POLITIKA, 3 Feb 86)........... 82

Trade Inspectorate Thwarted by Local Authorities
(Pavel Dolenc Interview; PRIVREDNI PREGLED, 15-17 Feb 86).. 87

MILITARY

BULGARIA

Army Daily Calls for Execution of Party Decisions
(NARODNA ARMIYA, 6 Feb 86)................................ 90

Sofia Garrison Commander General Saltirov Dwells on Discipline
(Petur Saltirov Interview; NARODNA ARMIYA, 11 Feb 86)...... 93

HUNGARY

Bio on People's Army Air Corps Chief Jozsef Szabo
(Jozsef Szabo Interview; NEPHADSEREG, 11 Jan 86)........... 97

POLAND

Program, Purposes of Wroclaw Secondary Military School
(Andrzej Jurczynski; RZECEPOSPOLITA, 30 Dec 85)............ 99

POLITICS

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Extended Support for Top-Notch Academics Urged
(Karl-Heinz Zieris Interview; SONNTAG, No 5, 2 Feb 86).... 103

ROMANIA

Decree on National, Local Councils for Science, Education
(BULETINUL OFICIAL, No 83, 31 Dec 85)..................... 107

Members of National Council for Science, Education
(BULETINUL OFICIAL, No 83, 31 Dec 85)..................... 120

YUGOSLAVIA

'Untruths' Regarding Formation of Macedonian Church Refuted
(Dragan Nikolic; BORBA, 25-26 Jan 86)..................... 139

Catholic Weekly Denounces Anti-Church Article in Belgrade Press
(Editorial; GLAS KONCILA, No 5, 2 Feb 86)................. 141

SOCIOLOGY

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Combine Leaders Guilty in Fiscal Manipulation
(Guenter Wolf; NEUE JUSTIZ, No 2, Feb 86)................. 145

JPRS-EER-86-047

31 March 1986

EAST EUROPE REPORT

CONTENTS

ECONOMY

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Steger Ends Prague Talks, Trade Protocol Signed
(WIENER ZEITUNG, 4 Mar 86)................................ 1

Husak Visits Moscow Research Institute for Automation
(Prague Domestic Service, 5 Mar 86)........................ 2

DPRK Trade Union Delegation Visits Plants in Plzen
(Prague Domestic Service, 10 Mar 86)...................... 4

Daily on Lack of Preparation at Krivoy Rog
(Milan Jelinek; RUDE PRAVO, 25 Feb 86).................... 5

Briefs
Control Agencies Work Discussed 7
Agreement With Afghan Minister 7
Retiring Slovak Union Official 7

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Recent Development of District Heating System Detailed
(Hans Sandlass; ENERGIETECHNIK, Vol 35, No 7, Jul 85)..... 8

Local, Industrial Heat Supply More Effectively Combined
(Werner Singula; ENERGIETECHNIK, Vol 35, No 7, Jul 85).... 17

POLAND

Sejm Discusses Financial, Housing Issues
(Warsaw Domestic Service, 17 Mar 86)...................... 22

Wojick Presents Foreign Trade Report to Sejm
(PAP, 17 Mar 86).. 23

Department Chief on Food, Wine Supplies for Easter
(Marcin Duszynski Interview; Warsaw Domestic Service, 11 Mar 86).. 25

Austria To Finance Hotels, Other Projects
(DIE PRESSE, 12 Mar 86).. 27

Briefs
Delegation Visits for Economic Talks 28
Science Accord With GDR 28
Joint Yugoslav Protocol 28
Polish-Argentine Trade 29

YUGOSLAVIA

Real Incomes in Yugoslavia Increase
(BORBA, 8-9 Mar 86).. 30

POLITICS

BULGARIA

Commission Adopts Decision on Labor Code
(RABOTNICHESKO DELO, 22 Feb 86).. 31

Okrug BCP Election Conference Reported
(RABOTNICHESKO DELO, 27 Feb 86).. 33

Local BCP Accountability-Election Conferences
(RABOTNICHESKO DELO, 2 Mar 86).. 35

Sofia Radio Relays Zhivkov Return to Sofia
(Todor Zhivkov; Sofia Domestic Service, 6 Mar 86)......... 36

BTA Requests Proper Attribution of Items
(BTA, 28 Feb 86).. 37

Proceedings at Papal Assassination Trial
(BTA, various sources).. 38

Consolo Defense Speech 38
Defense Counsel Speaks 40
Further Defense Summation 43
Defense Speeches 45
Turks' Defense Attorney Summations 46

Briefs
Doynov Receives USSR Deputy Minister 48
Mladenov To Visit Iran 48
Bulgarian-Austrian Friendship Society 48
Condolences on Palme Death 48
Zarev Awarded Title 49

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Husak Comments on 27th CPSU Congress on Soviet TV
(Prague Television Service, 4 Mar 86).................... 50

Bratislava Views USSR Reaction to U.S. Demand on UN Staff
(Slavomir Malickja; Bratislava Domestic Service,
10 Mar 86).. 51

Indra Addresses Meeting on Women's Day
(Petr Voldan; Prague Domestic Serivce, 6 Mar 86).......... 52

RUDE PRAVO Views Struggle Against Bribery
(Prague Domestic Service, 12 Mar 86)...................... 53

Briefs
Lenart Meets USSR Academy of Sciences 54
Youth Representative Appointed to IUS 54
Escape Bid Ends in Death, Injury 54
Bus Hijacker Sentenced 55
Slovak Official 'Released' From Post 55
Army Communists' Conference Ends 55

POLAND

Reportage on Defense Committee Meetings
(various sources, various dates).......................... 56

Krakow, Rzeszow, Olsztyn Meetings 56
Gdansk Meeting 56
Military, Police Family Activists Meet 57

Polling Center Sees 'Artificial Unanimity' in Press Behavior
(FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE, 18 Feb 86)....................... 59

Polish Episcopate Examines Youths' Upbringing
(Vatican City International Service, 14 Mar 86)........... 61

Jablonski Defends 'Continuing Process' of Socialism
(Henryk Jablonski Interview; ZYCIE WARSZAWY, 27 Sep 85)... 62

Briefs
Opinions on Civil Servants' Work Aired 63
Vatican City Communique on Teacher Review 63

YUGOSLAVIA

Belgrade Historian Discusses Wartime Concentration Camps
(Antun Miletic Interview; INTERVJU, 31 Jan 86)............ 64

Controversial Book by Djuretic Discussed by Historians
(Veselin Djuretic; POLITIKA, 11-18 Jan 86)................ 75

JPRS-EER-86-048

1 April 1986

EAST EUROPE REPORT

CONTENTS

AGRICULTURE

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

FRG Study Cites GDR Cereal Grain Production, Usage Since 1970
(Karl Hohmann; FS ANALYSEN, No 2, 1985).................. 1

ECONOMY

BULGARIA

Trade With Bulgaria Increasing
(KHALEEJ TIMES, 7 Mar 86).................................. 38

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Office Computers To Aid Domestic Consumer Goods Industry
(Werner Hartwig; DER HANDEL, No 1, Jan 86)................. 39

POLAND

Main Highlights of 1986 Central Annual Plan Published
(RZECZPOSPOLITA, No 64, 12 Dec 85)......................... 44

YUGOSLAVIA

Obstacles to Higher Auto Exports Analyzed
(Dusan Sekulic; NEDELJNE INFORMATIVNE NOVINE, 2 Feb 86).... 65

POLITICS

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Local Administration of Agriculture Seen Increasing
(Rolf Steding; STAAT UND RECHT, No 2, Feb 86)............. 68

HUNGARY

REPRINT: Renyi Describes Regime Policies as Damage Limiting
(Peter Renyi; EUROPAEISCHE RUNDSCHAU, No 4, 1985)......... 78

YUGOSLAVIA

Life of Tito's Wartime Companion Highlighted
(Predrag Aleksijevic; ILUSTROVANA POLITIKA, 19 Nov, 24 Dec 85).. 90

JPRS-EER-86-049

2 April 1986

EAST EUROPE REPORT

CONTENTS

AGRICULTURE

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Aspects of Microelectronics Application in Farm Sector
(Nau, Poehls; BAUERN-ECHO, 27, 30 Jan 86)................. 1

ECONOMY

BULGARIA

Survey of Expanding Trade Relations With Iraq
(Elka Stoycheva; OTECHESTVEN FRONT, 10 Feb 86)............ 5

Minister Outlines Power Capacity, Future Development
(Nikola Todoriev; RABOTNICHESKO DELO, 10 Feb 86).......... 7

Number of Livestock in Private Plots Dwindles
(Bonka Berova; OTECHESTVEN FRONT, 10 Feb 86).............. 12

Achievements of Machine Building Industry Outlined
(Zdravko Kumanov; RABOTNICHESKO DELO, 29 Jan 86).......... 14

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

More Capital, Labor Needed for Expanded Software Production
(FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE, 5 Feb 86)........................ 16

Anomalous Consumer Goods Delivered From Industrial Combines
(FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE, 10 Feb 86)....................... 17

FRG Economists Assess Extent of Central Planning in Combines
(Axel Schuetzsack; DIE WELT, 23 Nov 85)................... 18

Private Investors Unlikely To Underwrite Long-Term Credits
(FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE, 31 Dec 85)........................ 20

YUGOSLAVIA

Serbian LC Official Discusses Economic Nationalism
(Ivan Stojanovic Interview; DANAS, 29 Oct 85)............. 22

MILITARY

BULGARIA

Deputy Defense Minister Speaks at Party Conference
(Dragomir Gospodinov; NARODNA ARMIYA, 28 Jan 86).......... 29

French, FRG Military-Industrial Complex Development Analyzed
(Rumen Gechev; RABOTNICHESKO DELO, 29 Jan 86)............. 33

ROMANIA

Tentative Details of Little Known New Frigate Class Revealed
(Siegfried Breyer; MARINE-RUNDSCHAU, Nov-Dec 85).......... 36

POLITICS

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

NOVOSTI Views CPSU Program, Cooperation
(Gyorgiy Shakhnazarov; ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI, 5 Feb 86)....... 41

BULGARIA

Report on Internal Affairs Accountability, Election Meeting
(Khristo Georgiev, et. al.; NARODEN STRAZH, 29 Jan 86).... 44

Varna Okrug Internal Affairs Chief Interviewed
(Veliko Stankov Interview; NARODEN STRAZH, 12 Feb 86)..... 55

Internal Affairs Deputy Minister Honored, Interviewed
(NARODEN STRAZH, 22 Jan 86)............................... 59

'Hero of Socialist Labor' 59
General Shopov Interviewed 61

Border Control Officials Watch for Forged Passports
(Anton Rusev; NARODEN STRAZH, 29 Jan 86).................. 64

POLAND

Orzechowski Speaks at Athens Dinner
(Marian Orzechowski; TRYBUNA LUDU, 20 Feb 86)............. 66

Malinowski, Rakowski Address Socio-Economic Council
(PAP, 10 Mar 86).. 67

Urban on Israeli Interest Section, Dance Tour
(Jerusalem Domestic Service, 12 Mar 86)................... 68

Polish Church Publishes Quarterly in Vienna
(DIE PRESSE, 12 Mar 86).................................. 69

PZPR Politburo on 27th CPSU Congress
(PAP, 12 Mar 86).. 70

Youth Daily Comments on CPSU Congress
(Jerzy Domanski; SZTANDAR MLODYCH, 10 Mar 86)............. 71

Honkisz Addresses 25th PZPR CC Plenum
(Warsaw Domestic Service, 13 Mar 86)...................... 72

OPZZ Presidium Opposes Longer Working Hours
(TRYBUNA LUDU, 4 Mar 86)................................. 76

Briefs

New Appointments Announced 78
Siwicki, Army Delegation in India 78
CSSR-Poland TV Agreement 78
Polish Plane Lands in West Berlin 78
Cultural-Scientific Agreement With CSSR 78
Yugoslav Writers, ZPL Agreement 79
Siwicki Meets Premier Gandhi 79
Siwicki With Indian Troops 79
Nuclear Waste Storage Plans Protested 79
Sejm Delegation Ends CSSR Visit 79
Koszalin Aktiv Meets 79
Politburo on Economic Plan 80
Hunger Strikers Not in Danger 80
Peruvian Ambassador Presents Credentials 80
PZPR Program Committee Meets 80
PZPR Personnel Resolution Accepted 80
Palme Funeral Delegation Returns 81
Human Rights Activist Sentenced 81
Shevardnadze at Warsaw Memorials 81
Popieluszko's Chaffeur Files Complaint 81
Police Beat Chauffeur's Son 81

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

BULGARIA

Future Development of Machine Building Outlined
(Mariya Butinova; VECHERNI NOVINI, 11 Feb 86)............. 82

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Activities, Cooperation in Biotechnology Noted
(Rolf Kraushaar; BAUERN-ECHO, 18-19 Jan 86)............... 85

JPRS-EER-86-050

3 April 1986

EAST EUROPE REPORT

CONTENTS

AGRICULTURE

POLAND

Private Farm Sector Capital Formation-Income Ratios: 1979-82
(Andrzej Piotr Wiatrak; NOWE ROLNICTWO, No 9, Sep 85) 1

ECONOMY

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

CEMA Countries on Eve of Five-Year Plans Viewed
(Ludek Urban, Ondrej Ler; PLANOVANE HOSPODARSVTI, No 12, 1986) 9

CEMA Members Provide Technological Aid to Several LDC's
(AUSSENWIRTSCHAFT, No 4, 22 Jan 86) 26

BULGARIA

Role of Small Hydroelectric Stations Assessed Positively
(Lyudmil Paunovski; NARODNA MLADEZH, 23 Jan 86) 31

Minister of Metallurgy Dwells on Production, Future Plans
(Toncho Chakurov; IKONOMICHESKI ZHIVOT, 5 Feb 86) 34

POLITICS

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Nature Protection in Bohemia
(Zdenek Zuntych; RUDE PRAVO, 22 Jan 86) 39

Mechanism for Processing Complaints
(Editorial; RUDE PRAVO, 22 Jan 86) 41

Unfinished Sewer Systems
(RUDE PRAVO, 21 Jan 86) 44

ROMANIA

Foreign Criticism of Bucharest Reconstruction Work Refuted
(Corneliu Vadim Tudor; SAPTAMINA, 10 Jan 86) 45

Role of People's Councils in Implementing 1986 Agricultural Plan
(BULETINUL OFICIAL, No 70, 20 Dec 85) 58

People's Councils' Tasks for Fulfillment of 1986 Plan
(BULETINUL OFICIAL, No 70, 20 Dec 85) 62

People's Councils Approve Local Budgets for 1986
(BULETINUL OFICIAL, No 70, 20 Dec 85) 68

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

HUNGARY

Mobile Measuring System To Trace Course of Industrial Robots
(Attila Bencsik; MERES ES AUTOMATIKA, No 10, 1985) 72

Tool Control on NC Machines
(Laszlo Horvath, Balazs Szabo; MERES ES AUTOMATIKA, No 10, 1985) 74

Control System for Manufacturing Cell
(Gyorgy Asboth; MERES ES AUTOMATIKA, No 10, 1985) 76

Signal Processing, Decision Making Methods in Machine Industry
(Laszlo Monostori: MERES ES AUTOMATIKA, No 10, 1985) 78

Comnet '85: Computer Network Services
(Laszlo Kovacs, et al.; SZAMITASTECHNIKA, No 12, Dec 85) 80

Seminar on 'Information Economy'
(Jozsef Szabo; SZAMITASTECHNIKA, No 12, Dec 85) 85

Tachomaster System Fills Transport Industry Needs
(Aladar Heppes, Endre Somos; SZAMITASTECHNIKA, No 12, Dec 85) 89

Microcomputers in Service of Railroads
(SZAMITASTECHNIKA, No 12, Dec 85) 93

New Remote Processing Possibilities
(Katalin Bars, et al.; SZAMITASTECHNIKA, No 12, Dec 85) .. 95

SOCIOLOGY

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Intellectuals' Privileges Under Socialism Defended
(Frank Adler; DEUTSCHE ZEITSCHRIFT FUER PHILOSOPHIE, No 2, Feb 86) 98

JPRS-EER-86-051

4 April 1986

EAST EUROPE REPORT

CONTENTS

ECONOMY

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

USSR-GDR Economists Discuss Management, Planning, Accounting
(WIRTSCHAFTSWISSENSCHAFT, No 9, Sep 85) 1

Basic Goals Established 1
Noted Economists' Contributions, by Eckard Kuehn, Wolfgang Salecker 5

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Economic Developments, Export Structure for Mid-1985 Detailed
(AUSSENWIRTSCHAFT, No 42, 16 Oct 85) 33

HUNGARY

Conflict of National Economic Goals, Enterprise Plans
(NEPSZABADSAG, 22 Feb 86) 37

POLAND

New Rules on Technology Transfer, Licensing Procedures
(MONITOR POLSKI, No 37, 6 Dec 85) 44

ROMANIA

Problems in Trucking Operations Discussed
(Mihai Secheli; REVISTA ECONOMICA, 10 Jan 86) 58

MILITARY

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Hardships, Conditions of Naval Duty Reported
(Jan Flieger; SPORT UND TECHNIK, No 11, Nov 85) 63

HUNGARY

Proposal for Mental Health Unit in Hungarian Military
(Istvan Magyar; HONVEDORVOS, No 4, Oct-Dec 84) 69

POLITICS

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Strougal Receives Malinowski-Led Polish Sejm Delegation
(Prague Domestic Service, 14 Mar 86) 85

Child Drug Addiction Reported on Increase
(A. Damaskova; VECERNIK, 26 Feb 86) 86

RUDE PRAVO Views Struggle Against Bribery
(Prague Domestic Service, 12 Mar 86) 87

Bus Hijacker Sentenced to 22 Years
(RUDE PRAVO, 6 Mar 86) 88

FRG Paper Reports on Economic, Social 'Apathy'
(DER SPIEGEL, 10 Feb 86) 89

Briefs
Youth Union Reshuffle 94
New Bratislava Mayor 94
New Regional TU Chief 94

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Top Scientist Interviewed on Chemical Weapons
(Karlheinz Lohs Interview; DAS VOLK, 25 Jan 86) 96

POLAND

Briefs
Glemp To Visit France 102
Defense Minister Visit 102
Arts Union Election 102
PZPR, ZSL, SD Joint Action 102
Krosno Workers Production 102

Labor Code Amendment Commission 103
Bloc Correspondents, Propaganda Department Meeting 103
DKP Delegation Visit 103
Bulgarian Foreign Minister Stopover 103
Polish-Bulgarian Rural Party Contacts 103
Polish-Bulgarian Art Contacts 103
Pre-Congress Meeting 104
Academy Social Sciences Meeting 104

YUGOSLAVIA

Iranian Press Attacks on SFRY Viewed
(Belgrade Domestic Service, 13 Mar 86) 105

Admiral Mamula Discusses Book on National Defense
(Branko Mamula; NARODNA ARMIJA, No 2432, 20 Feb 86) 107

Trial Begins for 'Irredentists' in Macedonia
(BORBA, 7 Mar 86) 120

SOCIOLOGY

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

FRG Document Assesses, Questions 1984 Crime Statistics
(INFORMATIONEN, No 3, 14 Feb 86) 121

JPRS-EER-86-052

7 April 1986

EAST EUROPE REPORT

CONTENTS

ECONOMY

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Material Management System Discussed
(Rudolf Peska; HOSPODARSKE NOVINY, No 3, 1986) 1

Wage and Employment Developments 1985 Tabulated
(PRACE A MZDA, No 1, 1986) 7

Unlawful Activities in Economic Sphere
(LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE, 13 Feb 86) 12

Development of Public Data Base Discussed
(Radko Hochman; MECHANIZACE A AUTOMATIZACE ADMINISTRATIVY, No 9, 1985) 14

Fuel and Energy Situation Summarized
(Frantisek Antene; HOSPODARSKE NOVINY, No 3, 1986) 22

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

FRG Study Notes Energy Source, Production Problems
(Wolfgang Stinglwagner; DEUTSCHLAND ARCHIV, No 12, Dec 85) 25

POLAND

Consumer Goods Imports From China, Bloc Countries To Increase
(RZECZPOSPOLITA, 27 Jan 86) 34

Reform Commission Discusses Materials Management
(ZYCIE WARSZAWY, 14 Jan 86) 36

Regional Increase in Trade With USSR Sought
(Bozena Papiernik; RZECZPOSPOLITA, 24 Jan 86) 38

PTE Chairman Sadowski on Economists' Role in Reform
(Zdzislaw Sadowski Interview; RZECZPOSPOLITA, 18-19 Jan 86) 41

Messner Discusses Consumer Goods Market at Meeting
(TRYBUNA LUDU, 8-9 Feb 86) 45

Maritime Economy 1983-85 Plan Fulfillment Assessed
(RZECZPOSPOLITA, 12 Feb 86) 46

PZPR Mining Talks in Katowice
(TRYBUNA LUDU, 12, 13 Feb 86) 48

R&D Shortcomings in Coal Industry 48
R&D Program Implementation Inadequate 49

Minister of Metallurgy on Cooperation With USSR
(ZYCIE GOSPODARCZE, No 7, 16 Feb 86) 50

Reform Efforts in Architectural Design Offices
(ZYCIE WARSZAWY, 7 Feb 86) 51

ROMANIA

Foreign Trade, Cooperation Activities Examined
(Ion Avram, Maria Avram; REVISTA ROMANA DE STUDII INTERNATIONALE, Nov-Dec 85) 53

Equal Distribution of Production Resources Among Counties Under Way
(Mihai Grigoriu; REVISTA ECONOMICA, No 4, 24 Jan 86) 66

POLITICS

BULGARIA

Significance of April 1956 Plenum Analyzed
(Mitko Mitkov; NARODNA ARMIYA, 19 Feb 86) 72

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Intensification of Socialist Construction Explained
(Ilja Sedivy Interview; TRIBUNA, 11 Dec 85) 78

Understanding Marxism-Leninism Presupposes Social Activism
(Ladislav Hrzal, Stepanka Capova; RUDE PRAVO, 24 Jan 86) 82

Progress of Danube Dams Surveyed
(Gabriel Jencik; SVET HOSPODARSTVI, 4 Feb 86) 85

POLAND

Personnel Changes at Krakow PZPR Plenum
(GAZETA KRAKOWSKA, 4-5 Jan 86) 90

ROMANIA

Briefs

Light Industry Deputy Minister 95
Presidential Appointments 95
Peoples Councils Appointments 95

YUGOSLAVIA

Catholic Weekly Editors Warn of False Reporting
(GLAS KONCILA, 16 Feb 86) 96

Local LC Groups Reject Candidates; 'Campaigning' Scored
(EKONOMSKA POLITIKA, 3 Mar 86) 97

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Accomplishments, Plans of Slovak Academy of Science
(RUDE PRAVO, 27 Jan 86) 98

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Results of IMEKO Meeting
(L. Kuhn Interview; MESSEN-STEUERN-REGELN, No 11, Nov 85) 101

JPRS-EER-86-053

8 April 1986

EAST EUROPE REPORT

CONTENTS

ECONOMY

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Logistical, Managerial Problems of Production Centers Cited
(Ursula Lange; WIRTSCHAFTSWISSENSCHAFT, No 2, Feb 86) . 1

Recent Ceramics Industry Developments Include Automation
(Eberhard Ost; SILIKATTECHNIK, No 1, Jan 86) 11

POLAND

Rakowski, Gorywoda Address Socioeconomic Council
(TRYBUNA LUDU, 11 Mar 86) 17

Increased Export to USSR Urged
(ZYCIE WARSZAWY, 21 Feb 86) 20

Gwiazda Comments on Economic Agreements With USSR
(Wladyslaw Gwiazda Interview; RZECZPOSPOLITA,
22-23 Feb 86) 21

Baka on Market Equilibrium, Wage Inflation
(ZYCIE WARSZAWY, 19 Feb 86) 24

Microcomputer Production Outlook
(ZYCIE WARSZAWY, 24 Feb 86) 27

Polonia Firms Chamber of Commerce Head Reviews Problems
(Jerzy Wieckowski Interview; ZYCIE WARSZAWY,
25 Feb 86) 29

Private Meat Sales, Ration Update
(TRYBUNA LUDU, 26 Feb 86) 32

Briefs

Leipzig Fair Generated Trade 33

ROMANIA

Decree on Improvement of Economic-Financial Mechanism
(BULETINUL OFICIAL, No 5, 22 Jan 86) 34

POLITICS

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Third World Support Data, Achievements Noted
(Kurt Seibt; HORIZONT, No 2, Feb 86) 49

Briefs

Belovski Received in Moscow 54
Other Pact Ministers Meet Jaruzelski 54
Romanian Stand at Leipzig Fair 54

ALBANIA

Paper on Russification of USSR Nationalities
(Ylli Ymeri; ZERI I RINISE, 22 Feb 86) 56

Cami, Agolli, Others on Literary Criticism
(DRITA, 23 Feb 86) 58

Myftiu, Cami Others at Teachers' Meeting
(ATA, 7 Mar 86) 62

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Bishop Comments on Church-State 'Unequal Partnership'
(Albrecht Schoenherr; NEUE ZEIT, 12 Feb 86) 63

POLAND

Party Educational, Cultural Activities Discussed
(TRYBUNA LUDU, various dates) 70

PZPR Hosts Meeting With Soviet Artists 70
Party Training Begins at Various Centers 70
Bernarski, Others Open Training Year 71
Training Attended by Politburo Members 72
Academy of Sciences' Aktivs School Opens 72
Commentator on Party Role in Academia 72

Briefs

Cardinal Glemp Arrives for Visit 76

ROMANIA

RCP Political Executive Committee Meeting
(SCINTEIA, 22 Feb 86) 77

Dinca Report to Agricultural Plenary Meeting
(SCINTEIA, 15 Feb 86) 80

Ceausescu Speech at Moscow Factory
(Nicolae Ceausescu; SCINTEIA, 1 Mar 86) 87

Ceausescu Visits Moscow Automatic Line Factory
(AGERPRES, 28 Feb 86) 93

Comment on Post-Election Situation in France
(Crina Sirbu; ROMANIA LIBERA, 18 Mar 86) 94

Totu Meets Sudanese Leader; Economic Commission Begins
(AGERPRES, 27 Feb 86) 96

Ceausescu Receives Credentials of Spanish Envoy
(AGERPRES, 14 Mar 86) 97

RCP Message to MPRP Central Committee
(SCINTEIA, 1 Mar 86) 98

Ceausescu Receives Zimbabwe Parliamentarians
(AGERPRES, 14 Mar 86) 99

Briefs

Delegation Attends Palme Funeral 101
Duma Meets Andreotti in Rome 101
Bangladesh Ambassador Departs 101
Thai Delegation Visit 101
Dascalescu Greets Vietnamese Premier 102

JPRS-EER-86-054

9 April 1986

EAST EUROPE REPORT

CONTENTS

AGRICULTURE

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Role of Agricultural-Industrial Complex Within CEMA Defined (Ivan Buzdalov; INTERNATIONALE ZEITSCHRIFT DER LANDWIRTSCHAFT, No 6, 1985)........................ 1

ECONOMY

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Energy Cost Developments, Pricing Evaluated (Miroslav Kubin; HOSPODARSKE NOVINY, No 1, 1986).......... 9

Seventh, Eighth 5-Year Plans Compared (Vaclav Vertelar; HOSPODARSKE NOVINY, No 3, 1986)......... 23

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Press Reviews Current Status of Cost-Effective Energy Use (PRESSE-INFORMATIONEN, No 150, 27 Dec 85)................. 36

Statistics Provided on Extent, Use of Narrow Gauge Railways (PRESSE-INFORMATIONEN, No 5, 14 Jan 86).................. 53

POLAND

Soviet Credit Aids Steel Mill Investment Projects (Zbigniew Siwik; RZECZPOSPOLITA, 6 Dec 85)................ 56

Soviet Credit for Ship Repair Industry Modernization (RZECZPOSPOLITA, 6 Dec 85)................................ 58

Maritime Industry, Foreign Trade Commission Confers on Budget
(RZECZPOSPOLITA, 6 Dec 85)................................ 60

Socio-Economic Council Appointment Procedure To Change
(TRYBUNA LUDU, 10 Dec 85)................................ 61

Regional Rise in Trade With USSR Reported
(RZECZPOSPOLITA, 12 Dec 85)................................ 63

Electronics Company Increased Exports in 1985
(ZYCIE WARSZAWY, 13 Dec 85)................................ 64

Paper Reports on Results of Poll on Economy
(Stanislaw Kwiatkowski; POLITYKA, No 51/52,
21-27 Dec 85)................................ 66

Company Directors Assess Export Potential
(Jan Cipiur; POLITYKA, 18 Jan 86)................................ 71

Changes in Small-Scale Manufacturing Program
(Urszula Zatorska; ZYCIE GOSPODARCZE, 26 Jan 86).......... 76

Paper Views Trade, Cooperation With Du Pont
(ZYCIE GOSPODARCZE, 26 Jan 86)................................ 81

Reportage on Polish Economic Society Congress
(ZYCIE GOSPODARCZE, 10, 17 Nov 85)................................ 82

Chairman Interviewed, Zdzislaw Sadowski Interview 82
Leading Economists See Slow Progress, by Marek Misiak 87
Statement Issued on Reform 90

Briefs
Canned Fish From USSR 92
Gasoline Prices Up 92
Highway Repair Work Completed 92
Microelectronic Switching Station 92
Power Plant Modernization 93
Polonia Firms Bound by Civil Code 93
Price Hikes Reported 93

POLITICS

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

United States Accused of 'Global Terrorism'
(Frantisek Vychodil; RUDE PRAVO, 23 Jan 86)............... 94

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Case Study of MFS Industrial Espionage Tactics
(DER SPIEGEL, Vol 40, 10 Feb 86).......................... 98

POLAND

SEJM Internal Affairs Committee Reviews Policies
(RZECZPOSPOLITA, 29 Jan 86)............................... 106

Krosno PZPR Holds Plenum on Socioeconomic Tasks
(TRYBUNA LUDU, 29 Jan 86).................................. 108

Katowice PZPR Holds Plenum on Local Economy
(Marian Ryglewicz; TRYBUNA LUDU, 29 Jan 86)............... 109

Torun, Bydgoszcz Aktivs Briefed on New CPSU Program
(TRYBUNA LUDU, 8-9 Feb 86)................................. 111

Strong Economy, Ideological Activism Equated at Konin Plenum
(H. Heller; TRYBUNA LUDU, 8-9 Feb 86)..................... 112

SOCIOLOGY

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Cardiovascular Disease as Cause of Death
(Zbynek Pisa, Jaroslav Horejsi; HALO SOBOTA, 18 Jan 86)... 114

Paper Reports on Rise in Traffic Accident Statistics in 1985
(RUDE PRAVO, 11 Feb 86).................................... 116

Declining Birth Rate, Lower Male Life Expectancy
(ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY, 18 Feb 86)............................ 118

Divorce as Social Problem Discussed
(Karel Klouda; ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY, 21 Feb 86)............. 119

Better Education for Young Workers Advocated
(RUDE PRAVO, 21 Feb 86).................................... 121

JPRS-EER-86-055

10 April 1986

EAST EUROPE REPORT

CONTENTS

ECONOMY

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Foreign Currency Credits Utilization Discussed
(Frantisek Nepovim; INVESTICNI VYSTAVBA, No 9, 1985) 1

Development of L-610 Aircraft Discussed
(Vlastimil Mertl; LETECTVI + KOSMONAUTIKA, No 24, 1985) ... 7

CSSR Chemical Industry and Foreign Trade Viewed
(Jozef Broda; PLANOVANE HOSPODARSTVI, No 12, 1986) 13

YUGOSLAVIA

INA Cooperation With China, Other Countries
(Vjekoslav Subic; PRIVREDNI PREGLED, 7 Feb 86) 21

Plan for Joint Development of Rail System
(R. Krcunovic; PRIVREDNI PREGLED, 8-10 Feb 86) 24

Oil Import Contracts, Prices Discussed
(D. Nedeljkovic; EKONOMSKA POLITIKA, 3 Feb 86) 27

Export Prices, World Regional Trade in 1985
(D. Zmijarevic; EKONOMSKA POLITIKA, 24 Feb 86) 30

Industries With Largest Exports, Imports in 1985
(M. Urosevic; PRIVREDNI PREGLED, 28 Feb 86) 32

POLITICS

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Minorities' Role, Relationship to Socialism Discussed
(Zoltan Fonod; UJ SZO, 17 Jan 86) 36

ALBANIA

Shortcomings in Recent Novels Discussed in Writers' Meeting
(Xhezair Abazi; DRITA, 15 Dec 85) 42

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Hypocrisy in Public Life Criticized
(Jan Lipavsky; HALO SOBOTA, 1 Feb 86) 49

HUNGARY

Grooming Students for Party Membership Detailed
(Jozsef Csomor; PARTELET, No 12, 1985) 51

POLAND

Press, Media Notices, Changes Reported
(PRASA POLSKA, No 2, Feb 86) 54

Baryla Views Fight Against Social Ills at Law, Order Meeting
(Jozef Baryla; TRYBUNA LUDU, 10 Mar 86) 58

Baryla Addresses Meeting on Social Pathology
(TRYBUNA LUDU, 11 Mar 86) 60

Paper Hails Communist Leader on Anniversary
(M. Kuczynski; RZECZPOSPOLITA, 12 Mar 86) 62

PZPR Commission Views Party Ranks Report
(TRYBUNA LUDU, 12 Mar 86) 64

Justice Official on Fight Against Profiteering
(Tadeusz Skora Interview; RZECZPOSPOLITA, 12 Mar 86) 66

Paris Paper Views Polish Impression of CPSU Congress
(Bernard Margueritte; LE FIGARO, 14 Mar 86) 68

PZPR's Porebski Addresses Higher Education Conference
(PAP, 20 Mar 86) 70

OPZZ Discusses Increasing Income, Fighting Waste
(PAP, 21 Mar 86) 72

Representative Comments on UN Conference
(PAP, 21 Mar 86) 74

Minister Siwicki Visits Military School in Torun
(PAP, 23 Mar 86) 75

Briefs
Polish Trawler Seized by Argentina 76
Biala Podlaska Libyan Friendship Society 76

Messner Congratulates Atanasov 76
Delegation at CPCZ Congress 76
Academy of Sciences Conference 77
Leszno Defense Committee on Crime Rate 77
Jaruzelski, SFRY's Zarkovic Confer 77
Orzechowski To Visit FRG 77
Failure To Catch Bujak 77

ROMANIA

Article Cites Need To Prosecute Violators of Law, Order
(Graziela Vantu; ROMANIA LIBERA, 15 Jan 86) 79

Measures To Ensure Safety of Energy Installations
(BULENTINUL OFICIAL, No 79, 28 Dec 85) 82

SOCIOLOGY

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Article Views Drug Problem, Penal Code
(Vaclav Mandak; SVOBODNE SLOVO, 11 Feb 86) 98

POLAND

Briefs

Academic International Relations Meeting 100
Polish-Irish Consultations 100
Romanian Cultural Cooperation 101
Hungarian Cadre Education Talks 101
CC Secretary in Berlin 101
Bednarczyk Visits Czechoslovakia 101
PRON Secretary in GDR 101
Bulgarian Party Visitors 102
UN Political Director Visits 102
Socialist Journal Delegation 102
Scouting Delegates Seminar 103
Provincial Court Judges Meet 103
Film Seminar Accents Defense 103
Minorities in Culture Council 103
Radio-Cultural Policy 104
Polish-Egyptian Contacts 104
Regional Prosecutors Named 104
British Publisher Visits 104
Yugoslavian Delegation Visits 104
Indian Communists Visit 104
Women Workers Meet PZPR Secretary 105
PLO Group Meets Czyrek 105
Vietnamese Training in Poland 105

Libyan Received in Foreign Ministry 106
GDR Academic Contacts 106
Austrian Vice-Chancellor Visits 106
GDR Citations to Faron, Dobraczynski 106

JPRS-EER-86-056

11 April 1986

EAST EUROPE REPORT

CONTENTS

ECONOMY

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

DIW Provides Favorable Assessment of 1981-85 5-Year Plan
(DIW WOCHENBERICHT, No 5, 30 Jan 86)...................... 1

POLAND

Changes Proposed in New Pension Plan
(Irena Dryll; ZYCIE GOSPODARCZE, No 3, 19 Jan 86)......... 32

Lenin Steelworks Productivity Problems Analyzed
(ZYCIE GOSPODARCZE, No 3, 19 Jan 86)...................... 35

Production Growth Barriers Viewed, by Stanislaw Suchonski 35
Self-Financing System Shortcomings Probed, by Tadeusz Smuga, Jozef Sobota 38
Economists Join Wage/Price Debate, by Tomasz Jezioranski 41

ROMANIA

Need To Make Autos Competitive on Export Market
(Lucia Mirea; REVISTA ECONOMICA, No 50, 13 Dec 85)........ 45

MILITARY

POLAND

Economic Management of Armed Forces
(ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI, 4-7 Jan 86).......................... 50

Deputy Quartermaster Comments, Stanislaw Fryn Interview 50
Deputy Defense Minister Comments, Jozef Uzycki Interview 54

Economic Institute Commander Comments, Marian Koch Interview 58

POLITICS

POLAND

Provincial PZPR Plenums Tap New Leaders, Eye 10th Congress (Various sources, various dates)........................... 63

'Kubiak Report' Recalled in Poznan, by Maciej Lastowiecki, Janusz Truszczynski 63
Leszno PZPR Elects Sawicki 67
Tarnow Elects Plewniak 68
Elblag PZPR Elects Smagala, by Miroslaw Dymczak 73
Slupsk PZPR Elects Czarasty, by Waldemar Pakulski, Jaroslaw Duchnowicz 76

PZPR Activities Calendar: 9-22 December 1985 (ZYCIE PARTII, No 1, Jan 86)............................... 81

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

BULGARIA

Locally Made SM650 Computer Model Described (S. Nachev, et al.; RADIO, TELEVIZIYA, ELEKTRONIKA, No 12, 1985)... 87

HUNGARY

New System for Supporting Basic Research (Istvan Lang Interview; NEPSZABADSAG, 17 Jan 86).......... 94

POLAND

Automation and Robotization of Transport (Ryszard Tolak; AUTOMATYKA KOLEJOWA, No 12, Dec 85)....... 98

Academy Specialist Discusses Polymer Application (Zbigniew Jedlinski Interview; ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI, 27 Dec 85).. 104

JPRS-EER-86-057

14 April 1986

EAST EUROPE REPORT

CONTENTS

AGRICULTURE

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Development of Silage Maize; Production Problems Identified
(Editorial; FELDWIRTSCHAFT, No 2, Feb 86).................. 1

ECONOMY

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Technological Viability, Flexibility of Combines Stressed
(Helmut Koziolek; WIRTSCHAFTSWISSENSCHAFT, No 9, Sep 85.... 6

HUNGARY

Progressive Wages Suggested Instead of VGM's
(Adam Angyal, Eva Farkas; FIGYELO, 13 Feb 86).............. 22

Modified, Supplementary Role Urged for VGM's
(Gyorgy Rak; FIGYELO, 20 Feb 86)........................... 27

Giving VGM's Role During Regular Working Day Suggested
(Otto Pirityi; FIGYELO, 6 Mar 86).......................... 30

YUGOSLAVIA

North-South Economic Problem, Assistance Discussed
(Ivo Jakovljevic; DANAS, 7 Jan 86)......................... 33

POLITICS

ALBANIA

Regulation on Distribution, Assignment of Workers
(GAZETA ZYRTARE, No 4, Nov 85)............................ 40

State, Society Must Protect Citizens From 'Hostile Activity'
(Laze Leskaj; DREJTESIA POPULLORE, No 2, Apr-Jun 85)....... 46

Cooperation of Police Organs With Courts
(Ilir Cano; DREJTESIA POPULLORE, No 2, Apr-Jun 85)......... 56

BULGARIA

Leaders Congratulate SRV's Pham Van Dong
(SOFIA RABOTNICHESKO DELO, 28 Feb 86)...................... 63

Commentary Views U.S. 'Restrictive Measures' Against UN Staff
(OTECHESTVEN FRONT, 13 Mar 86)............................ 64

Army Daily on Results of Spanish Referendum
(RAODNA ARMIYA, 15 Mar 86)................................ 67

Fatherland Front Appeal on Chemical Weapon-Free Zone
(BTA, 19 Mar 86).. 69

Assembly Committee Discusses Water Quality
(BTA, 19 Mar 86).. 71

Khristov, Belchev Talk With SADCC Delegation
(BTA, 20 Mar 86).. 72

Briefs
BCP Turnovo Okrug Conference 73
New Science Academy Members 73

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

African TU Cadres Trained in CSSR
(PRACE, 5 Mar 86)... 74

Briefs
U.S. Demands USSR UN Staff Cuts 76

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Increased Attention to Environmental Concerns Reported
(IWE TAGESDIENST, 12 Mar 86)............................ 77

POLAND

Military Institutions Gear Up for PZPR 10th Congress
(ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI, various dates)........................ 78

General Staff Party Organization Meeting 78
Military Political Academy Meeting 79
Briefing Sessions for Military Engineers, by Waclaw Przybysz 80
Silesian Military District PZPR Activities, by St. Radziszewski, Zygmunt Szukaj 81

Democratic Party Central Committee Holds Plenum on Press Law
(PRASA POLSKA, No 1, Jan 86)............................. 83

Press Activities Calendar: 3-30 November 1985
(PRASA POLSKA, No 1, Jan 86)............................. 85

Selected Floor Debate Statements From 23d Plenum
(Stanislaw Gabrielski, et al.; TRYBUNA LUDU, 27 Dec 85)... 90

Changes in Rural Family Relationships Noted
(Barbara Tryfan; WIES WSPOLCZESNA, No 7, Jul 85).......... 95

JPRS-EER-86-058

15 April 1986

EAST EUROPE REPORT

CONTENTS

AGRICULTURE

POLAND

Cultivation, Geographical Distribution of Vegetables
(Adam Galczynski; POSTEPY NAUK ROLNICZYCH, No 4, 1984).... 1

Briefs
Agricultural Cooperation With CEMA 12

ECONOMY

CZECHOLOSVAKIA

CSSR Views PRC Economic Reform
(Vladimir Divis; RUDE PRAVO, 11 Mar 86)................. 13

Raw Materials Strategy of National Economy and Metals Discussed
(J. Lichnovsky; PLANOVANE HOSPODARSTVI, No 7, 1985)...... 17

Market Research Deemed Inadequate in Study
(Karel Herman, et al.; HOSPODARSKE NOVINY, No 41, 1985).. 37

Daily Deals With Currency Violations
(RUDE PRAVO, 3 Mar 86)................................... 52

'Tragic Shortage' of Modern Measuring Devices
(Boris Valnicek; RUDE PRAVO, 3 Mar 86)................... 55

Briefs
Robot Development 57
Federal Energy Commission 57
Economic Accord With Spain 57

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Economic Aspects of Biotechnology Application Evaluated
(Siegfried Heinz, Heidemarie-Lehne; LEBENSMITTELINDUSTRIE, No 1, Jan/Feb 86).. 58

Sintered Plastic Material Replaces Construction Steel
(Bernt Krueger, Edgar Dehler; BAUZEITUNG, No 2, Feb 86).... 71

POLAND

Briefs

Air Transport Agreement With PRC 76

POLITICS

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

April CSCE Meeting Previewed
(Zbigniew Boniecki; PAP, 28 Mar 86)........................ 77

BULGARIA

Significance of April 1956 Plenum Analyzed
(Mitko Mitkov; NARODNA ARMIYA, 19 Feb 86)................. 78

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

CSSR Deplores U.S. 'Malicious' Anti-UN Campaign
(Dusan Povensky; RUDE PRAVO, 11 Mar 86)................... 85

CSSR Spokesman Addresses Disarmament Conference
(Prague Domestic Service, 20 Mar 86)...................... 87

Brazil Congress Delegation Received by Alois Indra
(RUDE PRAVO, 18 Feb 86)................................... 88

Radio, Television World Conference Ends
(PRAVDA, 24 Feb 86)....................................... 91

POLAND

Grassroots View of PZPR Program
(Janusz Garbacz Interview; ZYCIE PARTII, 12 Mar 86)....... 94

Shevardnadze Interview on Poland Visit
(PAP, 19 Mar 86).. 96

Jaruzelski Meets Steel Plant Workers
(Warsaw Television Service, 26 Mar 86).................... 99

Briefs

Czyrek, GDR Leader Meet 100
Worker Attitudes Examined 100

YUGOSLAVIA

General Discusses Party Elections, Membership
(Martinovic; BORBA, 25 Feb 86).............................. 101

Vatican Reports Bishop's Protests Over Attacks
(Vatican City International Service, 6-7 Mar 85)......... 103

Crude, False, Claims Cited 103
Complaint Against Authorities 104

Man Sentenced for 'Hostile Propaganda'
(TANJUG Domestic Service, 7 Mar 86)..................... 105

Briefs

Man Sentenced for Anti-SFRY Acts 106
Sentences for Damaging Country's Reputation 106
Albanian Separatists Sentenced in Macedonia 106

JPRS-EER-86-059

16 April 1986

EAST EUROPE REPORT

CONTENTS

AGRICULTURE

ROMANIA

New Technologies for Increasing Agricultural Products
(Mihaella Manoilescu; HORTICULTURA, Oct 85) 1

ECONOMY

BULGARIA

Waste of Power, Raw Materials, Economic Weaknesses Examined
(Delcho Atupov; POGLED, 11 Nov 85) 4

POLAND

East-West Trade Deals Reported
(RYNKI ZAGRANICZNE, Nos 11-12, 17-18, various dates) 15

January Report 15
February Report 16

Failing Metalworks Plant Faces Merger on Bankruptcy
(Andrzej Zmuda; ZYCIE WARSZAWY, 14 Feb 86) 18

Wozniak Interviewed on Attitudes Toward Reform
(Marian Wozniak Interview; ZYCIE WARZAWY, 22-23 Mar 86) 23

Economic Situation Debated in Catholic Press
(Stefan Malecki-Tepicht; TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY,
No 6, 9 Feb 86) 25

POLITICS

BULGARIA

Intensive Political Work in Armed Forces Urged
(NARODNA ARMIYA, 21 Jan 86) 28

Border Guards, Military Recruits Give Oath of Allegiance
(RABOTNICHESKO DELO, 10 Nov) 32

Report on Graduation of State Security Recruits
(NARODEN STRAZH, 9 Oct 85) 34

Agence France Presse Accused of Disinformation
(RABOTNICHESKO DELO, 10 Nov 85) 36

Editorial Criticizes Lax Discipline in Schools
(RABOTNICHESKO DELO, 9 Nov 85) 37

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Party's Social Policies Reviewed
(Miloslav Boda; NOVA MYSL, No 2, 1985) 40

Government Reemphasizes Document Against Social Evils
(RUDE PRAVO, 12 Feb 86) 47

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Toxic Waste Dump Seen as Ecological Time Bomb
(DER SPIEGEL, No 8, 17 Feb 86) 49

POLAND

Increased Soviet-Polish Cultural Cooperation
(TRYBUNA LUDU, 6 Feb 86) 53

Government Personnel Changes Examined, Praised
(Witold Pawlowski; POLITYKA, No 47, 23 Nov 85) 55

Bednarski on Party Believers
(Henryk Bednarski; POLITYKA, 18 Jan 86) 58

Warsaw Committee Secretariat Meets With Press Editors
(TRYBUNA LUDU, 18 Feb 86) 59

Pre-Congress Draft Program Discussions
(RZECZPOSPOLITA, 14 Feb 86; TRYBUNA LUDU, 14, 15-16 Feb 86) 60

Factory Aktivs, Bednarski Meet 60
Slask Military Unit Honors Upcoming Congress 61
Warsaw Aktivs Discuss Program Draft 61

PZPR Activities, Meetings
(Various sources, various dates) 64

Lorance on Ideological Awareness, W. Lorance Interview 64
Elblag Party Control Plenum 70
Cadre Policy Conference 70
CC Cultural Division on Books 71
Party Writers Meet 72
CC Lecturers Discuss Election Results 72
Provincial Party School Directors Meet 73
Provincial Economic Secretaries Meet 73
CC Discussion on Arts, Art Schools 73
Katowice, Czech Party School Contacts 74

Voivodship Committee Plenums
(TRYBUNA LUDU, various dates) 75

Siedlce Plenum on Rural Problems, by Halina Dowda 75
Slupsk Views Socialist Education Issue, by Ludwik Loos 76
Gdansk on Thrift, Anti-Inflation Measures, by Zbigniew Wrobel 77
Bialystok Views Higher Production Figures, by Alicja Zagorska 78
Educational Issues Examined in Poznan, by Henryk Heller 78
Tarnobrzeg Sees Increased Party Numbers, by Stanislaw Szlezak 79
ZSL-PZPR Plenum on Resolution Implementations, by Czeslaw Kubasik 80
Tarnow Focuses on Ideological Goals, by Jolanta Zajac 80

Gdansk Aktivs Combat Social Pathology
(TRYBUNA LUDU, 15-16 Feb 86) 82

Veteran Delegate Favors More Aggressive Sejm
(Wojciech Zukrowski Interview; RADAR, No 37, 12 Sep 85) 84

Sejm Socio-Economic Council Purpose Described
(Lech Kisielewski; RZECZPOSPOLITA, 3 Dec 85) 86

Warsaw PZPR Committee Meets With Arts Representatives
(TRYBUNA LUDU, 14 Feb 86) 89

Higher Education Law Explained
(PAP, 24 Mar 86) 90

CC Youth Commission Holds Traveling Session
(Bohdana Gajdeczkowa; TRYBUNA LUDU, 21 Feb 86) 91

Briefs

Politburo on Health, Social Issues 92
Porebski, Delegation in Prague 92
Prosecutor General Preventive Measures 92
Solidarity With Libya Declared 93

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

ROMANIA

Developments in Nonferrous Metallurgy, Inorganic Chemistry (Pompilia Dumitrescu; REVISTA DE CHIMIE, Dec 85) 94

Activity of Scientific Research, Technical Engineering Institute (Liviu Jovmir; CONSTRUCTIA DE MASINI, No 9, Sep 85) 97

First National Symposium on Ultrapure Materials (Doina Barbos; REVISTA DE CHIMIE, Dec 85) 99

SOCIOLOGY

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Statistics on Environment Treated as State Secret (Dieter Thierbach; DIE WELT, 7 Feb 86) 102

New Housing Not Available on Time (Miroslav Hlavac; RUDE PRAVO, 13 Feb 86) 104

JPRS-EER-86-060

17 April 1986

EAST EUROPE REPORT

CONTENTS

AGRICULTURE

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Aspects of Microelectronics Application in Farm Sector Viewed
(Hans-Rainer Nau, et al.; BAUERN-ECHO, 6, 13 Feb 86) 1

ECONOMY

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Industrial Sifted Coal Use Increases
(Adolf Weiher; PRESSE-INFORMATIONEN, No 11, 28 Jan 86) 7

Consumer Goods Production Tied to Central Planning, Combines
(Hans Luft Interview; TRIBUENE, 31 Jan 86) 9

Retraining, Restructured Labor Tasks Aid Flexible Automation
(Kurt Voelker; SOZIALISTISCHE ARBEITSWISSENSCHAFT, No 1, 1986) 15

Practical Method Outlined for Applying Flexible Automation
(Franz Pleschak, Klaus-Peter Sehmisch; SOZIALISTISCHE ARBEITSWISSENSCHAFT, No 1, 1986) 29

ROMANIA

Energy, Scientific, Technological Priorities Outlined
(Mario Duma, et al.; ENERGETICA, No 12, Dec 85) 36

Development, Problems of National Grid Networks Described
(Mircea Ciobanu; ENERGETICA, No 12, Dec 85) 47

YUGOSLAVIA

Briefs
Ship for Soviet Union 52

POLITICS

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Possible Sociopolitical Destabilization Discussed (Hans-Juergen Trommer; DEUTSCHE ZEITSCHRIFT FUER PHILOSOPHIE, No 3, Mar 86) 53

POLAND

Reportage on PZPR Viovodship Committee Plenum Meetings (TRYBUNA LUDU, various dates) 59

Pila Plenum on Economic Plan, by Wladyslaw Wrzask 59
Jelenia Gora on Education's Role, by Czeslaw Kubasik 60
Koszalin Favors Stronger Socialist Education, by Eugeniusz Buczak 61
Leszno Stresses Ideological Training 62
Bielsko-Biala on Economic Plan 63

ROMANIA

Briefs
Speculation in Cigarettes 64

YUGOSLAVIA

Book on Kosovo WWII Fighters Criticized (TANJUG Domestic Service, 7 Mar 86) 65

Background of Petition From Kosovo Polje Traced (Aleksandar Tijanic; NEDELJNE INFORMATIVNE NOVINE, 9 Mar 86) 67

SOCIOLOGY

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Church Youth Work Reported 'Quieter' (IWE TAGESDIENST, 8 Mar 86) 75

JPRS-EER-86-061

18 April 1986

EAST EUROPE REPORT

CONTENTS

AGRICULTURE

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Agricultural Cooperation With CEMA Detailed
(Milan Bena; INTERNATIONALE ZEITSCHRIFT DER LANDWIRTSCHAFT, No 1, 1986) 1

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Briefs

Spring Cultivation Begins 6

ECONOMY

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Role of Advanced Technology in Socialist Economy Explained
(Lutz-Guenther Fleischer Interview; FREIE ERDE, 17 Feb 86) 7

DIE WELT Reports on GDR Shipbuilding Industry
(DIE WELT, 20 Feb 86) 13

Recycled Materials Use in Chemical Industry Sketched
(PRESSE-INFORMATIONEN, No 21, 20 Feb 86) 15

Growth of Rail Freight Transport Cited
(Guenther Knobloch; PRESSE-INFORMATIONEN, No 24, 27 Feb 86) 17

Systemic Flaws Overshadow Recent Sustained Economic Growth
(Hans Herbert Goetz; FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE, 8 Nov 85) ... 20

Cooperation Councils Promote LPG, State Farm Integration
(Klaus Ahrends; WIRTSCHAFTSWISSENSCHAFT, No 11, Nov 85) .. 23

ADN Reports Commercial Agreements Signed at Leipzig Fair
(ADN International Service, 5 Sep 85) 43

Briefs

GDR-USSR Transport Documents Signed 44
Trade With Mongolia 44
New Machine Tools 44
Multipurpose Cargo Ship 44
GDR, India Sign Shipping Protocol 45
GDR, Ethiopia Sign Trade Protocol 45
Industrial Robot Production 45
Leipzig Fair Business Deals 45

ROMANIA

Technologies for Energy Conversion of Biomass
(Nicoleta Hornianschi; REVISTA ECONOMICA, 17 Jan 86) 46

YUGOSLAVIA

Article Views Border Trade Quota With Italy
(Jasen Grubic; PRIVREDNI PREGLED, 6 Feb 86) 49

Paper Reviews Slovenian-Montenegrin Economic Cooperation
(A. Srdanovic; PRIVREDNI PREGLED, 11 Feb 86) 51

Briefs

Karawanken Tunnel 53
Austria Builds Tourist Housing 53

POLITICS

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

CPCZ Central Committee Criticizes Industrial Management Style
(RUDE PRAVO, 15 Jan 86) 55

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

FRG Editor Comments on Inner-German Cultural Agreement
(Peter Jochen Winters; DEUTSCHLAND ARCHIV, No 2, Feb 86) . 58

POLAND

Reportage on Soviet Contacts, Cooperative Efforts
(Various sources, various dates) 64

Estonian Exhibit at Press Club 64
Journalist Delegation Visits Moscow 64
Moscow, Warsaw Universities Cooperate 64
'Interpress' Awards to Soviet Journalists 65

Soviet, Polish Unionists Confer 65
Soviet Aid in Rebuilding Warsaw Honored 65
Parliamentary, Cultural Cooperation Discussed 66
Chemical Weapons Ban Discussed 67
Power Engineering Talks 67
Writers Union Cooperative Agreement 67
Soviet Artists Union Delegation Visits 68
Soviet Unionists Visit OPZZ, PZPR 68
USSR Theoretical Journal Delegation Visits 68

Reportage on PZPR Draft Program, 10th Congress Preparations (ZYCIE WARSZAWY, 11 Feb 86; TRYBUNA LUDU, 11 Feb 86) 70

Committee Member Discusses Draft, Adolf Dobieszewski Interview 70
Discussions on Draft Begin 74

Olsztyn Plenum on Party Organization, Senior Staff (TRYBUNA LUDU, 13 Feb 86) 75

YUGOSLAVIA

Sociologist Vuskovic Discusses Youth Attitudes, Nationalism (Boris Vuskovic Interview; DANAS, 28 Jan 86) 76

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

BULGARIA

Reportage on Achievements in High Technology, Robotics (ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME, 18 Feb 86; TRUD, 19 Feb 86) 84

New Machine Building Product, by Marin Linkov 84
Wider Use of Automation Urged 85
Key to Scientific, Technical Progress, by Vasil Sgurev 86
Appeal for Wider Development Cooperation, by Vladimir Khristov 89
Development of Family of Robots, by Nedko Shivarov 90
Social Aspects of Product Development, by Nikola Milev 92
Economic Results of ITKR Activities 93
Leader Interviewed on Market Share, Nikolay Iliev Interview 93
Interview With 'Father' of Personal Computers, Ivan Maragozov Interview 95
Crucial Role of Institute Examined 97

POLAND

Better Utilization of Mineral Resources Recommended (Ewa Taylor; AURA, No 12, Dec 85) 99

JPRS-EER-86-062

21 April 1986

EAST EUROPE REPORT

CONTENTS

ECONOMY

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Reflecting Badges for Children's Clothes Advocated
(Miloslav Vltavsky; RUDE PRAVO, 23 Dec 85).................. 1

Eastern Bohemian Committee Views Water Pollution
(Jaroslav Michalek; RUDE PRAVO, 23 Dec 85).................. 2

Article Discusses Gallium Production, Increase
(RUDE PRAVO, 27 Dec 85)..................................... 4

HUNGARY

Development of Greek-Hungarian Cooperation Sought
(N. Nikolaou; I KATHIMERINI, 4 Apr 86)...................... 5

POLAND

Foreign Trade Minister Wojcik on Raising Exports
(Andrzej Wojcik Interview; ZYCIE WARSZAWY, 7 Mar 86)........ 9

Paper Examines Hard Coal Mining Prospects
(RZECZPOSPOLITA, 1-2 Mar 86)................................ 12

1984 Wage System Changes, Results Reviewed
(RZECZPOSPOLITA, 13 Mar 86)................................. 14

Leading Economist Outlines Reform Shortcomings
(Waclaw Wilczynski; ZYCIE WARSZAWY, 9-10 Nov 85)............ 17

Economic Society Conference Stresses Reform, Economists' Role
(ZYCIE WARSZAWY, 11 Nov 85)................................. 21

Bobrowski Addresses Economists on Reform, Market Equilibrium (Czeslaw Bobrowski; RZECZPOSPOLITA, 19 Nov 85)............ 23

Briefs
- Turbogenerator for Nuclear Power Plant 26
- Sci-Tech Agreement With Yugoslavia 26
- Maritime Agreement With Sri Lanka 26
- Medicines for France 26
- Trade Agreement With Cambodia 27
- Committee for Trade With USSR 27

POLITICS

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

FDJ Gas Pipeline Builders in Perm Sector Renew Labor Pledges (NEUES DEUTSCHLAND, 10 Mar 86)........................... 28

ALBANIA

Greek Paper Reports on 'Sigurimi' Activities in Greece (P. Kasimatis; I VRADYNI TIS KYRIAKIS, 16 Mar 86).......... 29

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

GDR's Honecker Addresses Youth Rally in Berlin (Erich Honecker; East Berlin Television Service, 7 Mar 86). 32

Berlin Development Statistics Sketched (Claus-Michael Bartsch, Karin Wendt; NEUE ZEIT, 18 Mar 86). 36

Briefs
- Berlin Youth Project 40

POLAND

Gorzow PZPR Examined, Administration Faulted (Jerzy Nogiec; TRYBUNA LUDU, 20 Dec 85).................... 41

Ministers Discuss Achievements, New Year Goals (RZECZPOSPOLITA, 27 Dec 85).............................. 45

Correspondent Reports Gorbachev-Reagan TV Exchange (TRYBUNA LUDU, 28-29 Dec 85).............................. 51

Commemorative Service for 1970 Shipbuilders Deaths (RZECZPOSPOLITA, 18 Dec 85).............................. 52

Wroclaw PZPR Committee Holds Plenum
(Czeslaw Kubasik; TRYBUNA LUDU, 22 Jan 86)................ 53

PZPR Provincial Committees Hold Plenums
(TRYBUNA LUDU, 23 Jan 86)................................ 55

Lublin Plenum, by Zbigniew Kopec 55
Zielona Gora Plenum, by Tadeusz Kajan 56

Focus on Soviet Delegation to Intellectuals Congress
(TRYBUNA LUDU, 23 Jan 86)................................ 57

Press Conference on Armed Forces Resource Management
(Waldemar Makowiecki; ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI, 25-26 Jan 86)..... 58

PZPR Expert Sees Erosion of Parliamentary Tradition in West
(Tadeusz Iwinski Interview; PERSPEKTYWY, 8 Nov 85)......... 60

Personnel Changes, Press Events Noted
(PRASA POLSKA, Nov 85).................................... 63

Bloc Area Studies Institute Shifts Research Focus
(Tadeusz Sochacki; TRYBUNA LUDU, 22 Oct 85)................ 67

Briefs

Olszowski's TASS Interview 70
Folk, National Culture Conference 70
Friendship Society Meets 70
Cultural Cooperation With France 70
ZSL Anniversary Noted 70
History Education Problems Noted 71
Party Theater Groups Meet 71
Academicians Make Bad Politicians 71
Respect for Individual Necessary 72
Society Needs Cultural Values 72
Fewer PZPR Reps in Sejm 72
Krakow Defense Committee 73
Bielsko-Biala Defense Committee 73
Theater Cooperation With Military 73
Provincial Defense Committee Meetings 73
Civilians, Military Engineers Meet 74
Scouts, Youth Affairs Minister Talk 74
Anticrime Coordination Efforts 74
Labor Cooperatives Discuss Problems 74
Socialist Youth on Historical Education 74
Brazilian Ambassador Awarded 75
Urban, Gertych Hold Press Council Talks 75
Increased Cuban Tourism Planned 75
Ambassador to Yemen Received 75
Polish Workers in GDR 76
Prosecutor General, Mass Media Talks 76

Publishing Policy Meeting 76
Provincial ZSL Committees Meet 76
ZSL Presidium Ideological Talks 76
Spanish Friendship Society Meets 77
'Polonia Abroad' Propaganda Plans 77
Lomza Defense Committee Meeting 77
SD Presidium Talks 77
Rural Youth Union, Gertych Meet 77
Ambassador to Jordan Received 78
CPSU, Polish Ambassador Confer 78
Yugoslavian Tax Issues Exchanged 78
OPZZ, PZPR Hold Factory Talks 78
Justice Minister, PZPR CC Meet 79
Libyan Friendship Society Director 79
PZPR Youth Recruitment Effort 79

ROMANIA

Danish Paper Reports on Romanian Life, Problems
(Michael Kuttner; BERLINGSKE SØNDAG, 2 Mar, 2 May 86)....... 80

Consumer Goods Situation 80
Authorities Reveal Security Obsession 83

YUGOSLAVIA

Croatian Party Discusses Possible Changes in LCY
(Jelena Lovric; DANAS, 11 Feb 86)......................... 86

Steps To Halt Serb, Montenegrin Exodus
(Refik Agaj Interview; DANAS, 11 Feb 86).................. 92

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

POLAND

Special Training Equipment for Supersonic, Space Flight
(Anna Cichocka-Korgul; HORYZONTY TECHNIKI, No 12,
Dec 85)... 97

JPRS-EER-86-063

22 APRIL 1986

EAST EUROPE REPORT

CONTENTS

ECONOMY

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Scientific Labor Organization in Bezirk-Managed Combine (Rudolf Hempel; SOZIALISTISCHE ARBEITSWISSENSCHAFT, No 6, 1985).... 1

Construction Industry Plenary Session Outlines Objectives (Ewald Henn; ARCHITEKTUR DER DDR, No 1, Jan 86).... 10

HUNGARY

Enterprise Councils in Foreign Trade Discussed (Ferenc Kosaras; FIGYELO, No 6, 6 Feb 86).... 21

MILITARY

HUNGARY

Communist Indoctrination of Army Officers Described (Gyula Toth; NEPHADSEREG, 1 Mar 86).... 25

POLITICS

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Top GDR Scholar Discusses Peace Initiative, SDI (Max Schmidt; HORIZONT, No 3, Mar 86).... 28

BULGARIA

Sofia Party Organization Accountability Report
(Radoslav Radev, et al.; RABOTNICHESKO DELO, 13 Mar 86)... 35

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

TASS Cites CPCZ Central Committee Report
(TASS, 24 Mar 86).. 41

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Church Official Interviewed on Relations With State
(Manfred Stolpe Interview; STANDPUNKT, No 2, Feb 86)...... 44

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

HUNGARY

MAGYAR ELEKTRONIKA, Table of Contents, No 6, 1985
(MAGYAR ELEKTRONIKA, No 6, 1985)......................... 58

Electronics at Agricultural Machine Factory
(Lajos Kovacs Interview; MAGYAR ELEKTRONIKA, No 6, 1985).. 62

Industrial Robot Production in Hungary
(Gyula Biro; MAGYAR ELEKTRONIKA, No 6, 1985)............. 67

Modular, Stackable Interface System
(Tibor Balogh; MAGYAR ELEKTRONIKA, No 6, 1985)........... 71

Micro-Shiva: System for Preparing Forms
(Janos Demetrovics, et al.; MAGYAR ELEKTRONIKA, No 6, 1985).. 77

Parcella 86: Workshop for Cellular, Array Forms
(MAGYAR ELEKTRONIKA, No 6, 1985)......................... 81

Nuclear Power Plant Simulator
(Sandor Elo; MAGYAR ELEKTRONIKA, No 6, 1985)............. 83

Industrial Laser Development at Tungsram
(Tamas Kolossa; MAGYAR ELEKTRONIKA, No 6, 1985)........... 85

Mechatronics: An Alliance Between Machine Industry, Electronics
(Peter Bodolai; MAGYAR ELEKTRONIKA, No 6, 1985)........... 87

Conference, Resolution on Parts
(MAGYAR ELEKTRONIKA, No 6, 1985)........................ 89

SOCIOLOGY

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Duplicity in Education Revealed
(Jozef Gavlak; PRAVDA, 14 Feb 86)........................ 93

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Increase in Marriage Broker Services Reported
(Michael Mara; DER TAGESSPIEGEL, 16 Mar 86)............... 95

Racial Discrimination, Related Hypocrisy Reported
(Michael Mara; DER TAGESSPIEGEL, 2 Mar 86) 97

JPRS-EER-86-064

24 APRIL 1986

EAST EUROPE REPORT

CONTENTS

ECONOMY

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

GDR Combines Provide Machine Tool Exports for USSR Industry
(PRESSE-INFORMATIONEN, No 99, 27 Aug 85).................... 1

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Central Trade Union Council Presidium Meets
(RUDE PRAVO, 11 Mar 86)..................................... 7

Briefs
Soviet Delegation Visits Skoda Plant 8

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Deficiency, Imbalance in Consumer Goods Industry Examined
(DIW WOCHENBERICHT, No 6, 6 Feb 86)......................... 9

Academic, Industrial Collaboration Outlined
(Ulrich Hofmann Interview; PRESSE-INFORMATIONEN, No 28,
7 Mar 86)... 17

HUNGARY

Operation of Hajdusag Agroindustrial Association Described
(Ivan Novobaczky; FIGYELO; No 7, 13 Feb 86)................. 21

Organization of Enterprise Work Cooperatives Examined
(Agnes Tibor; HETI VILAGGAZDASAG, 15 Feb 86)............... 27

POLAND

Minister Jozwiak on 1986 Domestic Trade Plans
(Jerzy Jozwiak; MERKURY, No 2, 1986)...................... 32

Future of Industrial Robots Examined
(Stefan Golab; GOSPODARKA PLANOWA, 11-12 Nov-Dec 85)....... 37

ROMANIA

Mining Production Equipment Achievements Reported
(AGERPRES, 25 Mar 86)..................................... 42

Engineering, Building Cooperation Cited
(AGERPRES, 26 Mar 86)..................................... 43

POLITICS

INTERNATIONAL AFFARIS

Officials Honor Hungarian National Day
(ATA, 4, 5 Apr 86).. 44

Assembly Presidium Greetings 44
Kaplanni Attends Embassy Reception 44

Briefs

Shevardnadze Praises Ceausescu-Zhivkov Appeal 45
Pact Ministers Meet With Jaruzelski 45
Hungarian Ambassador Meets Press 45
Romanian-SFRY Economic Commission Ends Session 46

ALBANIA

Alia, Others Honor Greek National Day
(ATA, 25, 26 Mar 86)...................................... 47

Alia Message to Sartzetakis 47
Malile, Geprifti Attend Reception 47

Briefs

Swedish King Receives Departing Envoy 48
Alia Greets Bangladesh's Ershad 48

ROMANIA

RCP Sends Message to Portuguese Communist Party
(SCINTEIA, 6 Mar 86)...................................... 49

Ceausescu Birthday Message to Mongolia's Batmonh
(SCINTEIA, 9 Mar 86).. 50

RCP Sends Message to Indian CP Congress
(SCINTEIA, 12 Mar 86).. 51

Delegate Addresses Geneva Disarmament Conference
(AGERPRES, 13 Mar 86).. 53

SCINTEIA Views Significance of Polls in Spain, France
(SCINTEIA, 20 Mar 86).. 54

Dinca Meets DPRK Leader Kim Il-song in Pyongyang
(AGERPRES ,26 Mar 86).. 57

AGERPRES Outlines Workers Control Meeting Report
(AGERPRES, 27 Mar 86).. 58

Ceausescu Chairs RCP Political Body Meeting
(AGERPRES, 28 Mar 86).. 59

Reportage on SDUF National Council Plenum
(AGERPRES, 28 Mar 86).. 61

CEAUSESCU Addresses Meeting 61
Appeal for Peace Adopted 61

Briefs

Ethiopia's Mengistu Cables Ceausescu 63
Ceausescu's Message to Sweden 63
MPRP Relays Message of Thanks 63
Worker Control Cadres Meeting 63
Ceausescu Addresses Youth Scientific Session 64
'Grave Accident' at Vulcan Mine 64
Trade Union Meetings Held 64
Giosan Meets Turkish Parliamentary Delegation 65
Youth Scientific Meeting Ends 65
Visit of Mozambique President 65
Minister Pungan Meets With U.S. Businessmen 65
Mongolian Army Day Marked 66
Pakistani Cadets Conclude Visit 66

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

HUNGARY

Biographic Sketch of Versatile Academician Norbort Kroo
(Pal Peto-Gabor; NEPSZABADSAG, 10 Jan 86).................. 67

Planning, Direction of Scientific-Technical Progress
(Lajor Faluvegi; KOZGAZDASAGI SZEMLE, No 1, 1986).......... 72

Development of UNIMERIC CNC Equipment for Machine Tool Control
(Gyorgy Barat; GEP, No 8, Aug 85).......................... 84

Local Computer Networks at Scientific, Industrial Facilities
(Ference Telbisz; MAGYAR TUDOMANY, No 10, 1985)........... 100

JPRS-EER-86-065

25 APRIL 1986

EAST EUROPE REPORT

CONTENTS

AGRICULTURE

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Basic Problems of Soil Utilization, Fertility Examined
(Klaus Ahrens; WIRTSCHAFTSWISSENSCHAFT, No 7, Jul 85) 1

ECONOMY

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

USSR, Bulgaria Sign Agreement on Gas Projects
(Atanas Atanasov; RABOTNICHESKO DELO, 20 Mar 86) 20

POLITICS

ALBANIA

Reportage on Visit of Finnish Parliamentary Delegation
(ATA, 26, 27 Mar 86) 22

Talks Held in Tirana 22
Marko Receives Delegation 23
Delegation Departs 23

AWP Paper Views 27th CPSU Congress, Deepening 'Revisionism'
(ZERI I POPULLIT, 9 Mar 86) 24

Professor Cites Importance of 'Sound, Free' Debate
(Hamit Beqja; ZERI I POPULLIT, 25 Feb 86) 30

Alia 'Message of Thanks' for Condolences on Wife's Death
(Tirana Domestic Service, 19 Mar 86) 34

Youth Organization Discusses 'Ugly Phenomena'
(ZERI I RINISE, 26 Feb 86) 35

AWP Paper Assesses Economic, Social Harm of Absenteeism
(ZERI I POPULLIT, 22 Feb 86) 37

Statistics Department: Population Reached 3 Million
(ATA, 3 Mar 86) 39

AWP Paper Demands More, Better Translations
(Hamit Beqja; ZERI I POPULLIT, 18 Mar 86) 40

Briefs

Ghana National Day Greetings 43
PRK Thanked for Greetings 43
Trade Talks With Austria 43
Greetings to French Chirac 44
Miska, Delegation to Algeria 44
Greetings to Pakistan's Ziaul Haq 44
Hoxha's Book 'The Superpowers' 44
Argentine Ambassador Leaves 44
Belgian Ambassador Received 45
New Austrian Ambassador 45
Malile Receives Austrian Envoy 45
Greetings to PRK 45
Earthquake Near Kukes 45
Greetings to Morocco's Hassan 46
Greetings to Sweden's Carlsson 46
Departing Envoy to Finland 46
Cultural Agreement With Finland 46
Greetings to Malta President 46

BULGARIA

Reportage on Reaction to Antonov Trial, Verdict
(BTA, various dates) 47

Rossi Defense Summation 47
Comment Reported on Verdict 49
'Full Acquittal' Demanded 51
BTA's Traykov Comments 52
BTA Prepares 'White Paper' 53

Italian Communist Addresses BCP Congress
(BTA, 4 Apr 86) 55

Yordanov Discusses Nation's Cultural Revolution
(BTA, 29 Mar 86) 56

Balev Writes on April 1956 Plenum in NOVO VREME
(BTA, 31 Mar 86) 58

Doynov Assesses Scientific-Technical Progress
(BTA, 27 Mar 86) 60

Mikhaylov Hails BCP Role in Scientific-Technical Revolution
(BTA, 28 Mar 86) 62

BTA Reports on Aleksandrov's NOVO VREME Article
(BTA, 28 Mar 86) 64

Lukanov Writes on International Economic Integration
(BTA, 28 Mar 86) 66

Editor Defends 'Regenerative' Process of Turkish Name Changes
(BTA, 4 Apr 86) 68

Social Policy Commission Examines Housing Shortcomings
(Mitko Bozhkov; RABOTNICHESKO DELO, 12 Mar 86) 69

Zhivkov Receives New Polish Ambassador
(BTA, 25 Mar 86) 71

Zhivkov, BCP Secretariat Meet Komsomol, Youth
(Sofia Domestic Service, 26 Mar 86) 72

National Assembly Issues Declaration on Peace
(BTA, 21 Mar 86) 73

Balkan Committee Issues Appeal on Chemical-Arms-Free Zone
(BTA, 29 Mar 86) 74

Assembly Session Discusses Labor Code Draft
(BTA, 20 Mar 86) 75

Zhivkov Responds to Letter From Japanese Children
(RABOTNICHESKO DELO, 11 Mar 86) 77

Lovech Okrug BCP Committee Elects Leaders
(RABOTNICHESKO DELO, 5 Mar 86) 79

AFP Reports on Consumer Goods Supply During BCP Congress
(Laurence Lecallier; AFP, 3 Apr 86) 80

British Union Leader Rejects Turkish Propaganda 'Slander'
(BAT, 25 Mar 86) 82

MPR's Batmonh Greeted, Awarded on Birthday
(RABOTNICHESKO DELO, 10 Mar 86) 83

Zhivkov Greeting 83
'Georgi Dimitrov' Award 83

Briefs
Todorov Delegation to Prague 85
Ambassador to PDRY 85
Central Election Committee for July Elections 85
New Shumen Okrug Secretary 86
Atanasov Greets PRK's Hun Sen 86

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Comment on Soviet Memorandum to UN on World Economy
(Dusan Rovensky; RUDE PRAVO, 30 Jan 86) 87

HUNGARY

New Rules for Determining Party Membership Dues
(PARTELET, No 12, 1985) 89

Nemeth Explains Changes, Reasons, by Karoly Nemeth 89
MSZMP Resolution on Dues 92

ROMANIA

Harmful Effects of Declining Birthrate Enumerated
(Vasile Ghetau; SCINTEIA, 11 Feb 86) 95

SOCIOLOGY

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Briefs
Rising Number of Highway Accidents 100
Strokes as Cause of Death 100

JPRS-EER-86-066

28 APRIL 1986

EAST EUROPE REPORT

CONTENTS

ECONOMY

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Romanian-Bulgarian Machine-Building Cooperation
(E. Topolov, et al.; CONSTRUCTIA DE MASINI, No 11, Nov 85).. 1

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Comprehensive CEMA R&D Program to Year 2000 Viewed
(Karel Matejka; HOSPODARSKE NOVINY, No 13, 1986)............ 4

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Statistics Published on 1985 Shipbuilding, Ship Deliveries
(SEEWIRTSCHAFT, No 2, Feb 86)................................ 15

HUNGARY

State Secretary Hoos on 1986 Plan
(Janos Hoos; NEPSZABADSAG, 31 Dec 85)........................ 30

Laws on Private Work Partnerships Modified
(NEPSZABADSAG, 31 Dec 85).................................... 36

Hungarian Deliveries Expedited To Honor Soviet Congress
(NEPSZABADSAG, 22 Feb 86).................................... 38

ROMANIA

Features, Importance of Black Sea Canal Presented
(Virgil Matei; HIDROTEHNICA, No 11, 1986).................... 40

MILITARY

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Youth Seen Reluctant To Join Military
(Hans Ulrich Kersten; DIE PRESSE, 17 Mar 86).............. 46

POLITICS

HUNGARY

Bibo's 'Third Way' Seen as Path for Political Science
(Andras Bozoki; TARSADALOMKUTATAS, No 3, 1985)............. 48

CC Secretary Berecz on Problems With Party's Leading Role
(Janos Berecz; TARSADALMI SZEMLE, No 2, 1986).............. 64

War Guilt, Hungarian Minority Seen Persisting Problem
(Gyula Juhasz Interview; NEPSZABADSAG, 23 Nov 85).......... 79

ROMANIA

Interdependence Between Domestic, Foreign Policy
(Mircea Nicolaescu; ERA SOCIALISTA, No 2, 30 Jan 86)........ 84

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

POLAND

Geological Research, Impact on Economy
(Waclaw Ryka; PRZEGLAD GEOLOGICZNY, No 9, Sep 85).......... 94

ROMANIA

Artificial Vision System for Industrial Robots
(Ancuta Breaban, et al.; CONSTRUCTIA DE MASINI, Dec 85).... 102

JPRS-EER-86-067
30 APRIL 1986

EAST EUROPE REPORT

CONTENTS

ECONOMY

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Nuclear Thermal Energy Generation To Meet Long-Term Needs
(Dieter Herrmann, et al.; ENERGIETECHNIK, No 3, Mar 85) 1

POLAND

Regulations on Economic Activity of Foundations
(DZIENNIK USTAW, No 57, 23 Dec 85) 10

ROMANIA

Law on Remuneration of Workers Published
(SCINTEIA, 4 Apr 86) 13

YUGOSLAVIA

Financial Results of Economy in 1985 Reported
(Zoran Nikodijevic; PRIVREDNI PREGLED, 27 Mar 86) 30

'Critical Analysis' Seen as Opposing Economic Program
(Jovan Radovanovic; BORBA, 15-16 Mar 86) 32

Vojvodina Increases Investments in Thermal Power Plants
(S. Razic; PRIVREDNI PREGLED, 26 Mar 86) 36

MILITARY

POLAND

Possibilities for Combating Cruise Missiles Outlined
(Marek Suchanecki; PRZEGLAD WOJSK LOTNICZYCH I WOJSK
OBRONY POWIETRZNEJ KRAJU, No 12, Dec 85) 37

POLITICS

HUNGARY

Academician Advocates 'One Party System Tempered by Pluralism'
(Katalin Mogyoros; MOZGO VILAG, No 7, 1985) 45

POLAND

Party Activities Calendar: 23 December-5 January
(ZYCIE PARTII, No 2, 15 Jan 86) 55

PZPR CC Commission Examines Local Government Inspection
(TRYBUNA LUDU, 21 Jan 86) 58

Completion of State of Law Report Announced
(TRYBUNA LUDU, 1-2 Mar 86) 60

Lack of Internal Party Criticism Decried
(Mieczyslaw Czerniawski; POLITYKA, No 8, 22 Feb 86) 61

Self-Management Requires More Worker Initiatives
(TRYBUNA LUDU, 11 Feb 86) 62

Young People Too Apolitical, Says Loranc
(Wladyslaw Loranc; ZYCIE WARSZAWY, 28 Feb 86) 64

PRON Grunwald Committee Goals Designated
(ODRODZENIE, 9 Feb 86) 65

PRON, National Councils' Joint Efforts
(RZECZPOSPOLITA, 28 Feb 86) 67

Award Recipient Notes 'Rational' Patriotism
(RZECZPOSPOLITA, 20 Mar 86) 68

American Church Group Visits To Discuss Agricultural Fund
(GOSC NIEDZIELNY, No 51-52, 25 Dec 85) 69

Aspects of 'Catholic Culture' Criticized
(PRZEGLAD KATOLICKI, No 49, 8 Dec 85) 70

Pope Names New Warsaw Auxiliary Bishop
(Jozef Glemp; PRZEGLAD KATOLICKI, No 2, 12 Jan 86) 72

Polish Muslims Convene, Creating New Muftiyat
(Janusz Kamocki; TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY, No 2, 12 Jan 86) ... 73

Antonowicz Death Investigation Refutes Murder Charges
(Wieslaw Debski; TRYBUNA LUDU, 12 Feb 86) 74

Briefs
Change in Passport Regulations Reported 76
Pope Addresses Polish Academics 76
USSR Religious Affairs Council Visits 76
Europe Backs Agricultural Fund 76

YUGOSLAVIA

Slovenian LC Supports 'Critical Analysis,' Attacks Reformers
(BORBA, 2 Apr 86) 77

Discussion of LCY Bylaws Changes Continues
(Milivoje Tomasevic; KOMUNIST, 21 Mar 86) 80

Increase of Nationalism in Army Discussed
(Simeon Buncic; BORBA, 20 Mar 86) 88

Belgrade Professor Accuses Vatican in Historical Overview
(Dragoljub Zivojinovic Interview; INTERVJU, 17 Jan 86) 92

JPRS-EER-86-068

1 MAY 1986

EAST EUROPE REPORT

CONTENTS

ECONOMY

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Automation Shortfall in Heavy Industry Noted
(IWE TAGESDIENST, 4 Mar 86).............................. 1

POLAND

New Domestic Credit Regulations
(Leszek Urbanowicz; RZECZPOSPOLITA, 27 Feb 86)........... 2

Polonia Firms Profiled in Professional Journal
(Barbara Manikowska, et. al.; CZASOPISMO GEOGRAFICZNE,
No 3-4, 1985).. 6

YUGOSLAVIA

Question of Eliminating Enterprise Accounts Discussed
(T. Dumezic; EKONOMSKA POLITKA, 3 Mar 86)................ 10

POLITICS

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Models of Communist Constitutions Examined
(Georg Brunner; SUEDOSTEUROPA, No 1, 1986)............... 13

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

WFTU, Students Union Condemn U.S. Attack on Libya
(PRAVDA, 26 Mar 86)...................................... 44

Main Part of CPCZ Political Report Published
(CTK, 24 Mar 86)... 45

Vaclavik Addresses CPCZ Congress on Army's Role
(Prague Domestic Service, 26 Mar 86)...................... 56

Army Political Admimistration Chief on Current Tasks
(Jaroslav Klicha; TRIBUNA, 19 Mar 86)..................... 58

Bratislava Seminar on CPSU Congress Conclusions
(PRAVDA, 19 Mar 86).. 61

Farmers' Daily Cites Indra on Socialist Democracy
(CTK, 22 Mar 86)... 62

Interview With Alois Indra
(Alois Indra Interview; RABOTNICHESKO DELO, 13 Mar 86).... 64

Al-'Attas Describes Situation in PDRY
(Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas Interview; RUDE PRAVO, 21 Mar 86).. 67

Seminar on Inseparability of Socialism, Democracy
(PRAVDA, 14 Mar 86).. 70

East Slovak Official Comments on Ideoeducational Activity
(Rudolf Biaho; PRAVDA, 19 Mar 86)......................... 72

Concern About Values Shared by Young People
(Antonin Velehradsky, et. al. Interview; HALO SOBOTA, 1 Mar 86)... 74

Briefs
Gorbachev Congratulates Husak 77
German Workers' Role 77

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Speech by USSR's Aristov at Leipzig Fair
(Boris Aristov; NEUES DEUTSCHLAND, 17 Mar 86)............. 78

HUNGARY

Youth Lured Into KISZ Membership With Apartments, Auto Club
(Tibor Borzak Interview; NEPSZADABSAG, 22 Feb 86)......... 82

POLAND

Pre-Congress Meetings
(TRYBUNA LUDU, various dates).............................. 84

Lomzy on Intellectuals' Participation, by Alicja Zagorska 84
Self-Governing Bodies Commission Meeting, by J. Mik. 85
Legnica Hosts Secretaries 86
Meeting Emphasizes Youth Participation 87

PZPR Commissions, Aktivs Meet
(various sources, various dates).......................... 89

Law, Order Commission on Social Pathology 89
'Polish Socialism' Stressed by Aktivs 89
Active Basic Party Organizations Necessary 91
Warsaw POP Officials' Meeting, Editorial 93
CC 10th Congress Commission Accepts Draft 94

SD CC Presidium on PZPR Draft Program
(TRYBUNA LUDU, 5 Mar 86).................................. 95

Writers Union Hosts PZPR Primary Organization
(RZECZPOSPOLITA, 10 Mar 86)............................... 96

Legislative Council Reports on State of Law
(RZECZPOSPOLITA, 8-9 Mar 86).............................. 97

Public Commemoration of 1944 Warsaw Uprising Planned
(RZECZPOSPOLITA, 17 Mar 86)............................... 99

JPRS-EER-86-069

5 MAY 1986

EAST EUROPE REPORT

CONTENTS

AGRICULTURE

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Transport Requirements, Costs for Farm Sector Analyzed
(Wolfgang Huhn, et. al.; INTERNATIONALE ZEITSCHRIFT DER LANDWIRTSCHAFT, No 6, 1985).............................. 1

ECONOMY

ALBANIA

Export Shortfalls Hinder Import Activity
(BASHKIMI, 13 Jan 86)...................................... 14

Need To Accelerate Transportation of Products
(Fatos Bitincka, et. al.; BASHKIMI, 29 Jan 86)............ 16

BULGARIA

Party Secretary Describes Economic State of Mikhaylovgrad Okrug
(Petur Nikolov; POLITICHESKA AGITATSIYA, No 3, 1986)...... 20

Minister Dwells on Power Resources
(Nikola Todoriev; ENERGETIKA, No 1, 1986)................. 25

Economic Relations With Developing Countries Reviewed
(Krasimir Ivanov; SERZHANT, No 2, 1986)................... 31

Increased Supply of Consumer Goods, Services Surveyed
(Nikolay Gulubov; NOVO VREME, No 2, 1986)................. 36

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

January Economic Results Summarized
(Marie Hormannova, Alena Polakova; HOSPODARSKE NOVINY, No 9, 1986).. 44

POLAND

1986 Pro-Export Measures Summarized
(Franciszek Kubiczek; RZECZPOSPOLITA, No 72, 27 Mar 86)... 48

Economic Cooperation Talks With Spain
(TRYBUNA LUDU, 20 Mar 86).................................. 52

New S&T Council With Soviets Formed
(TRYBUNA LUDU, 19 Mar 86).................................. 53

Production by Worker Partnerships Increases
(RZECZPOSPOLITA, 21 Mar 86)................................ 54

Energy Council Recommends Price Increases for Raw Materials
(RZECZPOSPOLITA, 21 Mar 86)................................ 55

ROMANIA

Standardization of Technological Processes To Reduce Expenses
(Ion Hera Bucur; REVISTA ECONOMICA, 7, 21 Feb 86)......... 56

POLITICS

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Briefs

Hungarian Wreath Laying Ceremonies 65
Ceausescu Meets Youth Leader 65
Ceausescu Meets CPCZ's Jakes 65
Education Minister Meets Krolikowski 66

ALBANIA

Economic Shortfalls Called Violation of Law
(Editorial; ZERI I POPULLIT, 23 Jan 86)................... 67

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Stefanak Explains Foreign Policy Goals
(Michal Stefanak Interview; TVORBA, 5 Mar 86)............. 70

POLAND

Briefs

Vietnam Health Care Efforts 74
Foreign Affairs British Talks 74
GDR, Women's Groups 74
OPZZ, Agricultural Groups Talk 74
Telecommunications Workers Meet 75
Bydgoszcz Defense Committee 75
CSSR, Peace Activists 75
Iranian Friendship Society 75
Agricultural Cooperation With USSR 75
Minister of Culture in Syria 76
Portuguese CP Official in Warsaw 76
Action on Complaints Improved 76
DKP, OPZZ Confer 76
ZSL Reports Sessions Begin 76
ZSL Urban-Parish Plenum 77
Wozniak at FSM Factory 77
Yugoslav Communications Exchange 77
SD Executive Committee Meets 77
Battle-Scene Writers, Army Meeting 77

ROMANIA

Political Creativity of Ceausescu Hailed
(Petru Panzaru; ERA SOCIALISTA, No 2, 30 Jan 86).......... 78

Reportage on Visit by Turkish Parliamentary Group
(AGERPRES, 4, 5 Apr 86).................................... 88

Meeting With Ceausescu 88
Reception at Turkish Embassy 89

Reportage on UCY Plenum Held in Bucharest
(Bucharest Domestic Service, AGERPRES, 12 Apr 86)......... 90

Nicu Ceausescu Addresses Meeting 90
Plenum Adopts Appeal on World Peace 90

Dobrescu Heads RCP Delegation to Italian Communist Congress
(AGERPRES, 10, 13 Apr 86).................................. 92

Presents RCP Message 92
Meets With RCI's Natta, Others 92

African Development Delegation Visits, Holds Talks
(AGERPRES, 31 Mar 86)...................................... 94

Scientists' Meetings Mark International Peace Year
(AGERPRES, 12 Apr 86)...................................... 95

Stoian Meets Israeli CP Leader Vilner, Others
(AGERPRES, 11 Apr 86).. 96

Briefs
Trade Union Plenary Meeting 97
Giosan Receives Argentine Parliamentarians 97
Delegate Addresses Mideast Seminar 97
Dinca, Enache Attend Reception 98

YUGOSLAVIA

'Dwindling' Attention to Tito's Works Noted
(Dragana Niklanovic; NOVE OMLADINSKE NOVINE, 23 Feb 86)... 99

SOCIOLOGY

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Lendl Criticized in Bratislava Paper
(PRAVDA, 14 Feb 86).. 100

Lack of Concern for Esthetic Values Noted
(Milena Vesela; RUDE PRAVO, 17 Mar 86).................... 103

Criminality in National Economy
(RUDE PRAVO, 20 Mar 86).................................... 104

Publishing Technology Needs Updating
(Jiri Bagar; TVORBA, 19 Mar 86)............................ 105

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Birth Rate Decline Reported Continuing
(IWE TAGESDIENST, 25 Mar 86)............................... 107

Special Treatment Recommended for Juvenile Pregnancies
(IWE TAGESDIENST, 25 Mar 86)............................... 108

JPRS-EER-86-070

6 MAY 1986

EAST EUROPE REPORT

CONTENTS

ECONOMY

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Statistics Released on First Quarter Economic Achievements
(NEUES DEUTSCHLAND, 8 Apr 86) 1

HUNGARY

Economic Results for January-February 1986
(NEPSZABADSAG, 9 Apr 86) 4

POLAND

Debate on Joint Venture Law Reported
(FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE, 19 Feb 86) 7

POLITICS

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Briefs

Romanian-Hungarian Tourism Talks 9

POLAND

Preserving Socialism Equated With Vital National Interests
(Ignacy Krasicki; TRYBUNA LUDU, 8-9 Feb 86) 10

Soviets Join in Roundtable Preview of CPSU Congress
(TRYBUNA LUDU, 18 Feb 86) 13

National Defense Commission Views Military Political Training
(TRYBUNA LUDU, 22-23 Feb 86) 14

'Formula' History Education Adds to Sociopolitical Tensions
(ZYECIE WARSZAWY, 22-23 Feb 86) 16

More Effective Party Training Proposed
(ZYCIE PARTII, No 5, 26 Feb 86) 17

Party Activities Calendar 3-16 February 1986
(ZYCIE PARTII, 26 Feb 86) 19

PZPR Activities Calendar: 6-19 January 1986
(ZYCIE WARSZAWY, No 3, 29 Jan 86) 25

Szczecin PZPR, Government Officials Meet Unaffiliated Aktivs
(H. Prawda; TRYBUNA LUDU, 1-2 Mar 86) 33

Air Defense Unit Discusses PZPR Program Draft
(TRYBUNA LUDU, 1-2 Mar 86) 34

Lodz PZPR Committee, Factory Reps Meet
(TRYBUNA LUDU, 28 Feb 86) 35

Wloclawek Nitrogen Plant Hosts 'Social Pathology' Talks
(Marek Badtke; TRYBUNA LUDU, 4 Mar 86) 36

Differing Views of 'Coalition' Rule, 'Proletarian Dictatorship'
(NOWE DROGI, No 1, Jan 86) 38

Too Much Dialogue, by Bonawentura Kaiser 38
More Publicity for Divergent Views, by Wlodzimierz Stanislawski 40
In Defense of PZPR 'Leading Role', by Wojciech Kumala 41

Warsaw Conference Evaluates ZSP's University Role
(RZECZPOSPOLITA, 10 Feb 86) 43

Student Commentary on ZSP Effectiveness, Student Attitudes
(Mariusz Janicki; POLITYKA, 15 Feb 86) 45

Job Assistance Directive Published
(J. Messner; MONITOR POLSKI, No 2, 30 Jan 86) 48

Briefs

Youth's 'Most Admired' List 51
Poznan Universities Start Social Councils 51

ROMANIA

Scientific, Peacemaking Activity of Elena Ceausescu
(Diamanta Laudoniu; ERA SOCIALISTA, No 1, 10 Jan 86) 52

Need To Combat Religious Concepts Reiterated
(Octavian Nistor; ERA SOCIALISTA, No 1, 10 Jan 86) 60

Briefs

Peoples Councils Appointments 68

JPRS-EER-86-071

8 MAY 1986

EAST EUROPE REPORT

CONTENTS

ECONOMY

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Briefs

Yugoslav-Albanian Trade 1

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Reportage on Visit by USSR Deputy Premier Maslyukov
(CTK, 14 Apr 86; Prague Domestic Service, 18 Apr 86) 2

Tours Semiconductor Parts Factory 2
Sees Computer Works 2

Report on Israeli Trade Union Delegation Visit
(CTK, 19 Apr 86) 3

Briefs

Joint CSSR Economic Talks 4
Petra Addresses Seminar 4

HUNGARY

Taxation System Compared to Those of Western Europe
(Andras Inotai; HETI VILAG GAZDASAG, 25 Jan 86) 5

POLAND

'Transcript' of Kubiczek Conference on Economy
(RZECZPOSPOLITA, 5-6 Apr 86) 8

Deputy Minister on Social Welfare Measures Funding
(Jozef Bury Interview; GAZETA POMORSKA, 12 Mar 86) 15

Gorywoda Chairs Scientific-Technical Meeting
(PAP, 12 Apr 86) 18

Rakowski Chairs Socioeconomic Council Session
(PAP, 14 Apr 86) 19

Briefs

Transshipments From USSR 20
Katowice Steel Mill Talks 20
Agricultural Minister Ends PRC Visit 20
Poland, Spain Rescheduling Accords 20

ROMANIA

Dascalescu on Fulfillment of Socioeconomic Development Plan
(Constantin Dascalescu; SCINTEIA, 4 Apr 86) 21

New Leather Substitute Produced
(Agripina Fica; INDUSTRIA USOARA, No 8, Aug 85) 33

YUGOSLAVIA

Steps Toward Integration, Changes in Economic Chamber
(Nikola Filipovic; KOMUNIST, 4 Apr 86) 34

Corn, Wheat Procurement, Needs, Imports
(PRIVREDNI PREGLED, 9 Apr 86) 36

Briefs

Loan for Kosovo Jobs 37
Agricultural Export Plans 37
Wine Exports 37

POLITICS

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Chnoupek on 'Austrian Reactionary Circles', U.S. Presence
(Otto Janecek; VOLKSSTIMME, 26 Mar 86) 38

POLAND

Expose on 'National Endowment for Democracy' in PZPR Daily
(Zygmunt Broniarek; TRYBUNA LUDU, 17 Mar 86) 40

Czyrek on PZPR Campaign for 'Socialist Consciousness'
(Jozef Bartoszewski; GAZETA ROBOTNICZA, 21 Mar 86) 43

Orzechowski on International Year of Peace
(Warsaw Domestic Service, 20 Apr 86) 50

Orzechowski Statement Before Trip to CSCE Session
(PAP, 14 Apr 86) 52

Summary of Orzechowski Speech in Stockholm
(PAP, 15 Apr 86) 53

Polish Leadership Appearances for 14-20 April
(PAP, 14-20 Apr 86) 57

Party Historian's Assessment of Bierut Era
(Zenobiusz Kozik Interview; SZTANDAR MLODYCH, 21-23 Mar 86) 59

Glemp Comments on Church-State Relations
(Vatican City International Service, 12 Apr 86) 61

Solidarity Calls for Protest at St Stanislas
(AFP, 11 Apr 86) 63

Frasyniuk 'Severely Beaten' in Prison
(AFP, 3 Apr 86) 64

Catholic Convent on Auschwitz Site Stirs 'Outrage'
(Dominique Garroud; AFP, 11 Apr 86) 65

Briefs

Syrian Leader Visits 67
Soviet Media Delegation Visits 67
Soviet Experts on U.S. Visit 68
Foreign Affairs Vice-Minister 68
Envoy to Jordan Departing 68
Jaruzelski Congratulates Syria 68
Messner Receives Cuban Minister 68
Russian Orthodox Exarch Visits 69
U.S. Lutheran Church Leader Visits 69
Lopatka on Church, State 69

ROMANIA

Briefs

Naval Transportation Chief 70

SOCIOLOGY

POLAND

West German Television Reports on Polish Drug Abuse
(Ulrich Deppendorf; ARD Television Network, 14 Apr 86) 71

JPRS-EER-86-072

9 MAY 1986

EAST EUROPE REPORT

CONTENTS

AGRICULTURE

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

New Recruits Necessary To Augment Agricultural Labor Force
(Richard Heinrich, Hellmut Stegmann; WIRTSCHAFTSWISSENSCHAFT, No 3, Mar 86)............................ 1

Result of Optimal Nitrogen Application to 1985 Winter Grain
(FELDWIRTSCHAFT, No 1, Jan 86)........................ 21

ECONOMY

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Nature of Software; Production, Implementation Problems Cited
(Eberhard Prager, Evelyn Richter; WIRTSCHAFTSWISSENSCHAFT, No 12, Dec 85)....................................... 28

POLAND

New Pension Law Provisions
(Z. Draminski; TRYBUNA LUDU, 31 Jan 86)................. 51

Foreign Debt Servicing Fund Decreases Investment Capital
(Joanna Kotowicz; ZYCIE GOSPODARCZE, No 5, 2 Feb 86).... 53

Producer Goods Procurement Outlook for 1986-1990
(Jerzy Owczarek; GOSPODARKA MATERIALOWA, No 2, Jan 86).. 56

Stricter Credit Terms for Polonia Firms Criticized
(BANK I KREDYT, No 8, Aug 85)........................... 69

YUGOSLAVIA

FEC Candidate Member Kovac Discusses IMF, Economy
(Oskar Kovac Interview; PRIVREDNI PREGLED, 29-31 Mar 86)...................................... 75

MILITARY

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Ground Forces Commander Cites Armed Forces Gains
(Horst Stechbarth; HORIZONT, No 2, Feb 86).............. 82

Continued Modernization of Armed Forces Urged
(G. Lorenz; MILITAERTECHNIK, No 2, 1986)................ 87

POLITICS

POLAND

Sejm Commissions Confer
(TRYBUNA LUDU, 19, 20 Mar 86; RZECZPOSPOLITA, 19 Mar 86).. 93

Commission Meeting Reports for 18 March 93
Public Education Commission on Supplies 94
Defense Commission on Youth Patriotism 95

TV Exchange With Czechoslovakia Highlighted
(ZYCIE WARSZAWY, 12 Mar 86)............................ 97

Comments on Journalistic Ethics
(Jan Brodzki; PRASA POLSKA, No 3, Mar 86)............... 98

Briefs
Catholic Values Not Apparent in Society 105

JPRS-EER-86-073

12 MAY 1986

EAST EUROPE REPORT

CONTENTS

AGRICULTURE

BULGARIA

Causes for Fodder Shortage Examined
(Mariana Tincheva; RABOTNICHESKO DELO, 29 Jan 86)......... 1

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Efficient Use of Farm Transport, Storage Facilities Urged
(AGRARTECHNIK, Vol 36 No 2, Feb 86)...................... 4

ECONOMY

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Work on Danube Dam Lagging Behind
(PRAVDA, 14 Dec 85)..................................... 19

HUNGARY

Experts View Economic Conditions, Prospects
(KULGAZDASAG, No 2, Feb 86).............................. 22

POLAND

Bankruptcy Case Reaches Courts
(RZECZPOSPOLITA, 1 Apr 86).............................. 38

'Domgos' Failure Explained, by Mariusz Chemielewski 38
Official Comments, Marian Tomal Interview 41

MILITARY

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Current Warsaw Pact Military Doctrine Assessed
(Curt Gasteyger; OSTEUROPA, Vol 36 No 2, Feb 86).......... 43

BULGARIA

Editorial Dwells on Improved Living Conditions in Army
(Stoyan Subev; NARODNA ARMIYA, 10 Mar 86)................. 53

Regulations for Admission of Students to Military Academies
(NARODNA ARMIYA, 10 Mar 86)............................... 58

POLITICS

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

'Ordinary Workers' Not Represented as Heroes
(HALO SOBOTA, 22 Mar 86).................................. 72

Young Czechs Said To Adopt Nazi 'Sieg Heil' Greeting
(RUDE PRAVO, 7 Mar 86).................................... 74

Examples of Neglect in Society Cited
(TVORBA, 22 Jan 86)....................................... 77

HUNGARY

Warning Issued Against Repetition of 1956 Revolution
(Sandor Fekete; UJ TUKOR, 9 Mar 86)....................... 80

POLAND

PZPR Views Polish Communities in Capitalist Countries
(Daniel Lulinski; TRYBUNA LUDU, 14 Feb 86)................ 82

ZSL Aktivs Discuss PZPR Program, Foreign Policy
(TRYBUNA LUDU, 25 Feb 86)................................. 84

ZSMP on Youth's Historical Education
(TRYBUNA LUDU, 4 Mar 86).................................. 86

SOCIOLOGY

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Drinking on the Job Still Unchecked
(Jozef Podlesovsky; HALO SOBOTA, 15 Feb 86)............... 87

Briefs
Obesity: Growing Concern 88
Cigarette Smoking on Increase 88
More Organ Transplants in Experimental Institute 88

JPRS-EER-86-074

13 MAY 1986

EAST EUROPE REPORT

CONTENTS

ECONOMY

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Statistics Provided on Harbor Freight Volume
(PRESSE-INFORMATIONEN, No 31, 14 Mar 86) 1

Briefs
Cooperation With Finland 3
Machine-Tool Combine Plans 3
Carl Zeiss Jena (Combine) 3

ROMANIA

Efficient Use of Reusable Energy Cited
(Eugen Fercala; REVISTA ECONOMICA, 7 Feb 86) 4

Characteristics of Coal Mine Rock Bursts Given
(I. Gaf-Deac; MINE, PETROL SI GAZE, Dec 85) 6

Role of Research in Modernizing Machine Building Industry
(Ion Crisan; ERA SOCIALISTA, No 6, 25 Mar 86) 9

YUGOSLAVIA

Declining Living Standard: Data on Average Family Budget
(Radmila Klikovac; DANAS, 18 Feb 86) 16

Data, New Laws on Owners, Workers in Private Sector
(V. Karakasevic; EKONOMSKA POLITIKA, 3 Mar 86) 23

Effects of Military Production in Industry
(Velimir Radivojevic Interview; EKONOMSKA POLITIKA,
17 Mar 86) 26

MILITARY

POLAND

Briefs

Messner Meets Ex-Servicemen 32
Political Chief Meets Soldiers 32

POLITICS

BULGARIA

Reportage on Activities, Speeches at 13th BCP Congress (Various sources, various dates) 33

Defense Minister Greets Congress 33
Foreign Delegates Speak at Congress 37
Addresses of Foreign Delegates 39
Further on Foreign Delegates' Greetings 40
Foreign Delegations Visit Provinces 42
Army Greets Congress 42
Cuban Delegate's Congress Speech 44
Speech by MPR's Namsrai 44
PCI's Barca Speaks at Congress 47
FMLN's Handel Addresses Meeting 49
BCP Secretaries Write in USSR Papers 53
Zhivkov Receives Syrian Delegate 53
Stanishev Meets Congress Guests 54

Western Journalists Accused of 'Seeking To Cause a Scandal' (AFP, 4 Apr 86) 55

Dailies Mark 30th Anniversary of BCP CC Plenum (Various sources, 11 Mar 86) 56

BCP CC Sends Greetings to Indian CP Congress (RABOTNICHESKO DELO, 15 Mar 86) 59

BCP CC Sends Message to CPCZ Congress (RABOTNICHESKO DELO, 27 Mar 86) 62

Government Discusses Technical, Sociopolitical Plan (Sofia Domestic Service, 15 Apr 86) 67

Doynov, Lukanov Receive Indonesian Businessmen (BTA, 15 Apr 86) 68

National Assembly Issues Declaration on Peace Year (RABOTNICHESKO DELO, 22 Mar 86) 69

Country's Role in MBFR Talks Analyzed, Praised
(Maya Ivanoa; OTECHESTVEN FRONT, 26 Mar 86) 72

Sofia Meeting Marks Fascism Victims Day
(BTA, 10 Apr 86) 74

Briefs
CPSU Delegation Visit 75
Hungarian Ambassador's Reception 75
Aleksandrov to PCI Congress 75
Israeli CP Leader Received 75
Mladenov Greets PRK's Hun Sen 76
Talks With Romania's Avram 76
Zhivkov Receives PRK's Delegation 76
Dyulgerov-Led TU Delegation 76
Benin Revolutionary Party 76
Greek CP General Secretary 77
Zhivkov Receives PDRY's Al-Bayd 77
USSR Delegation Visits Varna Okrug 77

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Reportage on Reaction to U.S. Mediterranean Policy
(PRAVDA, 28 Mar 86; RUDE PRAVO, 29 Mar 86) 78

U.S. 'Provocations Cited', by Milan Rusko 78
Commentary Criticizes U.S. Policy, by Pavel Kryl 79

RUDE PRAVO Reports on 17th CPCZ Congress Debate
(RUDE PRAVO, 26, 27 Mar 86) 80

First Accounts of Speeches 80
Further Report 83

Husak, Chnoupek Cable National Day Greetings to Ethiopia
(Prague Domestic Service, 4 Apr 86) 88

CPCZ Congress Delegations Not Mentioned by CSSR Radio, CTK
(RUDE PRAVO, 27 Mar 86) 89

Briefs
USSR Science Link 92

ROMANIA

Reportage on Reaction to U.S. Raid on Libya
(AGERPRES, various dates) 93

SCINTEIA Condemns 'Aggressive Action ' 93
Scientist, Peace Groups Issue Motions 95
Red Cross Message to U.S. Counterpart 96

Lebanese Parliamentary Group Begins Visit
(AGERPRES, 22, 23 Apr 86; Beirut Domestic Service, 23 Apr 86) 98

Giosan Welcomes Delegation 98
Giosan Meets With Parliamentarians 98
Further on Meeting 99

Reportage on Ceremonies Honoring Lenin's Birthday
(AGERPRES, 22 Apr 86) 100

Wreath-Laying Anniversary 100
USSR Embassy Reception 100

Nicu Ceausescu Meets Student Seminar Participants
(AGERPRES, 19 Apr 86) 101

RCP Message to Belgian Communist Party Congress
(AGERPRES, 17 Apr 86) 102

Dascalescu Meets Indonesian Trade Official
(AGERPRES, 16 Apr 86) 103

European Youth Seminar on Education Concludes
(AGERPRES, 20 Apr 86) 104

Ceausescu Receives New Zealand Ambassador
(AGERPRES, 23 Apr 86) 105

Ceausescu Receives New Bangladesh Envoy
(AGERPRES, 23 Apr 86) 107

Ceausescu Receives Indian Party Official
(AGERPRES, 23 Apr 86) 108

Ceausescu Meets Peruvian CP Leader
(AGERPRES, 24 Apr 86) 110

Joint Commission Session With Iran Ends With Protocol
(AGERPRES, 18 Apr 86) 112

Peace Committee Supports Ceausescu Initiatives
(Bucharest Domestic Service, 18 Apr 86) 113

Briefs

EEC Steps Against Libya Reported 115
Dobrescu Meets Italian Politicians 115
Vaduva, Avram Meet Lebanese Parliamentarians 115
Ceausescu Receives Departing Gabonese Envoy 115
Dinca Attends Syrian Embassy Reception 116
Officials Receive Iranian Plans Minister 116

SOCIOLOGY

YUGOSLAVIA

Theological Society Causes Rift Within Catholic Church
(Johann Georg Reissmueller; FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE,
18 Mar 86) 117

JPRS-EER-86-075

16 MAY 1986

EAST EUROPE REPORT

CONTENTS

AGRICULTURE

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Cooperation Councils Assume Economic, Managerial Leadership
(Wolfgang Gampe; KOOPERATION, No 2, Feb 86)............... 1

Briefs
Emphasis on Crop Protection 5

ECONOMY

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Fixed-Bed Lignite Gasification: Development, Application Cited
(Guenter Scholz, et al.; ENERGIETECHNIK, No 3, Mar 86).. 6

ROMANIA

Measures To Ensure Best Use of Land Outlined
(Ion Bold; REVISTA ECONOMICA, No 8, 28 Feb 86; No 10, 7 Mar 86) 19

Technologies for More Efficient Use of Reusable Energy
(Al. Nicoara, et al.; REVISTA ECONOMICA, 7 Mar 86)........ 30

Efforts To Increase Crude Oil, Gas Production
(Valerian Davidoiu; REVISTA ECONOMICA, 7 Mar 86).......... 34

Plans To Increase Coal Production
(Florea Stoenescu; REVISTA ECONOMICA, 7 Mar 86).......... 37

YUGOSLAVIA

FEC Member Sukovic Discusses New Laws, Power Redistribution
(Mijat Sukovic Interview; BORBA, 5-6 Apr 86)............. 39

Rozic Discusses Small Economy, Strikes, Social Differences
(Marjan Rozic Interview; DANAS, 11 Feb 86)............... 48

POLITICS

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Draft of New Party Statutes Summarized
(Frantisek Kaderabek Interview; RUDE PRAVO, 18 Jan 86).... 56

HUNGARY

'Undemocratic' Behavior of Party Leaders Criticized
(Laszlo Varadi; PARTELET, No 3, 1986).................... 58

POLAND

Provincial PZPR Committee Plenums
(TRYBUNA LUDU, 31 Jan 86)................................ 61

Krakow Plenum Focus on Cadre Policy, by Andrzej Gesing 61
Nowy Sacz Against Wastefulness, by Jolanta Zajac 62
Legnica Looks at Agricultural Policy, by Andrzej Pawelczyk 63
Plock Plenum on Party Effectiveness, by Ewa Jasinska 63

Polling Center Looks at Support for Opposition
(Stanislaw Kwiatkowski; POLITYKA, 1 Feb 86).............. 65

Moscow Press Corps Examines USSR Affairs Coverage
(Eugeniusz Jablonski; PRASA POLSKA, No 2, Feb 86)........ 72

Youth Forum Discusses Catholics in Socialist State
(POLITYKA, No 5, 1 Feb 86)............................... 78

Deputy Speaks Out on Church-State Relations
(PRZEGLAD KATOLICKI, No 9, 2 Mar 86)..................... 80

Church Construction Defended
(Slawomir Siwek; TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY, No 2, 12 Jan 86).... 81

Financial Situation of Agricultural Foundation
(GOSC NIEDZIELNY, No 10, 9 Mar 86)........................ 87

Briefs
Russian Orthodox Delegation Visits 88

YUGOSLAVIA

Elections, Distortion of Democratic Practices Discussed
(Slobodan Inic; INTERVJU, 28 Mar 86)...................... 89

Account of Kosovo Veterans' Gathering in Belgrade
(KNJIZEVNE NOVINE, 15 Jan 86)............................. 97

SOCIOLOGY

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Concern About Vascular Disease
(Zdena Stepankova; RUDE PRAVO, 5 Feb 86).................. 104

/12223

JPRS-EER-86-076

19 MAY 1986

EAST EUROPE REPORT

CONTENTS

AGRICULTURE

BULGARIA

Problems of Management, Soil, Weather Conditions Examined
(ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME, 5 Mar 86; OTECHESTVEN FRONT, 14 Mar 86) 1

Soil Conservation Needed, by Mikho Yolevski 1
Land Improvement Theses, by Ivan Gurbuchev 2

Editorial Expresses Optimism for High Grain Yields in 1986
(KOOPERATIVNO SELO, 26 Mar 86) 6

Measures To Achieve High Corn Yields Recommended
(KOOPERATIVNO SELO, 26 Mar 86) 8

Advantages of Minimal Tillage Described
(Zhel'o Dobrev; IKONOMICHESKI ZHIVOT, 5 Mar 86) 10

Specialist Advocates Use of Danube Water for Irrigation
(Minko Rusenov; IKONOMICHESKI ZHIVOT, 26 Mar 86) 14

ECONOMY

ALBANIA

Economic Shortcomings Revealed at Fier Plenum
(Vangjel Stefa; ZERI I POPULLIT, 10 Jan 86) 16

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

CPCZ CC Member Reviews Chemical Industry Progress
(Ladislav Neubauer; HOSPODARSKE NOVINY, No 12, 1986) 20

February 1986 Economic Results Summarized
(Marie Hormannova, Alena Polakova; HOSPODARSKE NOVINY, No 13, 1986) 23

Structural Changes in Heavy Industry Viewed
(Zdenek Suchy; HOSPODARSKE NOVINY, No 13, 1986) 27

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Briefs

Industrial Administration Reduced 33

POLAND

Shipbuilding Agreement With USSR Detailed
(TRYBUNA LUDU, 2 Apr 86) 34

Paper Reports on Airplane Contract Signed With GDR
(ZYCIE WARSZAWY, 27 Mar 86) 35

ROMANIA

Reasons for Shortfalls in Coal Production Analyzed
(ROMANIA LIBERA, 28 Feb 86) 36

YUGOSLAVIA

Economist Korosic Urges Radical Changes, Discusses Inflation
(Marijan Korosic Interview; BORBA, 19-20 Apr 86) 38

MILITARY

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

GDR, Soviet Air Force, Air Defense Units Assessed
(OESTERREICHISCHE MILITAERISCHE ZEITSCHRIFT, No 2, Mar-Apr 86) 43

POLITICS

ALBANIA

Ministries, Peoples Councils Fail To Execute Laws
(Liri Gjoliku; ZERI I POPULLIT, 3 Jan 86) 55

New Hoxha Book on 'Superpowers' Hailed
(ATA, 10 Apr 86) 57

Briefs

ATA, SRV News Agreement 59

BULGARIA

FRG Daily Reports on Alexandrov, Planning Changes
(Viktor Meier; FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE, 11 Apr 86) 60

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Reportage on WPC Conference Held in Sofia
(CTK, 24, 25 Apr 86) 63

Husak Sends Message 63
CSSR Delegate Addresses Session 63

Yemen Official Addresses 17th CPCZ Congress
(Muhammad Sa'id 'Abdallah Muhsin; RUDE PRAVO, 2 Apr 86) 65

Improvement Expected in FRG-Czech Relations
(Viktor Meier; FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE, 7 Apr 86) 68

Austrian Paper Reports on Growing Interest in Catholicism
(Burkhard Bischof; DIE PRESSE, 5-6 Apr 86) 71

'Revival of Nazi Activity' Seen in Austrian Election
(Bedrich Zagar; PRAVDA, 14 Apr 86) 72

Havlin, Fojtik Address Ideological Work Seminar
(CTK, 17 Apr 86) 74

Colotka Addresses Meeting of Religious Representatives
(Bratislava Domestic Service, 17 Apr 86) 76

CPCZ Role in Socialist Internationalism Affirmed
(RUDE PRAVO, 22 Mar 86) 78

Briefs

Strougal-Messner Talks 80
TV Director and Chen Dixian 80
Pressure on Dissidents Intensifying 80
State Radio Begin Broadcasting 80

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

SED Ideologues Meet With SPD Delegation on Coexistence
(DER SPIEGEL, No 11, 10 Mar 86) 82

Government Satisfaction of Consumer Demands Discussed
(Willi Lindemann; STAAT UND RECHT, No 3, Mar 86) 86

HUNGARY

Environmentalists' Ad Against Danube Dam
(Vienna Domestic Service, 17 Apr 86) 93

POLAND

Periodical Becomes Primary Party Organization Organ
(FAKTY I KOMENTARZE, No 1, 8 Jan 86) 94

GDR-Polish Academic Cooperation Reported
(TRYBUNA LUDU, 13 Mar 86) 96

Academic Opposes Higher Education Law at III Science Congress
(TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY, 23 Mar 86) 97

YUGOSLAVIA

Zagreb Weekly Supports Archbishop Against 'Attacks'
(Nonad Ivankovic; DANAS, 11 Mar 86) 99

Yugoslav Citizens Entering U.S. Illegally Via Mexico
(VJESNIK, 20 Apr 86) 103

JPRS-EER-86-077

21 MAY 1986

EAST EUROPE REPORT

CONTENTS

AGRICULTURE

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Recent Development in Sugar Beet Production Detailed
(PRESSE-INFORMATIONEN, No 39, 4 Apr 86).................. 1

ECONOMY

BULGARIA

Equipment Supply Protocol Signed With USSR
(BTA, 17 Apr 86).................................... 4

Trade Exchange Agreement Signed With Sweden
(BTA, 16 Apr 86).................................... 5

Doynov Comments on Socioeconomic Successes
(Ognyan Doynov; SOFIA TRUD, 1 Apr 86).................. 6

Text of New Bulgarian Labor Code Published
(SOFIA TRUD, 17 Apr 86)............................... 8

Briefs
- Bulgarian-Swedish Economic Protocol 9
- Bulgarian-Polish Economic Agreement 9
- Vratsa Fatherland Front Plenum 9
- Forestry Association Established 10

Bulgaria-Guyana Cooperation 10
New Electric Railroad Line 10
Sofia-Baghdad Air Service 11
Tornado Causes Damage 11
Airline Introduces Computerized Booking 11

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Briefs

Teams for Urals Project 12
Energy Saving Experts' Meeting 12
Economic Crime Rate Up 12
USSR's Velichko Received 13
CEMA Engineering Session Opens 13
Polish Arbitration Delegation 13
Computer Chips Production 13
Cooperation With Cyprus 13
Cooperation With Cuba 13
Minister Urban Visits Egypt 13
Cooperation With USSR, Poland 14
Tourism With Hungary 14
Transportation Cooperation With Poland 14
Engineering Cooperation With Poland 14
Training of Cubans Discussed 15
CEMA Experts Confer 15
CEMA Production Cooperation 15
Mexican Trade Unionists 15
Syrian Industry Minister 15
Population's Savings Up 15

HUNGARY

Briefs

Assembly Discusses Energy Conservation 16

ROMANIA

Plans To Develop Drug, Dye Industry Outlined
(Corneliu Barnea; REVISTA ECONOMICA, 21 Feb 86)......... 17

Better Maintenance of Energy Equipment, Installations Urged
(Stefan Ragalie, B. Vasile; REVISTA ECONOMICA,
21 Feb 86)... 21

Status of Chemical Industry Equipment Exports
(Ovidiu Rujan, Constantin Alexa; REVISTA ECONOMICA,
21 Feb 85)... 24

POLITICS

BULGARIA

TU, Other Declarations Condemn U.S. 'Aggression'
(BTA, 17 Apr 86).. 29

Mladenov Sends Letter to Perez de Cuellar on Space Arms
(BTA, 4 Apr 86)... 31

WPC Concludes Work Session Held in Sofia
(BTA, 26, 27 Apr 86).................................... 33

Nuclear Test Ban Appeal 33
Chandra Re-elected President 34

Topencharov Comments on Antonov Trial
(Vladimir Topencharov; RABOTNICHESKO DELO, 31 Mar 86)... 36

Reportage on 13th BCP Congress Session
(SOFIA RABOTNICHESKO DELO, 11, 12 Apr 86; BTA,
6 Apr 86)... 39

Foreign Delegates' Meeting 39
More Foreign Greetings Reported 41
BTA Commentator Assesses Congress 42

Paper Carries Article Marking Armenian Genocide
(Garo Karprelyan; SOFIA OTECHESTVEN FRONT, 24 Apr 86)... 44

Tanchev Hails April Uprising at Panagyurishte Commemoration
(BTA, 1 May 86)... 46

Briefs
Zhivkov Receives Romesh Chandra 48
Dzhagarov Awards PRDY Ambassador 48
Tourism Cooperation With Greece 48
Health Cooperation With India 48
Visiting USSR Ministers 49
BTA Reporter Interviews Antonov 49
Zhivkov, Atanasov Receive PDRY Ambassador 49
Bulgarian-Yugoslav Radio-TV Agreement 49
Sri Lanka Ambassador Departure 50
Hungarian Statistical Office Delegation 50
Korean Delegation Visits 50
USSR Church Delegation Leaves 50
Bulgarian-USSR TV Program 50
Petur Dyulgerov in Plovkiv 51
Yotov Return From India 51
Doynov Return From Budapest 51
Lukanov Return From Moscow 51
Kubadinski Meets WFSF President 51

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Briefs

CSSR Traffic Situation 53
Cooperation With Cuba 53
Cultural Exchange With Britain 53
USSR Aviation Minister Visiting 53
Cooperation With USSR Artists 53
CEMA Experts Confer 54
Visiting FRG Social Democrats 54
Soviet Nuclear Physicist 54

HUNGARY

NEPSZABADSAG Defends Soviets, Attacks U.S. on Chernobyl (MTI, 7 May 86).. 55

Signers of Anti-Dam Ad Politically Motivated, Self-Serving (Laszlo Szabo; NEPSZABADSAG, 19 Apr 86)................. 57

POLAND

PZPR CC Chairman on Cultural Policy Programing, Implementation (Hieronim Kubiak Interview; POLITYKA, 15 Mar 86)........ 59

Access to Historical Archives Necessary (Tadeusz Jedruszczak Interview; POLITYKA, 15 Mar 86).... 60

Party Activities, Meetings Reported for January, February (ZYCIE PARTII, 12 Feb 86).............................. 61

Research Institute on Youth Problems Files Report (RZECZPOSPOLITA, 28 Feb 86)............................ 69

Kalisz PZPR Plenum Decries Inefficiencies (Zbigniew Menes; TRYBUNA LUDU, 6 Feb 86)................ 71

Ostrolaka PZPR Plenum Focuses on Economic Plan (Witold Sawicki; TRYBUNA LUDU, 7 Feb 86)................ 73

PZPR Aktivs, Provincial Committee Meet in Zielona Gora (TRYBUNA LUDU, 10 Feb 86).............................. 74

Briefs

Provincial Courts Press Spokesmen Meet 76
Media Role in Legal Awareness Discussed 76
Non-Affiliated Sejm Deputies Club Favored 76

ROMANIA

Discussion on Essence, Content of Human Rights (Constantin Vlad, et al.; ERA SOCIALISTA, No 2, 30 Jan 86)... 77

JPRS-EER-86-078

22 MAY 1986

EAST EUROPE REPORT

CONTENTS

ECONOMY

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Hungarian Economic Development Reviewed by Romanian Reporter
(Crina Sirbu; ROMANIA LIBERA, 8 Feb 86).................... 1

Briefs
Yugoslav-Soviet Trade Agreement 4

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Combines' Economic Contribution, Achievements Lauded
(Fritz Haberland, Walter Maeder; EINHEIT, No 3, Mar 86)..... 5

Automation Experts Assess Efficiency of CAD/CAM Application
(WIRTSCHAFTSWISSENSCHAFT, No 11, Nov 85).................... 12

POLAND

Party Involvement in Economic Affairs Discussed
(TRYBUNA LUDU, 5-6 Apr 86)................................. 22

Maritime Industry Problems Continue
(ZYCIE WARSZAWY, 7 Apr 86)................................. 23

Briefs
Soviet 'Dry Port' Transshipment 25

YUGOSLAVIA

Briefs
Socialized Small Business 26
Debt Repayments 26
Agricultural Lag 26
Electric Power Production 27
Bosnian Job Loan Surpassed 27
Bosnia To Increase Private Workers 27

POLITICS

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

CPCZ CC Report to Congress
(RUDE PRAVO, 27 Mar 86).. 29

HUNGARY

New Press Law To Aid Information Flow
(MAGYAR HIRLAP, 21 Mar 86)..................................... 83

Law Satisfies Helsinki Accords 83
Editor, Party Functionary Speak 84

Security Measures for Computer Systems Handling Classified Material
(MAGYAR KOZLONY, No 5, 1981)................................... 93

Political Commentary Expressed in Cartoons
(LUDAS MATYI, 5 Mar 86).. 105

POLAND

Provincial Committee Plenum Sessions
(TRYBUNA LUDU, various dates).................................. 107

Konin PZPR-ZSL Joint Session 107
Radom Focus on Agriculture, by Mieczyslaw Kaca 108
Sieradz Plenum on Youth, by Jan A. Kraszewski 109
Education Issues Raised in Wloclawek, by Marek Badtke 111
Zamosc Plenum on Personnel Policy, by Marian Zacharczuk 112
'Moral Renewal' Viewed in Przemysl, by Ryszard Zatorski 113
Lublin on Party Activity in Factories 113

SOCIOLOGY

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Plzen Gets New TV Transmitter
(RUDE PRAVO, 18 Mar 86).. 115

Increase in Foreign Travel Noted
(RUDE PRAVO, 18 Mar 86).. 116

Article Complains of Lack of Smoking Prohibitions
(HALO SOBOTA, 5 Apr 86).. 117

/6539

JPRS-EER-86-079

29 MAY 1986

EAST EUROPE REPORT

CONTENTS

AGRICULTURE

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Briefs

Agricultural Machinery for Hungary 1

ECONOMY

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Romanian Cooperation in Agriculture With CEMA Countries
(Mircea Coras; REVISTA ECONOMICA, No 10, 7 Mar 86) 2

Updating of CEMA Automobile Production Outlined
(Karl Stipsicz; DIE ZEIT, 4 Apr 86) 7

Maritime Cooperation With Socialist Countries Reviewed
(Eugeniusz Perycz; TECHNIKA I GOSPODARKA MORSKA, No 12, Dec 85) 11

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Plan Coordination With USSR for 1986-1990 Summarized
(Miroslav Cerny; PLANOVANE HOSPODARSTVI, No 2, 1986) 17

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Briefs

Schwedt Petrochemical Combine 25
Welzow Lignite Production 25

POLAND

Review of Investment Plans Re-Established (RZECZPOSPOLITA, 10 Apr 86) 26

Planning Official Explains New Measure, by Barbara Wielgorska 26
Body of Investment Specialists Established 28

Scrap Metal Supply to Steelworks Improves, Problems Remain (Tadeusz Jaworski, Tomasz Szymanski; TRYBUNA LUDU, 11 Apr 86) 30

Reform Commission Discusses Collective Bargaining Rules (RZECZPOSPOLITA, 12-13 Apr 86) 35

ROMANIA

Changes in Work Force Structure Discussed (Marinache Vasilescu; REVISTA ECONOMICA, No 10, 7 Mar 86) 37

Mining Prospects, Cooperation With Other Countries Noted (AGERPRES, 30 Apr 86) 43

Bucharest Increases Industrial, Cultural Development (AGERPRES, 5 May 86) 44

Industrial Exhibition Opens in Beijing (AGERPRES, 7 May 86) 46

Chemistry, Petrochemistry Industries Increase Production (AGERPRES, 5 May 86) 47

Briefs
Somes River Power Plants 48
Coal Mining Rate 48
Increase in Coal Output 49
Development of Merchant Fleet 49
Solar Energy Saves Fuel 49
Hydropower Stations on Siret 49
Olt River Power Stations 50
Economic Commission With Canada 50
Economic Talks With Canada 50

YUGOSLAVIA

Oil Import Data; Respublics Said To Reject Lower Prices (DANAS, 8 Apr 86) 51

MILITARY

BULGARIA

Aspects of Air Force Training Reviewed Critically
(Svetlozar Asenov; NARODNA ARMIYA, 3 Mar 86) 53

Conference on State of Construction Troops; Weaknesses Outlined
(TRUDOVO DELO, 4 Mar 86) 58

Participants; General Zhivov's Statement, by
. Georgi Evdokiev, et al. 58
Velko Palin's Statement 63
General Vasilev's Statement 66

Civil Defense Chief Colonel General Papazov Interviewed
(Tencho Papazov Interview; NARODNA ARMIYA, 26 Mar 86) 69

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

History, Growth, Achievements of NVA Outlined
(Heinz Kessler; EINHEIT, No 3, Mar 86) 72

POLITICS

ALBANIA

Reportage on Arrival of Foreign Trade Unionists
(ATA, 30 Apr, 1 May 86) 82

African, Arab, Others Arrive 82
Nigerian, Portuguese Representatives 82

AWP Paper on Democratic Educational Role of Courts
(Aranit Cela; ZERI I POPULLIT, 8 Apr 86) 83

AWP Journal on Consolidation of Socialist Property
(Arben Bakllamaja; RRUGA E PARTISE, No 3, Mar 86) 85

Symposium on Albania Under Hoxha in Dar es Salaam
(ATA, 10 Apr 86) 88

Briefs

Greetings to Denmark's Queen 89
Greetings to Syrian President 89
Greetings to Zimbabwe's Banana 89
Greetings to Sierra Leone 89
Greek Envoy's Reception 90
Greetings to Netherland's Queen 90
YAR Envoy Presents Credentials 90
Iraqi Envoy Presents Credentials 90

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

New Statutes Stress Party's Leading Role
(PRAVDA, 7 Apr 86) 91

Implementation of Congress Conclusions Explained
(Editorial; RUDE PRAVO, 8 Apr 86) 93

Spot Check Reveals Widespread Absenteeism
(RUDE PRAVO, 7 Apr 86) 95

POLAND

Press Personnel Changes, Media Developments
(PRASA POLSKA, No 3, Mar 86) 97

ROMANIA

Dogmatism, Chavinism in History Texts Condemned
(Florin Constantiniu, et al.; SCINTEIA, 5 Mar 86) 100

SOCIOLOGY

ROMANIA

Social Problems of Patients Undergoing Hemodialysis
(M. Nedelcu, et al.; VIATA MEDICALA, Sep 85) 107

/9987

JPRS-EER-86-080
30 MAY 1986

EAST EUROPE REPORT

CONTENTS

ECONOMY

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Budget Director Discusses 1986 Federal Budget
(Belo Bosak; FINANCE A UVER, No 1, 1986) 1

Ehrenberger Satisfied With Energy Sector's Performance
(Vlastimil Ehrenberger Interview; TRIBUNA, No 12, 26 Mar 86) 15

Finance Minister on CSSR Foreign Debt
(Jaromir Zak Interview; PRACE, 26 Mar 86) 17

Briefs
USSR Ministers Arrive 18
Scientific-Technological Agreement With U.S. 18
USSR, Economic Issues 18

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Retail Trade in Industrial Consumer Goods Examined
(LEIPZIGER VOLKSZEITUNG, 27 Mar 86; IWE TAGESDIENST,
No 51, 3 Apr 86) 19

Consumer Demands Increasingly Met, Lothar Poppe Interview 19
FRG Analysts Comment 23

Academy of Sciences To Work More Closely With Combines
(Gerhard Weidlich; WIRTSCHAFTSRECHT, No 1, Jan 86) 25

HUNGARY

Effect of Present Tax System on Economy Examined
(Maria Petschnig; HETI VILAGGAZDASAG, 25 Jan 86) 33

POLAND

Minister Wojcik Reports on Foreign Trade Situation
(Tomasz Bartoszewicz; RZECZPOSPOLITA, 10 Apr 86) 37

Szalajda Describes New Agreements With FRG
(Zbigniew Szalajda Interview; RZECZPOSPOLITA, 17 Mar 86) . 39

Economists React to Party Program Draft
(TRYBUNA LUDU, 11 Apr 86) 42

Essential Economic Tasks Highlighted, by Z. Sadowski 42
Institute Director Voices Criticism, W. Andruszkiewicz 43

Trade Relations With Iraq Viewed
(Hanna Dziarska; RYNKI ZAGRANICZNE, No 5-6, 11, 14 Jan 86) 44

Private Meat Sale 'Experiment' Appraised in Catholic Press
(Ernest Skalski; TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY, No 4, 26 Jan 86) ... 47

Statistical Yearbook Changes Proposed
(ZYCIE GOSPODARCZE, No 10, 9 Mar 86) 51

Polonia Firms in Small-Scale Industry Described
(ZYCIE GOSPODARCZE, No 11, 16 Mar 86) 53

Rules for Determining High Price Violations
(ZYCIE GOSPODARCZE, No 10, 9 Mar 86) 56

Small-Scale Manufacturing Program for 1986-1990 Drafted
(RZECZPOSPOLITA, 10 Apr 86) 57

R&D Results in Mining, Energy Sector Discussed
(ZYCIE WARSZAWY, 11 Apr 86) 59

Personnel Changes in Foreign Trade Sector
(RYNKI ZAGRANICZNE, No 4, 9 Jan 86, No 153, 21 Dec 85) ... 61

Budimex Director 61
Director of C. Hartwig-Gdynia PSM 61

Briefs

Cement Shortage 63

ROMANIA

Efforts To Increase Exports in Car Industry
(Gheorghe Nicolae, et al.; REVISTA ECONOMICA, 28 Feb 86) 64

Need To Reduce Bottlenecks in Foundry Operations
(Vasile Murar; REVISTA ECONOMICA, 26 Feb 86) 69

Increased Labor Productivity in Coal Industry Needed
(Alexandru Mihailescu, Cazimir Ionescu; REVISTA ECONOMICA,
28 Feb 86) 72

Briefs

Traffic in Constanta Port 75

YUGOSLAVIA

Professor Estimates Numbers in Class Structure
(EKONOMSKA POLITIKA, 21 Apr 86) 76

Economic Chamber Discusses Declining Economy, Joint Programs
(PRIVREDNI PREGLED, 29 Apr 86) 77

Construction Firms Abroad Have Payments Problems
(BORBA, 24 Apr 86) 80

POLITICS

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

CSSR Foreign Minister Writes on Foreign Policy
(Bohuslav Chnoupek; OTECHESTVEN FRONT, 24 Mar 86) 81

Havel's New Play: Dissidents Under Tyranny
(LE MONDE, 3 Apr 86) 83

POLAND

Messner Attends Party Talks With Katowice Miners
(PAP, 11 Apr 86) 86

Briefs

Journalists on Pre-Congress Role 87
Planning-Statistics School Party Meeting 87
'ZYCIE PARTII' Editorial Meeting 87
Youth in Pre-Congress Campaign 88
Teaching 'Historical Consciousness' Emphasized 88
Soviet Pedagogical Cooperation 88
Rakowski, Gdansk Aktiv Meet 88
Polish-Cuban Cooperation 88
FSO Youth Activists 89
Boy Scout Instructor Conference 89
Grunwald Committee Meets 89
Miners, Ministry Ratify Cooperation 89
Soviet Culture Dissemination 89
Szalajda TASS Statement 90
Prison Conditions, Numbers 90
Trade Union Meeting 90
Krakow PZPR Committee Meeting 90
PZPR CC Internal Affairs Meeting 90
Ambassador to Bulgaria 90
Higher Education Discussions 91

Ratification Documents Exchanged 91
Helicopter Crashes Into Baltic 91
Justice Minister in Austria 91
Journalist Association Appointments 91
Orzechowski Speaks to Conference 92
Czyrek Delegation Visits Frankfurt 92
Mokrzyszczak Group Ends Visit 92

ROMANIA

Need for Increased Party Activity in Agriculture Seen (Constantin Varvara, Lucian Ciubotaru; SCINTEIA, 13 Mar 86) 93

YUGOSLAVIA

Opinion Survey Rates Federal Executive Council (NEDELJNE INFORMATIVNE NOVINE, 20 Apr 86) 99

Briefs

School Reform Effort 101
Uneducated Workers 101

/9987

JPRS-EER-86-081

2 JUNE 1986

EAST EUROPE REPORT

CONTENTS

POLITICS

BULGARIA

Article by Soviet General Views U.S. Use of Turkey for SDI
(F. Andreyev; RABOTNICHESKO DELO, 14 Apr 86).............. 1

Goran Gotev Views Government's Balkan Policy
(Goran Gotev; RABOTNICHESKO DELO, 2 Apr 86)............... 3

NOVA SVETLINA Editor on 'Revival Process'
(Kamen Kalinov; RABOTNICHESKO DELO, 8 Apr 86)............. 5

Zhivkov, Tanson Message to Hungarian Leaders
(RABOTNICHESKO DELO, 4 Apr 86)............................ 7

Defense Minister Dzhurov Awards Unnamed Enterprise
(Stefan Stefanov; NARODNA ARMIYA, 12 Apr 86).............. 9

Zhivkov Greets Syria's Al-Asad on National Day
(RABOTNICHESKO DELO, 17 Apr 86)........................... 10

BCP CC Greets Cuba on Plaja Giron Anniversary
(RABOTNICHESKO DELO, 19 Apr 86)........................... 11

Stanko Todorov on Socialist Democracy
(Stanko Todorov; OTECHESTVEN FRONT, 14 Mar 86)............ 13

Yotov on Marxist-Leninist Party Line
(Yordan Yotov; RABOTNICHESKO DELO, 31 Mar 86)............. 16

New Edition of Zhivkov's Works on Role of Science
(Todor Zhivkov; RABOTNICHESKO DELO, 14 Apr 86)............ 19

Kubadinski on Fatherland Front Role, April Line
(Pencho Kubadinski; OTECHESTVEN FRONT, 2 Apr 86).......... 20

Briefs
Stanishev Receives Israeli CP Leader 22
Atanasov Receives Polish Ambassador 22

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Interior Minister Notes Crime Rise in 1985
(RUDE PRAVO, 17 Apr 86).................................. 23

Communists, Social Democrats Seen Sharing Views
(Rastislav Toth; PRAVDA, 26 Mar 86)...................... 24

Christian Peace Conference Issues Declaration
(PRAVDA, 4 Apr 86)....................................... 28

Youth Union Members Due for Screening
(Kamil Kollarik; SMENA, 9 Apr 86)........................ 29

Pacem in Terris Supports Election Program
(RUDE PRAVO, 12 Apr 86).................................. 30

CPCZ Central Committee Message to 17th PCI Congress
(Miroslav C. Florence; RUDE PRAVO, 12 Apr 86)............ 31

Syrian Socialist Renaissance Party Greets 17th CPCZ Congress
(RUDE PRAVO, 12 Apr 86).................................... 33

Briefs
New IUS Chief 36
Husak Greets Winston 36
Strougal Receives Bulgaria's Lukanov 36

POLAND

Politburo Hails Gorbachev Speech, LCY Visit
(TRYBUNA LUDU, 3 Apr 86)................................. 37

Jaruzelski, Messner Send Greetings to Hungarian Leaders
(Wojciech Jaruzelski, Zbigniew Messner; TRYBUNA LUDU,
4 Apr 86).. 39

Reportage on Foreign Minister Orzechowski's Visit to FRG
(TRYBUNA LUDU, 8, 10 Apr 86)............................. 41

Connects Ties to East-West Relations, by Marian Orzechowski 41
Commentary Assesses Visit, by Daniel Lulinski 44

Writers Congress' Sensitive Issues Viewed
(Jan Marszalek; RZECZYWISTOSC, 9 Mar 86).................. 47

Armed Forces Political Aktiv Discusses Tasks
(ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI, 18 Mar 86)............................ 51

Using Draft PZPR Program To Shape Social Awareness
(Anna Pawlowska; KULTURA, 19 Mar 86).................... 53

Paper Reports on Government Presidium Meeting
(TRYBUNA LUDU, 25 Mar 86)................................ 56

Rakowsi Interview of SEJM, Public Attitudes
(Mieczyslaw Rakowski Interview; ZYCIE WARSAWY,
26 Mar 86).. 58

PRC Physicist Interviewed on Nuclear Weapons
(Zhou Peiyuan Interview; RZECZPOSPOLITA, 27 Mar 86).... 62

Urban Prefaces Excerpts From Lampoon
(Jerzy Urban; POLITYKA, 29 Mar 86)...................... 64

'Abuse' of Easter Rites for Political Purposes Criticized
(SZTANDAR MLODYCH, 4-6 Apr 86)........................... 66

Jaruzelski Speaks at University PZPR Meeting
(TRYBUNA LUDU, 5-6 Apr 86)............................... 68

TU Confederation on Price Hike Hardships
(ZYCIE WARSZAWY, 7 Apr 86)............................... 69

Daily Reports on Problems at Warsaw University
(Alicja Matynia-Bonik; ZYCIE WARSZAWY, 8 Apr 86).......... 71

Jaruzelski, Others Address 'Moral Health' Meeting
(Cezary Rudzinski; TRYBUNA LUDU, 8 Apr 86)................ 73

Briefs
Aktivs Criticize PZPR Program 79
Foreign Ministry Consultations 79
Alcohol Consumption Increases 79

ROMANIA

Reportage on Visit by Lebanese Parliamentarians
(AGERPRES, various dates)................................ 80

Ceausescu Receives Delegation 80
Parliamentarians Meet Press, Radio 81
Group Concludes Visit 81
Message to Israel Labor Party Congress 82

USSR Envoy Marks Cultural Ties With Romania
(AGERPRES, 7 Apr 86).. 84

Ivascu Addresses IPU on Disarmament Initiatives
(AGERPRES, 9 Apr 86).. 85

RCP's Stoian Meets Israel's Herzog, Shamir
(AGERPRES, 10 Apr 86).. 86

Agriculture Minister David Meets With USSR's Kuznetzov
(AGERPRES, 19 Apr 86).. 87

AGERPRES Reviews Cooperation With Sri Lanka
(AGERPRES, 25 Apr 86).. 88

SCINTEIA Marks Afghanistan National Day
(SCINTEIA, 27 Apr 86).. 89

Nicu Ceausescu Attends Youth Meeting in Moscow
(AGERPRES, 28 Apr 86).. 90

Organization, Functioning of Youth Organization
(AGERPRES, 1 May 86).. 91

Visiting IOC Chairman Meets Journalists
(AGERPRES, 2 May 86).. 93

Nicu Ceausescu Meets Spanish CP Youth Leader
(AGERPRES, 4 Apr 86).. 94

Ceausescu Receives Spanish Communist Official
(AGERPRES, 5 May 86).. 95

Wan Li, Dinca at Romanian Industrial Exhibition in Beijing
(AGERPRES, 6 May 86).. 96

Scientific Session Marks 65th RCP Anniversary
(AGERPRES, 6 May 86).. 97

Importance of Literature in Combating Religion
(Gh. Bratescu; ROMANIA LIBERA, 11 Mar 86)................. 98

Briefs

Gadea Addresses Opening 101
Ceausescu Receives Alfaro 101
Treaty With Zambia Ratified 101
Chinese Art Exhibition 101
South African Delegation 101

SOCIOLOGY

HUNGARY

Briefs

Drinking Law Urged 103

/12675

JPRS-EER-86-082

3 JUNE 1986

EAST EUROPE REPORT

CONTENTS

AGRICULTURE

POLAND

Major Investment Policy Changes Urged To Aid Agriculture
(Wladyslaw Szymanski; WIES WSPOLCZESNA, No 2, Feb 86) ... 1

Research Proceeds on Imported Poultry Feed Substitution
(Dorota Jamroz; POSTEPY NAUK ROLNICZYCH, No 5, 1984) 10

ECONOMY

BULGARIA

Shortage of Educated, Qualified Workers, Specialists Deplored
(Penka Ilieva; PROBLEMI NA TRUDA, No 2, 1986) 13

Trade Relations With Belgium Expanding
(Kostadin Batkov; OTECHESTVEN FRONT, 14 Mar 86) 22

POLITICS

ALBANIA

AWP Journal Urges Greater Role for Economists
(Niko Gjyzari; RRUGA E PARTISE, No 3, Mar 86) 25

AWP Journal on Fight Against Religion
(Hulusi Hako; RRUGA E PARTISE, Mar 86) 27

Educator Calls for More Science Textbooks
(Hasan Mucostepa; ZERI I POPULLIT, 27 Mar 86) 37

Poor Quality Clothing Cited by AWP Paper
(Kristaq Laka; ZERI I POPULLIT, 25 Mar 86) 38

Leaders Attend AWP District Committee Plenums
(Astrit Nuri; ZERI I POPULLIT, various dates) 40

Cadres Volunteer for Work in Northern Districts
(ZERI I POPULLIT, 15 Apr 86) 42

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Further Reportage on 17th CPCZ Congress
(RUDE PRAVO, various dates) 43

Addresses by Western Communists 43
Palestinian Communist Greetings, by Na'im Ashhab 48

Article Details Plans for TV Network Expansion
(Eva Sadilkova; RUDE PRAVO, 22 Apr 86) 51

Briefs

First Broadcast of 'Melodie' 53
CC Department Head Dies 53
Television Accord With PRC 53
Appointment of New Generals 54

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

FRG Weekly Profiles East Berlin Mayor Krack
(Peter Sager, Frieder Blickle; ZEIT MAGAZIN, 4 Apr 86) ... 55

POLAND

PZPR Draft Program Stimulates Discussion
(POLITYKA, 8 Mar 86; TRYBUNA LUDU, various dates)......... 65

Economic, Social, Political Issues Argued,
by Zbyslaw Rykowski 65
Commission Group Meets on Draft Program 72
Heated Discussion in Kalisz, by Zbigniew Menes 72

Cardinal Glemp's Easter Message Rates Regime
(SLOWO POWSZECHNE, 28-31 Mar 86) 74

Glemp Holds Press Conference During Paris Visit
(Jan Zdzarski; SLOWO POWSZECHNE, 15 Apr 86) 76

'Caritas' Head Explains Activities of Association
(Henryk Kurzepa Interview; ZYCIE WARSZAWY, 16 Apr 86) 79

Morawski Views Church-State Ties, Defends 'Secular School'
(Zdislaw Morawski; ZYCIE WARSZAWY, 19-20 Apr 86) 82

YUGOSLAVIA

Controversial Historical Work Reviewed
(Nikola Pejnovic; VOJNO DELO, No 1, Jan-Feb 86) 84

JPRS-EER-86-083

4 JUNE 1986

EAST EUROPE REPORT

CONTENTS

AGRICULTURE

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Key Technologies, Biotechnology in Agriculture Discussed
(Dieter Spaar; EINHEIT, No 3, Mar 86).................... 1

POLAND

PZPR, ZSL Communique on Agriculture, Food Policy
(GROMADA ROLNIK POLSKI, 8 Apr 86)........................ 7

New Book on Agricultural Geography Reviewed
(Benon Gazinski; WIES WSPOLCZESNA, No 2, Feb 86)......... 10

Economists Meet To Debate Agricultural Policy Changes
(Beata Hunek; ZAGADNIENIA EKONOMIKI ROLNEJ, No 5, 1985)... 14

ROMANIA

Measures To Increase Livestock Herds
(Gh. Fratila, D. Tudorache; REVISTA ECONOMICA, No 12,
21 Mar 86)... 19

ECONOMY

ALBANIA

Cooperation Among Ministries Viewed by Officials
(Stavri Orgocka, et al.; BASHKIMI, 28 Feb 86)............ 24

HUNGARY

Income of Private, Other Small Enterprises Analyzed
(Laszlo Pollak; MUNKAUGYI SZEMLE, Jan 86)................ 28

POLAND

Status of Private Meat Sale Experiment Reported
(RZECZPOSPOLITA, 17 Apr 86)............................ 37

Manufacturers Increase Construction Machinery Exports to USSR
(Andrzej Zielinski; RZECZPOSPOLITA, 18 Apr 86)........... 39

New Collective Bargaining Proposals Criticized
(RZECZPOSPOLITA, 18 Apr 86)............................ 42

Results of 1985 Operational Programs Outlined
(ZYCIE GOSPODARCZE, No 15, Apr 86)...................... 44

ROMANIA

Increased Use of Reusable Resources in Metallurgy
(Viorica Raducanu; REVISTA ECONOMICA, 14 Feb 86).......... 47

Plans To Modernize Domestic Trade
(Constantin Tudose Interview; REVISTA ECONOMICA,
14 Feb 86)... 52

Plans for Ecological Preservation of Danube Delta
(Nicolae Botnariuc, Marin Nitu; REVISTA ECONOMICA,
14 Feb 86)... 55

Efficient Use of Mining Equipment Described
(Eugeniu Radulescu; REVISTA ECONOMICA, No 12, 21 Mar 86).. 62

MILITARY

POLAND

Armor Division PZPR Group Holds Pre-Congress Meeting
(ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI, 18 Apr 86)........................... 66

General Staff Briefed on National Science Congress
(ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI, 18 Apr 86)........................... 68

Thrust of Military R&D Programs Examined at Meeting
(Antoni Nowak; ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI, 18 Apr 86)............. 69

Ministry Board Eyes Munitions Supply, Training Issues
(Marek Sieniawski; ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI, 23 Apr 86).......... 70

POLITICS

ALBANIA

Lack of Discipline, Control in Service Industries Noted
(Editorial; ZERI I POPULLIT, 6 Feb 86).................... 72

BULGARIA

Newly Elected Party Organ Members in Sofia City
(VECHERNI NOVINI, 13 Mar 86).............................. 75

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Fischer Hosts Dinner for Spanish Foreign Minister
(NEUES DEUTSCHLAND, 8 Apr 86)............................. 79

SED CC Birthday Greetings to Gerhard Schuerer
(NEUES DEUTSCHLAND, 14 Apr 86)............................ 81

Briefs
- Ambassador to Uruguay 83
- Norwegian, Polish Ambassadors Leaving 83
- New Ambassador to Congo 83
- Ambassador Leaving Guinea-Bissau 83
- ANC, SWAPO Representatives Leaving 83
- New ANC Representative 84
- Ambassador to Guinea-Bissau 84
- Ambassador to Nepal 84
- Argentine, French Ambassadors 84
- GDR Ambassador to Thailand 84
- Ambassador to Portugal 84
- GDR Ambassador to Cuba 85

POLAND

Paper Views Problems in Self-Management System
(Wladyslaw Tybura; ZYCIE WARSZAWY, 18 Mar 86)............. 86

Minister Discusses Granting of 'New Powers' to Universities
(Tadeusz Belerski; TRYBUNA LUDU, 24 Mar 86)............... 91

Shipyard Party Secretaries Criticize Program
(Stanislaw Goszczurny; RZECZPOSPOLITA, 25 Mar 86)......... 94

ROMANIA

Primacy of Orthodox Faith, Lack of Religious Conflicts (Ilie Radulescu; CONTEMPORANUL, 18 Apr 86)................ 98

SOCIOLOGY

ROMANIA

Survey of Health Education in Medical Schools (T. Huszar, Lucia Pietraru; VIATA MEDICALA, No 1, Jan 86).. 102

/6539

JPRS-EER-86-084

5 JUNE 1986

EAST EUROPE REPORT

CONTENTS

AGRICULTURE

POLAND

Agricultural Board Views Farming Situation
(RZECZPOSPOLITA, 17 Mar 86)................................ 1

ECONOMY

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Mineral Reserves, Extraction in CSSR Summarized
(Mojmir Kalny; PLANOVANE HOSPODARSTVI, No 2, 1986)........ 3

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Reichelt Describes Environment Policy Objectives, Measures
(Hans Reichelt; INTERNATIONALE ZEITSCHRIFT DER LANDWIRTSCHAFT, No 2, 1986)................................ 12

New Legal Directives Needed To Regulate Computer Industry
(Hans-Ulrich Hochbaum; WIRTSCHAFTSRECHT, No 4, Oct 85).. 20

Recent Cost-Effective Developments in Steel Industry Noted
(Wilhelm Marter; GIESSEREITECHNIK, No 3, Mar 86).......... 30

Briefs
GDR-Ecuador Trade Protocol 35
Trade Agreement With Kampuchea 35
Cooperation Protocol With Cameroon 35

HUNGARY

Experts Discuss Economic Difficulties (Gabriella Molnar, et al.; HETI VILAGGAZDASAG, 15 Mar 86) 36

POLAND

Draft 1986-1990 Socioeconomic Plan Presented (Jan Markusz; TRYBUNA LUDU, 2 Apr 86) 39

Finance Deputy Minister Answers Questions on Price Policy (Wojciech Pruss Interview; ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI, 7 Apr 86) 42

CSSR Trade Official Discusses Cooperation Plans With PRL (Adolf Hynek Interview; RZECZPOSPOLITA, 15 Apr 86) 44

Szalajda Assesses Economic Talks With FRG (Zbigniew Szalajda Interview; RZECZPOSPOLITA, 17 Mar 86) .. 47

Results of Polish-SRV Economic Cooperation Talks (TRYBUNA LUDU, 28 Mar 86) 49

Weekly Rejects 'Capitalist Production' in Poland (RZECZYWISTOSC, 16 Mar 86) 50

Various Types of Budget Subsidies Analyzed (Jan Rak; RZECZYWISTOSC, 16 Mar 86) 52

Coal, Energy Figures for January-March (ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI, 1 Apr 86) 54

Briefs
Building Secretaries Meet Wozniak 56
Portuguese Transport Agreement 56

ROMANIA

Achievements, Prospects for Electric Energy Industry (Constantin Miron Ionescu; REVISTA DE STATISTICA, Nov 85) 57

MILITARY

BULGARIA

General Mladenov on Political Work in Air Force, Air Defense
(Strakhil Mladenov Interview; NARODNA ARMIYA, 17 Mar 86)... 60

Relationship Between Industrial Development, Defense Analyzed
(Nesho Neshev; NARODNA ARMIYA, 19 Mar 86)................. 64

Admissions Regulations for Noncommissioned Officer Schools
(NARODNA ARMIYA, 14 Mar 86)............................. 69

POLAND

Briefs

Siwicki Congratulates Meritorious Soldiers 75

POLITICS

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Romanians Discuss Claims of Apparitions in Yugoslavia
(Gh. Bratescu; MAGAZIN, 8 Mar 86)........................ 76

Ceausescu, Dascalescu Greet Hungarian Leaders
(SCINTEIA, 4 Apr 86)..................................... 79

Briefs

Dascalescu Greets Atanasov 80
Ramiz Alia Thanks Ceausescu for Condolences 80
Ceausescu Congratulates Husak 80
Ceausescu Message to Zhivkov 80
Vlajkovic Cable to Ceausescu 81

BULGARIA

Amnesty International Allegations Concerning Turks Rejected
(Peter Gerassimov; SOFIA NEWS, 7 May 86).................. 82

Turkish Authorities Blamed for Death of Bulgarian National
(Ventsel Raichev; SOFIA NEWS, 7 May 86).................. 84

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Number of FDJ Members Admitted to SED Reported
(NEUES DEUTSCHLAND, various dates)........................ 85

FDJ Central Council Reports 85
Honecker Reply to FDJ 86

'Provocation' Against GDR-FRG Sport Relations
(NEUES DEUTSCHLAND, 16 Apr 86)........................... 87

Briefs
West Berlin Monument Exchange 88
GDR-USSR Moratorium 88
New Bishop for Goerlitz 88

POLAND

Pre-Congress Factory Conferences Select Delegates
(TRYBUNA LUDU, 4 Apr 86)................................. 89

Factory Conferences Discuss Program Goals Fulfillment
(TRYBUNA LUDU, 5-6 Apr 86)............................... 91

Party Activities Calendar, March, April
(ZYCIE PARTII, 9, 23 Apr 86)............................. 93

17-30 March 1986 93
1-13 April 1986 100

Jaruzelski Receives Youth Delegation
(PAP, 25 Apr 86)... 105

Youth Affairs Minister on Youth Problems
(Aleksander Kwasniewski; SZTANDAR MLODYCH, 15 Apr 86)..... 106

Mazurek Report Read at 10 Apr Warsaw PZPR Committee Session
(TRYBUNA LUDU, 11 Apr 86)................................ 109

Baryla Assesses Worker-Peasant Inspectorate
(Jozef Baryla; TRYBUNA LUDU, 12-13 Apr 86)................ 111

Achievements, Influence of PRON Reviewed
(PAP, 28 Apr 86)... 113

Briefs
Wozniak, Honkisz Meet Correspondents 115
Mokrzyszczak Attends Ideology Conference 115
Seminar for Managers 115
Radio Aktivs Meet 115

Soviet Ambassador Meets Activists 116
Wozniak Addresses Party Lecturers 116
NOWE DROGI Cooperation 116
Jordanian Communist Delegation Visits 116
MSZMP Delegation Visits Poland 116
Bulgarian Justice Minister Visits 117
Polish-Soviet Media Cooperation 117
Czyrek Receives Syrian General 117
New Ecuadoran Ambassador 117
UK Ambassador Departs 117
Sejm Adopts, Amends Laws 117
New Undersecretary 118
New Undersecretaries of State 118
Underground Newspaper Possessors Jailed 118
Chinese Journalist Agreement 118
Swedish Radio-TV Link 118
Syrian Army Commander Visit 118
Cadre Appointment Announced 119
Education Undersecretary Appointed 119
New Undersecretary 119
Defense Ministry Party Talks 119
Steelworks Pre-Congress Meeting 119
Ambassador to Bulgaria Appointed 119
Grzyb Elected Congress Delegate 120
Warsaw Party Committee Secretary 120
Polish Ambassador to GDR 120
New Bank Vice President 120
Trade Unionists Visit Algeria 120
Drug Dealers Stand Trial 120

JPRS-EER-86-085
9 JUNE 1986

EAST EUROPE REPORT

CONTENTS

AGRICULTURE

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Improvements in Structure of Nutrition Within CEMA
(Maria Prochazka; MEZINARODNI ZEMEDELSKY CASOPIS, No 1, 1986) 1

POLAND

Dim Prospects for Shutdown of Farm Price Support System
(Ryszard Brzezik; WIES WSPOLCZESNA, No 2, Feb 86) 5

ECONOMY

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Trade With USSR Unaffected by Oil Price Changes
(TANJUG Domestic Service, 23 Apr 86) 12

Briefs
SFRY-USSR Energy Protocol 14

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Time Lag in Production, Excessive Factory Inventories Cited
(IWE WIRTSCHAFTSDIENST, No 15, 17 Apr 86) 15

Entire Length of Spree River To Be Monitored by Computer
(IWE TAGESDIENST, No 70, 6 May 86) 16

POLITICS

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Opposition to Military Draft in CSSR, Poland Reported (INFORMATION, 9 Apr 86) 17

  Polish 'Peace and Freedom' Movement, by Bjarne Bonne 17
  Charter 77 Petition in CSSR 20

GNA Decision on Council of Ministers Report (SCINTEIA, 4 Apr 86) 21

RCP Document on Party Cadre Policy (SCINTEIA, 9 Apr 86) 24

RCP Document on Foreign Policy Goals (SCINTEIA, 11 Apr 86) 33

Party Composition, Organizational Structure (SCINTEIA, 8 Apr 86) 40

Workers Control Meeting Report Cites Failings (SCINTEIA, 28 Mar 86) 50

RCP CC Letter to Ion Coman on Birthday (SCINTEIA, 26 Mar 86) 52

Control Cadres Letter to CC, Ceausescu (SCINTEIA, 28 Mar 86) 53

GNA Declaration on International Peace Year (SCINTEIA, 5 Apr 86) 57

RCP Message to 17th PCI Congress in Rome (SCINTEIA, 11 Apr 86) 62

Briefs

Iranian President Thanks Ceausescu 65
Message to Syria's al-Asad 65
USSR's Ryzhkov Greets Romanian Leaders 65
Birthday Message to Kim Il-song 66
Ceausescu Message to al-Asad 66
Mongolia's Batmonh Thanks Ceausescu 66
Ceausescu Congratulatory Cable to Natta 67

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Briefs

'Source' Rejects Charges Against Diplomats 68

Summaries of Major EINHEIT Articles, April-May 1986
(Erich Honecker; EINHEIT, No 4/5, Apr-May 86)............... 69

Honecker Outlines SED History, Prospects
(Erich Honecker; EINHEIT, No 4/5, Apr-May 86)............... 78

SED Congress Preparations, Successes Lauded
(Horst Dohlus; EINHEIT, No 4/5, Apr-May 86)................. 86

SED Policies, Achievements Extolled
(Egon Krenz; EINHEIT, No 4/5, Apr-May 86)................... 95

Peace Policies, Goals Discussed by Foreign Affairs Minister
(Oskar Fischer; EINHEIT, No 4/5, Apr-May 86)................ 106

SED Anniversary Conference Reported, Assessed
(Goetz Dieckmann; EINHEIT, No 4/5, Apr-May 86).............. 115

SOCIOLOGY

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Church Newspaper Circulations, Coverages Noted
(IWE TAGESDIENST, No 64, 25 Apr 86)......................... 119

/6539

JPRS-EER-86-086

12 JUNE 1986

EAST EUROPE REPORT

CONTENTS

ECONOMY

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Trade Between SFRY, Albania Decreasing
(BORBA, 11 Apr 86) 1

BULGARIA

Achievements in Foreign Trade Surveyed
(IKONOMICHESKI ZHIVOT, 26 Mar 86) 2

Foreign Trade Bolsters Economy, by Liliya Karakasheva 2
Advanced Technology Exported 5
Strides Made in Balcancar Exports, by Nacho Khalachev 6

POLAND

Crackdown on Private Sector Profiteering Urged
(Miroslaw Kowalewski; TRYBUNA LUDU, 16 Apr 86) 9

New Investment Review Body Holds Inaugural Meeting
(RZECZPOSPOLITA, 16 Apr 86) 14

Economist Reports on Long-Term Study of Enterprise Behavior
(Janusz Beksiak Interview; PRZEGLAD TECHNICZNY,
No 11, 16 Mar 86) 15

Personnel Changes in Foreign Trade Sector
(RYNKI ZAGRANICZNE, No 11, 16 Mar 86) 16

YUGOSLAVIA

Borisav Jovic Discusses Economic Outlook, Dogma
(Borisav Jovic Interview; BORBA, 22-23 Mar 86) 20

Concern Over Declining Paychecks, Increased Social Differences
(Mila Stula; DANAS, 11 Mar 86) 28

POLITICS

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Origin of Hungarian-Speaking Moldavians Discussed
(ATENEU, Mar 86) 35

Romanian Examines 19th Century Hungarian Documents
(Anastasie Iordache; REVISTA DE ISTORIE, No 3, Mar 86) ... 37

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Summaries of Major EINHEIT Articles, March 1986
(Guenter Schabowski; EINHEIT, No 3, Mar 86) 40

Berlin Party Performance Extolled
(Guenter Schabowski; EINHEIT, No 3, Mar 86) 42

Bucharest Ideology Secretaries' Meeting Assessed
(Gregor Schirmer; EINHEIT, No 3, Mar 86) 49

HUNGARY

Austrian Article Chides NEPSZABADSAG for Ad Attack
(Peter Martos; DIE PRESSE, 28 Apr 86) 54

POLAND

Social Problems Threaten Poland's European Role
(Michal Dobroczynski; RZECZPOSPOLITA, 29-31 Mar 86) 56

More Socio-Political Themes in Film Needed
(Urszula Bielous; TRYBUNA LUDU, 21 Mar 86) 59

Koszalin Aktiv Views Social Controls
(TRYBUNA LUDU, 18 Mar 86) 60

'Social Pathology' Issue at Lomza Meeting
(Alicja Zagorska; TRYBUNA LUDU, 18 Mar 86) 62

Bialystok Voivodship Meeting on Social Pathology
(TRYBUNA LUDU, 11 Mar 86) 64

OPZZ Representative on Poor Labor Safety
(Anna Mierzynska Interview; POLITYKA, 1 Mar 86) 66

Trade Unions Future Role Discussed
(Krzysztof Szczesniak; RZECZPOSPOLITA, 20 Feb 86) 69

OPZZ on Collective Labor Organizations
(Daniela Sielska; ZYCIE WARSZAWY, 11 Mar 86) 72

PZPR Congress Delegates Selected at Factory Conferences
(TRYBUNA LUDU, various dates) 74

Gdansk Shipyards on Shortages 74
Debica 'Stomil' Workers 75
'Warski' Shipyards Confirm Status Quo 75
Coal Mine Criticizes Program Draft 76
Program Draft Impractical 77
PAN Issues Critique of Program Draft 78
Apply Marxism-Leninism, Say Miners 79
Gdynia, Sosnowiec, Cracow Selections 79
Coal Miners on Youth Ideological Training 81
Delegates at 'Bobrek' Mill, Gdansk 81

Mokotov Aktiv Pre-Congress Meeting
(TRYBUNA LUDU, 20 Mar 86) 83

Bydgoszcz Selects Delegates to Tenth Party Congress
(RZECZPOSPOLITA, 13 Mar 86) 84

PZPR Artists Group Meets, Defines Role
(TRYBUNA LUDU, 14 Mar 86) 86

Party Activities Calendar 17 Feb - 1 Mar 86
(ZYCIE PARTII, 12 Mar 86) 87

Party Activities Calendar 3-16 March 86
(ZYCIE PARTII, 26 Mar 86) 93

Council of Priests Meets, Elections Held
(PRZEGLAD KATOLICKI, No 12, 23 Mar 86) 98

Priests Heavily Fined for School Strike Role
(PRZEGLAD KATOLICKI, No 12, 23 Mar 86) 99

Prosecutor Claims Sacred Buildings Ill-Protected
(ZYCIE WARSZAWY, 28 Mar 86) 100

Briefs

Russian Orthodox Church Visit 102

ROMANIA

Possibilities for Expanding Cooperation With FRG
(Crina Sirbu; ROMANIA LIBERA, 29 Apr 86) 103

JPRS-EER-86-087

13 JUNE 1986

EAST EUROPE REPORT

CONTENTS

ECONOMY

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Socialist Production Methods, Goals Examined
(Guenter Mittag; EINHEIT, No 4-5, Apr-May 86) 1

Interplay of Technology, Social Policy Explicated
(Otto Reinhold; EINHEIT, No 4-5, Apr-May 86) 9

Key Technologies, Their Integration in Production Noted
(Herbert Weiz; EINHEIT, No 4-5, Apr-May 86) 16

Goals for Science Research Set Forth
(Werner Scheler; EINHEIT, No 4-5, Apr-May 86) 25

HUNGARY

Radical Reformist Raps Reform, Personal Muzzling
(MOZGO VILAG, No 3, 1986) 33

Introduction to Liska's Comments 33
'Reform and Expriment', Tibor Liska Interview 34

ROMANIA

Plans To Improve Export Activity in Electronics Industry
(Sandra Arsene; REVISTA ECONOMICA, No 11, 14 Mar 86) 58

Automation, New Technologies To Increase Work Productivity
(Barbu Gh. Petrescu; REVISTA ECONOMICA, No 11, 14 Mar 86) 64

Plans To Improve Factory Transportation (Liliana Constantinescu; REVISTA ECONOMICA, No 11, 14 Mar 86) 70

MILITARY

POLAND

Army Chaplains Peace Conference at Auschwitz Publicized (ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI, 16 May 86) 74

POLITICS

ALBANIA

Mustaqi Praises Hoxha's Military Innovations (Kico Mustaqi; KONFERENCE KOMBETARE KUSHTUAR VEPRES SE PAVDEKSHME TE SHOKUT ENVER HOXHA, 1985) 75

HUNGARY

KISZ Youth Congress Calls for Renewed Political Activism (MTI, various dates; Budapest Television Service, 25 May 86) 85

- High Party Leaders Attend 85
- Hamori Gives Opening Speech 85
- Nemeth Urges Improvement Work 87
- Pozsgay Calls for Cooperation 88
- Central Committee Elections Held 89
- Reelected Hamori Interviewed 89
- Sandinistas, Soviet Union Lauded 91
- Hamori Gives Closing Speech 93

POLAND

PAP Examines Motives of U.S. Dry Milk Offering (PAP, 13 May 86) 95

Reactions to Chernobyl Nuclear Plant Disaster Reported (POLITYKA, No 19, 10 May 86) 97

- Wloclawek Civil Defense Units Mobilize, by Dobrochna Kedzierska 97
- Public Information Efforts Recounted, by Wojciech Markiewicz 100
- Radiation Dosage Tolerances, by Marek Henzler 102
- Focus on Iodine 104
- Impact on Lomza Dairies, Farmers, by Witold Pawlowski 105

Glemp Gives Final Press Conference in Paris
(TRYBUNA LUDU, 22 Apr 86) 109

'Consensus' Group Holds Meeting To Combat Social Ills
(PAP, 9, 10 May 86) 110

Urges Vigorous Anti-Alcoholism Campaign 110
Views Drug Addiction 111

Messner Meets Soccer Team
(PAP, 19 May 86) 112

Environmental Protection Council on 1986-1990 Plan
(PAP, 21 May 86) 113

Briefs

Ambassador Ends Syrian Tour 114
CSSR's Husak To Visit 114
Syrian 'AL-MUNADEL' Delegation 114
Finns Davis Cup Match Postponed 115
Franciszek Adamkiewicz Dies 115
Orzechowski Receives Vatican Official 115

SOCIOLOGY

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

New TV Stations Planned
(Eva Sadilkova; RUDE PRAVO, 22 Apr 86) 116

/7310

JPRS-EER-86-088

16 JUNE 1986

EAST EUROPE REPORT

CONTENTS

AGRICULTURE

POLAND

PZPR Official Stresses Evolutionary Change in Agrarian Policy
(Stefan Zawodzinski Interview; TRYBUNA LUDU, 1 Apr 86) ... 1

ECONOMY

HUNGARY

Agriculture Minister on Nuclear Contamination, Effect of Ban
(Istvan Wisinger; Budapest Domestic Service, 26 May 86) .. 6

ROMANIA

Exclusive Economic Zone Established in Black Sea
(BULETINUL OFICIAL, No 25, 26 Apr 86) 9

Reliable, Energy-Saving Operation of Electric Grid
(Radu Zane; ENERGETICA, Jan 86) 15

Condition of Forests Between 1980-1985 Described
(A. Simionescu, M. Stefanescu; REVISTA PADURILOR, Jan 86). 24

Efforts To Increase Energy, Raw Materials Base
(Ioan Folea; ERA SOCIALISTA, No 4, 25 Feb 86) 32

Objectives of New Law on Wages Discussed
(Nicole Mitrofan Interview; SCINTEIA, 8 Apr 86) 39

MILITARY

POLAND

CD Units Demonstrate Farmland Non-Bacterial Decontamination
(Zygmunt Lyjak; PRZEGLAD OBRONY CYWILNEJ, No 3, Mar 86) .. 43

POLITICS

BULGARIA

Body of Bulgarian Citizen Arrives From Turkey
(Sofia Domestic Service, various dates) 49

Lack of 'Accompanying Documents' 49
Burial Ceremony 49
Citizens 'Indignation' 50
Commemoration Rally 50

Secretariat Decides To Increase Veterans' Benefits
(Sofia Domestic Service, 8 May 86) 51

Briefs
Afghan Construction Successes 52
Radio Comments on Agca Illness 52
Western 'Disinformation' Rejected 53
Foreign Officials Received 53
Electoral Commission Approves Assembly Candidates 53
EEC Imports Ban 54
EEC Imports Ban Protest 54
Balev Returns From SED Congress 54
Dyulgerov-Led TU Delegation 55
Filipov at Ruse Okrug Conference 55
Zhivkov Presents Awards 55
Earthquake Near Blagoevgrad 55
Special UN Fund 55
Women's Peace Meeting 56
Leaders Public Appearances 2-10 May 56
Yotov-Led BCP Delegation 56
CEMA Labor Conference Delegates 56
Morocan USFP Delegation 57

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Strougal, Hungary's Lazar Issue Joint Communique
(CTK, 19 May 86) 58

Strougal Receives GDR, Hungarian Officials
(CTK, 21 May 86) 60

Indra Addresses Close of Federal Assembly 5-Year Term
(CTK, 13 May 86) 61

Briefs
Husak Receives British Publisher 62

POLAND

Reportage on Journalist Association Plenum
(PRASA POLSKA, No 4, Apr 86) 63

Pawlowska Remarks on Party Image, by Anna Pawlowska 63
Effective Criticism Important, by Leonard Wachalski 67
Honesty in Reporting Urged, by Andrzej Magdon 68
Generational Changes, Critiques Discussed, by Bronislaw Zapala 69
Journalist Profession Praised, by Wojciech Krasucki 70
Call to Change PZPR Name, by Jan Werner 72
Program, Paper Shortage, Arrogance Noted, by Zdzislaw Jastrzebski 72
Favors Continued Criticism, by Anna Wozniak-Niedziela 74
Press Approach to Program Draft, by Henryk Walenda 74
Program Dissemination, Party Image, by Bogdan Jachacz 75
Critique of Authorities, Nomenklatura, by Jan Poprawski 78
9th Congress Resolution Not Upheld, by Jozef Kielb 79
Resolution on Professional Ethics 81

Commentary Assesses Government-Union Disputes
(Daniela Sielska; ZYCIE WARSZAWY, 18 Apr 86) 84

Minister Discusses Health Care Issues in Interview
(Miroslaw Cybulko Interview; GLOS WYBRZEZA, 29 Apr 86) ... 87

CC Culture Commission Views Cultural Development
(Jerzy Kwiatek; TRYBUNA LUDU, 29 Apr 86) 91

Barcikowski Addresses Grunwald Inaugural Committee
(Maria Olszewska; TRYBUNA LUDU, 10-11 May 86) 93

Leadership Appearances 10-18 May Reported
(Various sources, various dates) 95

Briefs
Argentine Parliamentary Delegation 96

SOCIOLOGY

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Women's Role in State, Industry Outlined
(Inge Lange; EINHEIT, Nos 4. 5, Apr-May 86) 97

/9987

JPRS-EER-86-089

17 JUNE 1986

EAST EUROPE REPORT

CONTENTS

AGRICULTURE

POLAND

PZPR Congress Urged To Declare Support for Private Farm Sector
(Ryszard Manteuffel; POLITYKA, No 20, 17 May 86) 1

ECONOMY

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

First Quarter 1986 Economic Results Summarized
(Vaclav Jezdik; HOSPODARSKE NOVINY, No 17, 1986) 6

Economic, Social Development Intensification Analyzed
(Miroslav Toms, Vladimir Nachtigal; HOSPODARSKE NOVINY, No 17, 1986) 10

HUNGARY

Paper Examines Trade With Southeast Asia
(Peter Lanyi; FIGYELO, No 10, 6 Mar 86) 21

POLAND

Polish Shipyard Production in 1985 Charted
(BUDOWNICTWO OKRETOWE, No 3, Mar 86) 25

YUGOSLAVIA

Economist Discusses Trade Outlook, Oil Imports
(Mladen Kovacevic Interview; PRIVREDNI PREGLED, 17-19 May 86) 31

MILITARY

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Penetration Increase by HE Antitank Shells Sought
(Jan Komenda; ATOM, No 4, 1986) 37

New AV-15 Special Vehicle Truck Profiled
(Pavel Braun, Miroslav Vala; ATOM, No 4, 1986) 44

POLITICS

HUNGARY

New TV News Chief Interviewed on Format, Content Changes
(Endre Aczel Interview; RADIO ES TELEVIZIO UJSAG, No 13, 31 Mar-6 Apr 86) 47

POLAND

New Religious Education Program Provokes Discussion
(NIEDZIELA, Nos 14, 15; 6, 13 Apr 86) 52

Catholic Paper Describes Program, by Julisz Jan Braun 52
Conference on Religious Education Held, by Krzysztof Gladkowski 55

'Nomenklatura' Practices Weaken Public Faith in System
(Andrzej W. Malachowski; PRZEGLAD TYGODNIOWY, No 17, 27 Apr 86) 57

ROMANIA

Ceausescu Role in Theory of Contradictions Assessed
(Georgeta Florea; ERA SOCIALISTA, No 3, 15 Feb 86) 66

YUGOSLAVIA

Text of Statements by Kosovo Residents to Assembly Leaders
(NEDELJNE INFORMATIVNE NOVINE, various dates) 77

SOCIOLOGY

ROMANIA

Marriage Patterns in Cities, Villages Examined
(Vladimir Trebici; VIITORUL SOCIAL, Jan-Feb 86) 99

/9987

Writers Congress' Sensitive Issues Viewed
(Jan Marszalek; RZECZYWISTOSC, 9 Mar 86)................. 47

Armed Forces Political Aktiv Discusses Tasks
(ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI, 18 Mar 86)........................... 51

Using Draft PZPR Program To Shape Social Awareness
(Anna Pawlowska; KULTURA, 19 Mar 86)..................... 53

Paper Reports on Government Presidium Meeting
(TRYBUNA LUDU, 25 Mar 86)................................ 56

Rakowsi Interview of SEJM, Public Attitudes
(Mieczyslaw Rakowski Interview; ZYCIE WARSAWY,
26 Mar 86)... 58

PRC Physicist Interviewed on Nuclear Weapons
(Zhou Peiyuan Interview; RZECZPOSPOLITA, 27 Mar 86).... 62

Urban Prefaces Excerpts From Lampoon
(Jerzy Urban; POLITYKA, 29 Mar 86)....................... 64

'Abuse' of Easter Rites for Political Purposes Criticized
(SZTANDAR MLODYCH, 4-6 Apr 86)........................... 66

Jaruzelski Speaks at University PZPR Meeting
(TRYBUNA LUDU, 5-6 Apr 86)............................... 68

TU Confederation on Price Hike Hardships
(ZYCIE WARSZAWY, 7 Apr 86)............................... 69

Daily Reports on Problems at Warsaw University
(Alicja Matynia-Bonik; ZYCIE WARSZAWY, 8 Apr 86)......... 71

Jaruzelski, Others Address 'Moral Health' Meeting
(Cezary Rudzinski; TRYBUNA LUDU, 8 Apr 86)............... 73

Briefs
Aktivs Criticize PZPR Program 79
Foreign Ministry Consultations 79
Alcohol Consumption Increases 79

ROMANIA

Reportage on Visit by Lebanese Parliamentarians
(AGERPRES, various dates)................................ 80

Ceausescu Receives Delegation 80
Parliamentarians Meet Press, Radio 81
Group Concludes Visit 81
Message to Israel Labor Party Congress 82

USSR Envoy Marks Cultural Ties With Romania
(AGERPRES, 7 Apr 86).. 84

Ivascu Addresses IPU on Disarmament Initiatives
(AGERPRES, 9 Apr 86).. 85

RCP's Stoian Meets Israel's Herzog, Shamir
(AGERPRES, 10 Apr 86)... 86

Agriculture Minister David Meets With USSR's Kuznetzov
(AGERPRES, 19 Apr 86)... 87

AGERPRES Reviews Cooperation With Sri Lanka
(AGERPRES, 25 Apr 86)... 88

SCINTEIA Marks Afghanistan National Day
(SCINTEIA, 27 Apr 86)... 89

Nicu Ceausescu Attends Youth Meeting in Moscow
(AGERPRES, 28 Apr 86)... 90

Organization, Functioning of Youth Organization
(AGERPRES, 1 May 86).. 91

Visiting IOC Chairman Meets Journalists
(AGERPRES, 2 May 86).. 93

Nicu Ceausescu Meets Spanish CP Youth Leader
(AGERPRES, 4 Apr 86).. 94

Ceausescu Receives Spanish Communist Official
(AGERPRES, 5 May 86).. 95

Wan Li, Dinca at Romanian Industrial Exhibition in Beijing
(AGERPRES, 6 May 86).. 96

Scientific Session Marks 65th RCP Anniversary
(AGERPRES, 6 May 86).. 97

Importance of Literature in Combating Religion
(Gh. Bratescu; ROMANIA LIBERA, 11 Mar 86)................. 98

Briefs
Gadea Addresses Opening 101
Ceausescu Receives Alfaro 101
Treaty With Zambia Ratified 101
Chinese Art Exhibition 101
South African Delegation 101

SOCIOLOGY

HUNGARY

Briefs
Drinking Law Urged 103

JPRS-EER-86-082

3 JUNE 1986

EAST EUROPE REPORT

CONTENTS

AGRICULTURE

POLAND

Major Investment Policy Changes Urged To Aid Agriculture
(Wladyslaw Szymanski; WIES WSPOLCZESNA, No 2, Feb 86) ... 1

Research Proceeds on Imported Poultry Feed Substitution
(Dorota Jamroz; POSTEPY NAUK ROLNICZYCH, No 5, 1984) 10

ECONOMY

BULGARIA

Shortage of Educated, Qualified Workers, Specialists Deplored
(Penka Ilieva; PROBLEMI NA TRUDA, No 2, 1986) 13

Trade Relations With Belgium Expanding
(Kostadin Batkov; OTECHESTVEN FRONT, 14 Mar 86) 22

POLITICS

ALBANIA

AWP Journal Urges Greater Role for Economists
(Niko Gjyzari; RRUGA E PARTISE, No 3, Mar 86) 25

AWP Journal on Fight Against Religion
(Hulusi Hako; RRUGA E PARTISE, Mar 86) 27

Educator Calls for More Science Textbooks
(Hasan Mucostepa; ZERI I POPULLIT, 27 Mar 86) 37

Poor Quality Clothing Cited by AWP Paper
(Kristaq Laka; ZERI I POPULLIT, 25 Mar 86) 38

Leaders Attend AWP District Committee Plenums
(Astrit Nuri; ZERI I POPULLIT, various dates) 40

Cadres Volunteer for Work in Northern Districts
(ZERI I POPULLIT, 15 Apr 86) 42

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Further Reportage on 17th CPCZ Congress
(RUDE PRAVO, various dates) 43

Addresses by Western Communists 43
Palestinian Communist Greetings, by Na'im Ashhab 48

Article Details Plans for TV Network Expansion
(Eva Sadilkova; RUDE PRAVO, 22 Apr 86) 51

Briefs

First Broadcast of 'Melodie' 53
CC Department Head Dies 53
Television Accord With PRC 53
Appointment of New Generals 54

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

FRG Weekly Profiles East Berlin Mayor Krack
(Peter Sager, Frieder Blickle; ZEIT MAGAZIN, 4 Apr 86) ... 55

POLAND

PZPR Draft Program Stimulates Discussion
(POLITYKA, 8 Mar 86; TRYBUNA LUDU, various dates)......... 65

Economic, Social, Political Issues Argued,
by Zbyslaw Rykowski 65
Commission Group Meets on Draft Program 72
Heated Discussion in Kalisz, by Zbigniew Menes 72

Cardinal Glemp's Easter Message Rates Regime
(SLOWO POWSZECHNE, 28-31 Mar 86) 74

Glemp Holds Press Conference During Paris Visit
(Jan Zdzarski; SLOWO POWSZECHNE, 15 Apr 86) 76

'Caritas' Head Explains Activities of Association
(Henryk Kurzepa Interview; ZYCIE WARSZAWY, 16 Apr 86) 79

Morawski Views Church-State Ties, Defends 'Secular School'
(Zdislaw Morawski; ZYCIE WARSZAWY, 19-20 Apr 86) 82

YUGOSLAVIA

Controversial Historical Work Reviewed
(Nikola Pejnovic; VOJNO DELO, No 1, Jan-Feb 86) 84

JPRS-EER-86-083

4 JUNE 1986

EAST EUROPE REPORT

CONTENTS

AGRICULTURE

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Key Technologies, Biotechnology in Agriculture Discussed
(Dieter Spaar; EINHEIT, No 3, Mar 86)..................... 1

POLAND

PZPR, ZSL Communique on Agriculture, Food Policy
(GROMADA ROLNIK POLSKI, 8 Apr 86)........................ 7

New Book on Agricultural Geography Reviewed
(Benon Gazinski; WIES WSPOLCZESNA, No 2, Feb 86).......... 10

Economists Meet To Debate Agricultural Policy Changes
(Beata Hunek; ZAGADNIENIA EKONOMIKI ROLNEJ, No 5, 1985)... 14

ROMANIA

Measures To Increase Livestock Herds
(Gh. Fratila, D. Tudorache; REVISTA ECONOMICA, No 12,
21 Mar 86)... 19

ECONOMY

ALBANIA

Cooperation Among Ministries Viewed by Officials
(Stavri Orgocka, et al.; BASHKIMI, 28 Feb 86)............. 24

HUNGARY

Income of Private, Other Small Enterprises Analyzed (Laszlo Pollak; MUNKAUGYI SZEMLE, Jan 86)................ 28

POLAND

Status of Private Meat Sale Experiment Reported (RZECZPOSPOLITA, 17 Apr 86)............................ 37

Manufacturers Increase Construction Machinery Exports to USSR (Andrzej Zielinski; RZECZPOSPOLITA, 18 Apr 86)........... 39

New Collective Bargaining Proposals Criticized (RZECZPOSPOLITA, 18 Apr 86)............................ 42

Results of 1985 Operational Programs Outlined (ZYCIE GOSPODARCZE, No 15, Apr 86)...................... 44

ROMANIA

Increased Use of Reusable Resources in Metallurgy (Viorica Raducanu; REVISTA ECONOMICA, 14 Feb 86).......... 47

Plans To Modernize Domestic Trade (Constantin Tudose Interview; REVISTA ECONOMICA, 14 Feb 86).. 52

Plans for Ecological Preservation of Danube Delta (Nicolae Botnariuc, Marin Nitu; REVISTA ECONOMICA, 14 Feb 86).. 55

Efficient Use of Mining Equipment Described (Eugeniu Radulescu; REVISTA ECONOMICA, No 12, 21 Mar 86).. 62

MILITARY

POLAND

Armor Division PZPR Group Holds Pre-Congress Meeting (ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI, 18 Apr 86)........................... 66

General Staff Briefed on National Science Congress (ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI, 18 Apr 86)........................... 68

Thrust of Military R&D Programs Examined at Meeting (Antoni Nowak; ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI, 18 Apr 86)............. 69

Ministry Board Eyes Munitions Supply, Training Issues
(Marek Sieniawski; ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI, 23 Apr 86).......... 70

POLITICS

ALBANIA

Lack of Discipline, Control in Service Industries Noted
(Editorial; ZERI I POPULLIT, 6 Feb 86)................... 72

BULGARIA

Newly Elected Party Organ Members in Sofia City
(VECHERNI NOVINI, 13 Mar 86)............................ 75

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Fischer Hosts Dinner for Spanish Foreign Minister
(NEUES DEUTSCHLAND, 8 Apr 86)............................ 79

SED CC Birthday Greetings to Gerhard Schuerer
(NEUES DEUTSCHLAND, 14 Apr 86)........................... 81

Briefs
Ambassador to Uruguay 83
Norwegian, Polish Ambassadors Leaving 83
New Ambassador to Congo 83
Ambassador Leaving Guinea-Bissau 83
ANC, SWAPO Representatives Leaving 83
New ANC Representative 84
Ambassador to Guinea-Bissau 84
Ambassador to Nepal 84
Argentine, French Ambassadors 84
GDR Ambassador to Thailand 84
Ambassador to Portugal 84
GDR Ambassador to Cuba 85

POLAND

Paper Views Problems in Self-Management System
(Wladyslaw Tybura; ZYCIE WARSZAWY, 18 Mar 86)............ 86

Minister Discusses Granting of 'New Powers' to Universities
(Tadeusz Belerski; TRYBUNA LUDU, 24 Mar 86).............. 91

Shipyard Party Secretaries Criticize Program
(Stanislaw Goszczurny; RZECZPOSPOLITA, 25 Mar 86)......... 94

ROMANIA

Primacy of Orthodox Faith, Lack of Religious Conflicts
(Ilie Radulescu; CONTEMPORANUL, 18 Apr 86)................ 98

SOCIOLOGY

ROMANIA

Survey of Health Education in Medical Schools
(T. Huszar, Lucia Pietraru; VIATA MEDICALA, No 1,
Jan 86)... 102

/6539

JPRS-EER-86-084

5 JUNE 1986

EAST EUROPE REPORT

CONTENTS

AGRICULTURE

POLAND

Agricultural Board Views Farming Situation
(RZECZPOSPOLITA, 17 Mar 86) 1

ECONOMY

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Mineral Reserves, Extraction in CSSR Summarized
(Mojmir Kalny; PLANOVANE HOSPODARSTVI, No 2, 1986) 3

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Reichelt Describes Environment Policy Objectives, Measures
(Hans Reichelt; INTERNATIONALE ZEITSCHRIFT DER LANDWIRTSCHAFT, No 2, 1986) 12

New Legal Directives Needed To Regulate Computer Industry
(Hans-Ulrich Hochbaum; WIRTSCHAFTSRECHT, No 4, Oct 85) 20

Recent Cost-Effective Developments in Steel Industry Noted
(Wilhelm Marter; GIESSEREITECHNIK, No 3, Mar 86) 30

Briefs
GDR-Ecuador Trade Protocol 35
Trade Agreement With Kampuchea 35
Cooperation Protocol With Cameroon 35

HUNGARY

Experts Discuss Economic Difficulties
(Gabriella Molnar, et al.; HETI VILAGGAZDASAG, 15 Mar 86).. 36

POLAND

Draft 1986-1990 Socioeconomic Plan Presented
(Jan Markusz; TRYBUNA LUDU, 2 Apr 86)..................... 39

Finance Deputy Minister Answers Questions on Price Policy
(Wojciech Pruss Interview; ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI, 7 Apr 86)... 42

CSSR Trade Official Discusses Cooperation Plans With PRL
(Adolf Hynek Interview; RZECZPOSPOLITA, 15 Apr 86)........ 44

Szalajda Assesses Economic Talks With FRG
(Zbigniew Szalajda Interview; RZECZPOSPOLITA, 17 Mar 86).. 47

Results of Polish-SRV Economic Cooperation Talks
(TRYBUNA LUDU, 28 Mar 86)................................. 49

Weekly Rejects 'Capitalist Production' in Poland
(RZECZYWISTOSC, 16 Mar 86)................................ 50

Various Types of Budget Subsidies Analyzed
(Jan Rak; RZECZYWISTOSC, 16 Mar 86)....................... 52

Coal, Energy Figures for January-March
(ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI, 1 Apr 86)............................. 54

Briefs
Building Secretaries Meet Wozniak 56
Portuguese Transport Agreement 56

ROMANIA

Achievements, Prospects for Electric Energy Industry
(Constantin Miron Ionescu; REVISTA DE STATISTICA, Nov 85).. 57

MILITARY

BULGARIA

General Mladenov on Political Work in Air Force, Air Defense
(Strakhil Mladenov Interview; NARODNA ARMIYA,
17 Mar 86).. 60

Relationship Between Industrial Development, Defense Analyzed
(Nesho Neshev; NARODNA ARMIYA, 19 Mar 86)................. 64

Admissions Regulations for Noncommissioned Officer Schools
(NARODNA ARMIYA, 14 Mar 86)............................... 69

POLAND

Briefs

Siwicki Congratulates Meritorious Soldiers 75

POLITICS

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Romanians Discuss Claims of Apparitions in Yugoslavia
(Gh. Bratescu; MAGAZIN, 8 Mar 86)......................... 76

Ceausescu, Dascalescu Greet Hungarian Leaders
(SCINTEIA, 4 Apr 86)...................................... 79

Briefs

Dascalescu Greets Atanasov 80
Ramiz Alia Thanks Ceausescu for Condolences 80
Ceausescu Congratulates Husak 80
Ceausescu Message to Zhivkov 80
Vlajkovic Cable to Ceausescu 81

BULGARIA

Amnesty International Allegations Concerning Turks Rejected
(Peter Gerassimov; SOFIA NEWS, 7 May 86).................. 82

Turkish Authorities Blamed for Death of Bulgarian National
(Ventsel Raichev; SOFIA NEWS, 7 May 86)................... 84

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Number of FDJ Members Admitted to SED Reported
(NEUES DEUTSCHLAND, various dates)........................ 85

FDJ Central Council Reports 85
Honecker Reply to FDJ 86

'Provocation' Against GDR-FRG Sport Relations
(NEUES DEUTSCHLAND, 16 Apr 86)............................ 87

Briefs

West Berlin Monument Exchange 88
GDR-USSR Moratorium 88
New Bishop for Goerlitz 88

POLAND

Pre-Congress Factory Conferences Select Delegates
(TRYBUNA LUDU, 4 Apr 86).................................. 89

Factory Conferences Discuss Program Goals Fulfillment
(TRYBUNA LUDU, 5-6 Apr 86)................................ 91

Party Activities Calendar, March, April
(ZYCIE PARTII, 9, 23 Apr 86).............................. 93

17-30 March 1986 93
1-13 April 1986 100

Jaruzelski Receives Youth Delegation
(PAP, 25 Apr 86).. 105

Youth Affairs Minister on Youth Problems
(Aleksander Kwasniewski; SZTANDAR MLODYCH, 15 Apr 86)..... 106

Mazurek Report Read at 10 Apr Warsaw PZPR Committee Session
(TRYBUNA LUDU, 11 Apr 86)................................. 109

Baryla Assesses Worker-Peasant Inspectorate
(Jozef Baryla; TRYBUNA LUDU, 12-13 Apr 86)................ 111

Achievements, Influence of PRON Reviewed
(PAP, 28 Apr 86).. 113

Briefs

Wozniak, Honkisz Meet Correspondents 115
Mokrzyszczak Attends Ideology Conference 115
Seminar for Managers 115
Radio Aktivs Meet 115

Soviet Ambassador Meets Activists 116
Wozniak Addresses Party Lecturers 116
NOWE DROGI Cooperation 116
Jordanian Communist Delegation Visits 116
MSZMP Delegation Visits Poland 116
Bulgarian Justice Minister Visits 117
Polish-Soviet Media Cooperation 117
Czyrek Receives Syrian General 117
New Ecuadoran Ambassador 117
UK Ambassador Departs 117
Sejm Adopts, Amends Laws 117
New Undersecretary 118
New Undersecretaries of State 118
Underground Newspaper Possessors Jailed 118
Chinese Journalist Agreement 118
Swedish Radio-TV Link 118
Syrian Army Commander Visit 118
Cadre Appointment Announced 119
Education Undersecretary Appointed 119
New Undersecretary 119
Defense Ministry Party Talks 119
Steelworks Pre-Congress Meeting 119
Ambassador to Bulgaria Appointed 119
Grzyb Elected Congress Delegate 120
Warsaw Party Committee Secretary 120
Polish Ambassador to GDR 120
New Bank Vice President 120
Trade Unionists Visit Algeria 120
Drug Dealers Stand Trial 120

JPRS-EER-86-085
9 JUNE 1986

EAST EUROPE REPORT

CONTENTS

AGRICULTURE

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Improvements in Structure of Nutrition Within CEMA
(Maria Prochazka; MEZINARODNI ZEMEDELSKY CASOPIS, No 1, 1986) 1

POLAND

Dim Prospects for Shutdown of Farm Price Support System
(Ryszard Brzezik; WIES WSPOLCZESNA, No 2, Feb 86).......... 5

ECONOMY

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Trade With USSR Unaffected by Oil Price Changes
(TANJUG Domestic Service, 23 Apr 86).......... 12

Briefs
SFRY-USSR Energy Protocol 14

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Time Lag in Production, Excessive Factory Inventories Cited
(IWE WIRTSCHAFTSDIENST, No 15, 17 Apr 86).......... 15

Entire Length of Spree River To Be Monitored by Computer
(IWE TAGESDIENST, No 70, 6 May 86).......... 16

POLITICS

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Opposition to Military Draft in CSSR, Poland Reported
(INFORMATION, 9 Apr 86).. 17

Polish 'Peace and Freedom' Movement, by Bjarne Bonne 17
Charter 77 Petition in CSSR 20

GNA Decision on Council of Ministers Report
(SCINTEIA, 4 Apr 86).. 21

RCP Document on Party Cadre Policy
(SCINTEIA, 9 Apr 86).. 24

RCP Document on Foreign Policy Goals
(SCINTEIA, 11 Apr 86).. 33

Party Composition, Organizational Structure
(SCINTEIA, 8 Apr 86).. 40

Workers Control Meeting Report Cites Failings
(SCINTEIA, 28 Mar 86).. 50

RCP CC Letter to Ion Coman on Birthday
(SCINTEIA, 26 Mar 86).. 52

Control Cadres Letter to CC, Ceausescu
(SCINTEIA, 28 Mar 86).. 53

GNA Declaration on International Peace Year
(SCINTEIA, 5 Apr 86).. 57

RCP Message to 17th PCI Congress in Rome
(SCINTEIA, 11 Apr 86).. 62

Briefs
Iranian President Thanks Ceausescu 65
Message to Syria's al-Asad 65
USSR's Ryzhkov Greets Romanian Leaders 65
Birthday Message to Kim Il-song 66
Ceausescu Message to al-Asad 66
Mongolia's Batmonh Thanks Ceausescu 66
Ceausescu Congratulatory Cable to Natta 67

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Briefs
'Source' Rejects Charges Against Diplomats 68

Summaries of Major EINHEIT Articles, April-May 1986
(Erich Honecker; EINHEIT, No 4/5, Apr-May 86)............... 69

Honecker Outlines SED History, Prospects
(Erich Honecker; EINHEIT, No 4/5, Apr-May 86)............... 78

SED Congress Preparations, Successes Lauded
(Horst Dohlus; EINHEIT, No 4/5, Apr-May 86)................. 86

SED Policies, Achievements Extolled
(Egon Krenz; EINHEIT, No 4/5, Apr-May 86)................... 95

Peace Policies, Goals Discussed by Foreign Affairs Minister
(Oskar Fischer; EINHEIT, No 4/5, Apr-May 86)................ 106

SED Anniversary Conference Reported, Assessed
(Goetz Dieckmann; EINHEIT, No 4/5, Apr-May 86).............. 115

SOCIOLOGY

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Church Newspaper Circulations, Coverages Noted
(IWE TAGESDIENST, No 64, 25 Apr 86)......................... 119

/6539

JPRS-EER-86-086

12 JUNE 1986

EAST EUROPE REPORT

CONTENTS

ECONOMY

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Trade Between SFRY, Albania Decreasing
(BORBA, 11 Apr 86) 1

BULGARIA

Achievements in Foreign Trade Surveyed
(IKONOMICHESKI ZHIVOT, 26 Mar 86) 2

Foreign Trade Bolsters Economy, by Liliya Karakasheva 2
Advanced Technology Exported 5
Strides Made in Balcancar Exports, by Nacho Khalachev 6

POLAND

Crackdown on Private Sector Profiteering Urged
(Miroslaw Kowalewski; TRYBUNA LUDU, 16 Apr 86) 9

New Investment Review Body Holds Inaugural Meeting
(RZECZPOSPOLITA, 16 Apr 86) 14

Economist Reports on Long-Term Study of Enterprise Behavior
(Janusz Beksiak Interview; PRZEGLAD TECHNICZNY,
No 11, 16 Mar 86) 15

Personnel Changes in Foreign Trade Sector
(RYNKI ZAGRANICZNE, No 11, 16 Mar 86) 16

YUGOSLAVIA

Borisav Jovic Discusses Economic Outlook, Dogma
(Borisav Jovic Interview; BORBA, 22-23 Mar 86) 20

Concern Over Declining Paychecks, Increased Social Differences
(Mila Stula; DANAS, 11 Mar 86) 28

POLITICS

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Origin of Hungarian-Speaking Moldavians Discussed
(ATENEU, Mar 86) 35

Romanian Examines 19th Century Hungarian Documents
(Anastasie Iordache; REVISTA DE ISTORIE, No 3, Mar 86) ... 37

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Summaries of Major EINHEIT Articles, March 1986
(Guenter Schabowski; EINHEIT, No 3, Mar 86) 40

Berlin Party Performance Extolled
(Guenter Schabowski; EINHEIT, No 3, Mar 86) 42

Bucharest Ideology Secretaries' Meeting Assessed
(Gregor Schirmer; EINHEIT, No 3, Mar 86) 49

HUNGARY

Austrian Article Chides NEPSZABADSAG for Ad Attack
(Peter Martos; DIE PRESSE, 28 Apr 86) 54

POLAND

Social Problems Threaten Poland's European Role
(Michal Dobroczynski; RZECZPOSPOLITA, 29-31 Mar 86) 56

More Socio-Political Themes in Film Needed
(Urszula Bielous; TRYBUNA LUDU, 21 Mar 86) 59

Koszalin Aktiv Views Social Controls
(TRYBUNA LUDU, 18 Mar 86) 60

'Social Pathology' Issue at Lomza Meeting
(Alicja Zagorska; TRYBUNA LUDU, 18 Mar 86) 62

Bialystok Voivodship Meeting on Social Pathology
(TRYBUNA LUDU, 11 Mar 86) 64

OPZZ Representative on Poor Labor Safety
(Anna Mierzynska Interview; POLITYKA, 1 Mar 86) 66

Trade Unions Future Role Discussed
(Krzysztof Szczesniak; RZECZPOSPOLITA, 20 Feb 86) 69

OPZZ on Collective Labor Organizations
(Daniela Sielska; ZYCIE WARSZAWY, 11 Mar 86) 72

PZPR Congress Delegates Selected at Factory Conferences
(TRYBUNA LUDU, various dates) 74

Gdansk Shipyards on Shortages 74
Debica 'Stomil' Workers 75
'Warski' Shipyards Confirm Status Quo 75
Coal Mine Criticizes Program Draft 76
Program Draft Impractical 77
PAN Issues Critique of Program Draft 78
Apply Marxism-Leninism, Say Miners 79
Gdynia, Sosnowiec, Cracow Selections 79
Coal Miners on Youth Ideological Training 81
Delegates at 'Bobrek' Mill, Gdansk 81

Mokotov Aktiv Pre-Congress Meeting
(TRYBUNA LUDU, 20 Mar 86) 83

Bydgoszcz Selects Delegates to Tenth Party Congress
(RZECZPOSPOLITA, 13 Mar 86) 84

PZPR Artists Group Meets, Defines Role
(TRYBUNA LUDU, 14 Mar 86) 86

Party Activities Calendar 17 Feb - 1 Mar 86
(ZYCIE PARTII, 12 Mar 86) 87

Party Activities Calendar 3-16 March 86
(ZYCIE PARTII, 26 Mar 86) 93

Council of Priests Meets, Elections Held
(PRZEGLAD KATOLICKI, No 12, 23 Mar 86) 98

Priests Heavily Fined for School Strike Role
(PRZEGLAD KATOLICKI, No 12, 23 Mar 86) 99

Prosecutor Claims Sacred Buildings Ill-Protected
(ZYCIE WARSZAWY, 28 Mar 86) 100

Briefs

Russian Orthodox Church Visit 102

ROMANIA

Possibilities for Expanding Cooperation With FRG
(Crina Sirbu; ROMANIA LIBERA, 29 Apr 86) 103

JPRS-EER-86-087

13 JUNE 1986

EAST EUROPE REPORT

CONTENTS

ECONOMY

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Socialist Production Methods, Goals Examined
(Guenter Mittag; EINHEIT, No 4-5, Apr-May 86) 1

Interplay of Technology, Social Policy Explicated
(Otto Reinhold; EINHEIT, No 4-5, Apr-May 86) 9

Key Technologies, Their Integration in Production Noted
(Herbert Weiz; EINHEIT, No 4-5, Apr-May 86) 16

Goals for Science Research Set Forth
(Werner Scheler; EINHEIT, No 4-5, Apr-May 86) 25

HUNGARY

Radical Reformist Raps Reform, Personal Muzzling
(MOZGO VILAG, No 3, 1986) 33

Introduction to Liska's Comments 33
'Reform and Expriment', Tibor Liska Interview 34

ROMANIA

Plans To Improve Export Activity in Electronics Industry
(Sandra Arsene; REVISTA ECONOMICA, No 11, 14 Mar 86) 58

Automation, New Technologies To Increase Work Productivity
(Barbu Gh. Petrescu; REVISTA ECONOMICA, No 11, 14 Mar 86) 64

Plans To Improve Factory Transportation
(Liliana Constantinescu; REVISTA ECONOMICA, No 11, 14 Mar 86) 70

MILITARY

POLAND

Army Chaplains Peace Conference at Auschwitz Publicized
(ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI, 16 May 86) 74

POLITICS

ALBANIA

Mustaqi Praises Hoxha's Military Innovations
(Kico Mustaqi; KONFERENCE KOMBETARE KUSHTUAR VEPRES SE PAVDEKSHME TE SHOKUT ENVER HOXHA, 1985) 75

HUNGARY

KISZ Youth Congress Calls for Renewed Political Activism
(MTI, various dates; Budapest Television Service, 25 May 86) 85

High Party Leaders Attend 85
Hamori Gives Opening Speech 85
Nemeth Urges Improvement Work 87
Pozsgay Calls for Cooperation 88
Central Committee Elections Held 89
Reelected Hamori Interviewed 89
Sandinistas, Soviet Union Lauded 91
Hamori Gives Closing Speech 93

POLAND

PAP Examines Motives of U.S. Dry Milk Offering
(PAP, 13 May 86) 95

Reactions to Chernobyl Nuclear Plant Disaster Reported
(POLITYKA, No 19, 10 May 86) 97

Wloclawek Civil Defense Units Mobilize, by Dobrochna Kedzierska 97
Public Information Efforts Recounted, by Wojciech Markiewicz 100
Radiation Dosage Tolerances, by Marek Henzler 102
Focus on Iodine 104
Impact on Lomza Dairies, Farmers, by Witold Pawlowski 105

Glemp Gives Final Press Conference in Paris
(TRYBUNA LUDU, 22 Apr 86) 109

'Consensus' Group Holds Meeting To Combat Social Ills
(PAP, 9, 10 May 86) 110

Urges Vigorous Anti-Alcoholism Campaign 110
Views Drug Addiction 111

Messner Meets Soccer Team
(PAP, 19 May 86) 112

Environmental Protection Council on 1986-1990 Plan
(PAP, 21 May 86) 113

Briefs

Ambassador Ends Syrian Tour 114
CSSR's Husak To Visit 114
Syrian 'AL-MUNADEL' Delegation 114
Finns Davis Cup Match Postponed 115
Franciszek Adamkiewicz Dies 115
Orzechowski Receives Vatican Official 115

SOCIOLOGY

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

New TV Stations Planned
(Eva Sadilkova; RUDE PRAVO, 22 Apr 86) 116

/7310

JPRS-EER-86-088

16 JUNE 1986

EAST EUROPE REPORT

CONTENTS

AGRICULTURE

POLAND

PZPR Official Stresses Evolutionary Change in Agrarian Policy
(Stefan Zawodzinski Interview; TRYBUNA LUDU, 1 Apr 86) ... 1

ECONOMY

HUNGARY

Agriculture Minister on Nuclear Contamination, Effect of Ban
(Istvan Wisinger; Budapest Domestic Service, 26 May 86) .. 6

ROMANIA

Exclusive Economic Zone Established in Black Sea
(BULETINUL OFICIAL, No 25, 26 Apr 86) 9

Reliable, Energy-Saving Operation of Electric Grid
(Radu Zane; ENERGETICA, Jan 86) 15

Condition of Forests Between 1980-1985 Described
(A. Simionescu, M. Stefanescu; REVISTA PADURILOR, Jan 86). 24

Efforts To Increase Energy, Raw Materials Base
(Ioan Folea; ERA SOCIALISTA, No 4, 25 Feb 86) 32

Objectives of New Law on Wages Discussed
(Nicole Mitrofan Interview; SCINTEIA, 8 Apr 86) 39

MILITARY

POLAND

CD Units Demonstrate Farmland Non-Bacterial Decontamination
(Zygmunt Lyjak; PRZEGLAD OBRONY CYWILNEJ, No 3, Mar 86) .. 43

POLITICS

BULGARIA

Body of Bulgarian Citizen Arrives From Turkey
(Sofia Domestic Service, various dates) 49

Lack of 'Accompanying Documents' 49
Burial Ceremony 49
Citizens 'Indignation' 50
Commemoration Rally 50

Secretariat Decides To Increase Veterans' Benefits
(Sofia Domestic Service, 8 May 86) 51

Briefs

Afghan Construction Successes 52
Radio Comments on Agca Illness 52
Western 'Disinformation' Rejected 53
Foreign Officials Received 53
Electoral Commission Approves Assembly Candidates 53
EEC Imports Ban 54
EEC Imports Ban Protest 54
Balev Returns From SED Congress 54
Dyulgerov-Led TU Delegation 55
Filipov at Ruse Okrug Conference 55
Zhivkov Presents Awards 55
Earthquake Near Blagoevgrad 55
Special UN Fund 55
Women's Peace Meeting 56
Leaders Public Appearances 2-10 May 56
Yotov-Led BCP Delegation 56
CEMA Labor Conference Delegates 56
Morocan USFP Delegation 57

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Strougal, Hungary's Lazar Issue Joint Communique
(CTK, 19 May 86) 58

Strougal Receives GDR, Hungarian Officials
(CTK, 21 May 86) 60

Indra Addresses Close of Federal Assembly 5-Year Term
(CTK, 13 May 86) 61

Briefs

Husak Receives British Publisher 62

POLAND

Reportage on Journalist Association Plenum
(PRASA POLSKA, No 4, Apr 86) 63

Pawlowska Remarks on Party Image, by Anna Pawlowska 63
Effective Criticism Important, by Leonard Wachalski 67
Honesty in Reporting Urged, by Andrzej Magdon 68
Generational Changes, Critiques Discussed, by Bronislaw Zapala 69
Journalist Profession Praised, by Wojciech Krasucki 70
Call to Change PZPR Name, by Jan Werner 72
Program, Paper Shortage, Arrogance Noted, by Zdzislaw Jastrzebski 72
Favors Continued Criticism, by Anna Wozniak-Niedziela 74
Press Approach to Program Draft, by Henryk Walenda 74
Program Dissemination, Party Image, by Bogdan Jachacz 75
Critique of Authorities, Nomenklatura, by Jan Poprawski 78
9th Congress Resolution Not Upheld, by Jozef Kielb 79
Resolution on Professional Ethics 81

Commentary Assesses Government-Union Disputes
(Daniela Sielska; ZYCIE WARSZAWY, 18 Apr 86) 84

Minister Discusses Health Care Issues in Interview
(Miroslaw Cybulko Interview; GLOS WYBRZEZA, 29 Apr 86) ... 87

CC Culture Commission Views Cultural Development
(Jerzy Kwiatek; TRYBUNA LUDU, 29 Apr 86) 91

Barcikowski Addresses Grunwald Inaugural Committee
(Maria Olszewska; TRYBUNA LUDU, 10-11 May 86) 93

Leadership Appearances 10-18 May Reported
(Various sources, various dates) 95

Briefs

Argentine Parliamentary Delegation 96

SOCIOLOGY

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Women's Role in State, Industry Outlined
(Inge Lange; EINHEIT, Nos 4. 5, Apr-May 86) 97

/9987

JPRS-EER-86-089

17 JUNE 1986

EAST EUROPE REPORT

CONTENTS

AGRICULTURE

POLAND

PZPR Congress Urged To Declare Support for Private Farm Sector
(Ryszard Manteuffel; POLITYKA, No 20, 17 May 86) 1

ECONOMY

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

First Quarter 1986 Economic Results Summarized
(Vaclav Jezdik; HOSPODARSKE NOVINY, No 17, 1986) 6

Economic, Social Development Intensification Analyzed
(Miroslav Toms, Vladimir Nachtigal; HOSPODARSKE NOVINY, No 17, 1986) 10

HUNGARY

Paper Examines Trade With Southeast Asia
(Peter Lanyi; FIGYELO, No 10, 6 Mar 86) 21

POLAND

Polish Shipyard Production in 1985 Charted
(BUDOWNICTWO OKRETOWE, No 3, Mar 86) 25

YUGOSLAVIA

Economist Discusses Trade Outlook, Oil Imports
(Mladen Kovacevic Interview; PRIVREDNI PREGLED, 17-19 May 86) 31

MILITARY

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Penetration Increase by HE Antitank Shells Sought
(Jan Komenda; ATOM, No 4, 1986) 37

New AV-15 Special Vehicle Truck Profiled
(Pavel Braun, Miroslav Vala; ATOM, No 4, 1986) 44

POLITICS

HUNGARY

New TV News Chief Interviewed on Format, Content Changes
(Endre Aczel Interview; RADIO ES TELEVIZIO UJSAG, No 13, 31 Mar-6 Apr 86) 47

POLAND

New Religious Education Program Provokes Discussion
(NIEDZIELA, Nos 14, 15; 6, 13 Apr 86) 52

Catholic Paper Describes Program, by Julisz Jan Braun 52
Conference on Religious Education Held, by Krzysztof Gladkowski 55

'Nomenklatura' Practices Weaken Public Faith in System
(Andrzej W. Malachowski; PRZEGLAD TYGODNIOWY, No 17, 27 Apr 86) 57

ROMANIA

Ceausescu Role in Theory of Contradictions Assessed
(Georgeta Florea; ERA SOCIALISTA, No 3, 15 Feb 86) 66

YUGOSLAVIA

Text of Statements by Kosovo Residents to Assembly Leaders
(NEDELJNE INFORMATIVNE NOVINE, various dates) 77

SOCIOLOGY

ROMANIA

Marriage Patterns in Cities, Villages Examined
(Vladimir Trebici; VIITORUL SOCIAL, Jan-Feb 86) 99

/9987

JPRS-EER-86-115

31 JULY 1986

East Europe Report

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

NOTE

JPRS publications contain information primarily from foreign newspapers, periodicals and books, but also from news agency transmissions and broadcasts. Materials from foreign-language sources are translated; those from English-language sources are transcribed or reprinted, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [] are supplied by JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpt] in the first line of each item, or following the last line of a brief, indicate how the original information was processed. Where no processing indicator is given, the information was summarized or extracted.

Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically or transliterated are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear in the original but have been supplied as appropriate in context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by source.

The contents of this publication in no way represent the policies, views or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

PROCUREMENT OF PUBLICATIONS

JPRS publications may be ordered from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, Virginia 22161. In ordering, it is recommended that the JPRS number, title, date and author, if applicable, of publication be cited.

Current JPRS publications are announced in Government Reports Announcements issued semi-monthly by the National Technical Information Service, and are listed in the Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Correspondence pertaining to matters other than procurement may be addressed to Joint Publications Research Service, 1000 North Glebe Road, Arlington, Virginia 22201.

JPRS-EER-86-115

31 JULY 1986

EAST EUROPE REPORT

CONTENTS

AGRICULTURE

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Briefs

Awards to USSR Food Program Suppliers 1

Subsidy for Polish Harvesters Buyers 1

ECONOMY

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Briefs

Platforms for Chernobyl 2

HUNGARY

Deputy General Secretary Tours Supron County (NEPSZABADSAG, 25 Jun 86) 3

Independent Workers Earn High Hourly Wages (Ferenc Licsek; Budapest Domestic Service, 28 Jun 86) 4

POLAND

Briefs

Modular Microcomputer System 7

PLO Economic Head Visits 7

Szalajda Receives CSSR Official 7

Messner Receives UNCTAD Official 8

UNCTAD Official Talks With Wojcik 8

Iraqi Trade Minister Visits 8

FRG Transport Minister Visits 8

Transport Talks With FRG Minister 8

POLITICS

BULGARIA

Army Daily Reports on Dzhurov USSR Visit
(Ivan Sotirov; NARODNA ARMIYA, 17 Jun 86) 10

Zhivkov Sends Letter to Paris Conference
(Todor Zhivkov; RABOTNICHESKO DELO, 19 Jun 86) 12

Zhivkov Greets Mozambique President Machel
(RABOTNICHESKO DELO, 25 Jun 86) 14

Choir Entertains Chernobyl Evacuees
(Yoto Patsov; RABOTNICHESKO DELO, 30 Jun 86) 15

Briefs
- Envoy Refuses To See AI Delegation 16
- Envoy Received by Libyan Official 16
- Officials Attend Conference 17
- Central Committee Group in Portugal 17
- Talks With FRG Foreign Ministry 17
- Khristov Signs Agreements in Havana 17
- Doynov Delegation Back From Stockholm 17
- Todorov Receives Venezuelan 18
- USSR Marshal Sokolov Awarded 18
- Radio Agreement With USSR 18
- Stanishev Meets PDRY Party Leader 19
- Joint Soviet Journalists Meeting 19
- Changes in Gavrovo BCP Committee 19

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Daily Marks Berlin Conference Anniversary
(Ivan Hlivka; RUDE PRAVO, 28 Jun 86) 20

Communique on Pitra's Visit to Portugal
(PRAVDA, 30 Jun 86; CTK, 29 Jun 86) 23

- PRAVDA Report 23
- CTK Report 26

CPCZ's Beno Addresses Youth Rally, Praises Initiative
(Prague Domestic Service, 4 Jul 86) 27

Briefs
- Hanes Receives PRC Official 28
- Socialist Leader Talks in GDR 28
- New Ambassador to Egypt 28
- Husak Cables Reagan 28
- Prague on Radio Free Europe 28
- Bilak Welcomes Zambian Delegation 29

HUNGARY

Hungary's 'Schizophrenic' Human Rights Policy
(Peter Martos; DIE PRESSE, 16 Jun 86) 30

Turkish Treatment of Evren's Budapest Visit Noted
(Wolfgang Guenter Lerch; FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG, 27 Jun 86) 33

Historical Analysis of Danube Federation, Nationalities
(Laszlo Illavai; TISZATAJ, No 5, 1986) 35

Need for Unemployment Compensation Analyzed
(Laszlo Karcagi; MUNKA, No 4, 1986) 37

POLAND

Argentina's Martinez on Official Visit
(PAP, 23, 24 Jun 86) 40

Jaruzelski Receives Martinez 40
Visit Concludes 41

Party Leaders Address Factory Workers
(PAP, 8 Jul 86) 42

Messner, Ferensztajn Visit Dabrowskie Enterprises
(PAP, 8 Jul 86) 44

Malinowski Receives Australian Parliamentarians
(PAP, 7 Jul 86) 45

Malinowski Meets IPU Council President
(PAP, 7 Jul 86) 46

Kwiatkowski Views Audience for Foreign Broadcasts
(Stanislaw Kwiatkowski Interview; Warsaw Domestic Service, 6 Jul 86) 47

Poland's Worsening Socioeconomic Situation Viewed
(Anders Bodegard; SVENSKA DAGBLADET, 5 Jul 86) 51

Medical Academy Official on PZPR Status
(Wojciech Pawlowski Interview; RUDE PRAVO, 28 Jun 86) 55

New 'Youth Law' Published, Regulations Given
(DZIENNIK USTAW, No 21, 4 Jun 86) 57

Writers Seen as Avoiding Crucial Problems
(Kazimierz Kozniewski; POLITYKA, 21 Jun 86) 68

PZPR's Muranski Visits Workers in Silesia
(Jerzy Zawarski; Warsaw Domestic Service, 8 Jul 86) 70

Muranski Describes Day's Work as Foreman, PZPR CC Member
(Zygmunt Muranski Interview; Warsaw Television Service, 4 Jul 86) 72

Briefs

USSR-Polish Scientific Cooperation 73
Warsaw Telex Center 73
Barcikowski on Council of State Session 73
Leaders Visit Factories, Mills 73
Messner, Ferensztajn Visit Sosnowiec Enterprise 74
Agreement With Malta 74
Czyrek Receives FRG Bundestag Official 74
Rembisz Addresses Poznan Factory Workers 74
Barcikowski Visits Warski 75
Outgoing USSR Consul General 75
RADA NARODOWA Weekly Reinstated 75
Government Presidium on Sanitation 75
Szacilo Attends Silesian Military District Meeting 75
New Ambassador to FRG 76
Ambassadors Present Credentials 76
Kadar, Ceausescu Congratulate Jaruzelski 76
Jaruzelski Receives IPU's Stercken 76
Manlinowski Receives French Delegation 76
IPU's Stercken Ends Visit After Talks 77
Solidarity Campaign 77
Lenin Shipyard Factory Biweekly 78
Young Cubans in Lodz 78

ROMANIA

Volume of Essays by Mainstream Poet Reviewed
(Geo Ciolcan; SAPTAMINA, No 25, 20 Jun 86) 79

YUGOSLAVIA

Further Comment on Youth Congress, Ljubljana Student Petition
(Milivoj Dragicevic; DANAS, 17 Jun 86) 80

Abolishment of Concept of 'Verbal Crime' Advocated
(Luka Miceta; STUDENT, 14 May 86) 84

Slovenian Opinion Research Office Closed Down
(Slobodanka Ast; NEDELJNE INFORMATIVNE NOVINE, 18 May 86) 89

Briefs

'Independent' Slovenian Citizens 93
Capital Punishment 93
Symposium on Family Planning 94

SOCIOLOGY

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

CPC Plans Family Exchanges Prior to Copenhagen Congress
(RUDE PRAVO, 26 Jun 86) 95

Catholics Gather for Annual Pilgrimage
(AFP, 4, 6 Jul 86) 96

  100,000 Expected 96
  Annual Pilgrimage 96

Catholicism Synonymous With 'Mortal Threats' to CSSR
(Jaroslav Sturma; Prague International Service, 4 Jul 86) 98

Havlin on Need for Change at Universities
(Josef Havlin; RUDE PRAVO, 27 Jun 86) 100

CSSR Daily Refutes Brno Airport Rumors
(Jaroslav Kojzar; RUDE PRAVO, 3 Jul 86) 102

/7310

BRIEFS

AWARDS TO USSR FOOD PROGRAM SUPPLIERS--Prague (CTK)--Representatives of the Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Union, the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement, the Socialist Youth Union, and the Economic Management of Enterprises whose products are used in ensuring the USSR Food Program held their fourth statewide aktiv in Prague on Wednesday [25 June]. The challenge banner for the best results in the fulfillment of orders was won by the Chotebor Engineering Works of Chotebor, which manufactures dairy equipment. Last year, they planned to export products to the Soviet Union valued at 453 millions [as published] in franco prices. They exceeded the plan by 14 million. Diplomas for successful results in the fulfillment of orders for the Food Program were awarded to 12 enterprises and organizations, among them, for example, the CKD Prague Horovice plant, Sigma's branch in Hrancice, and so forth. The "winner of the International Socialist Competition" badge of honor was awarded to 23 individuals, and the "for Successes in the International Socialist Competition" diploma of honor went to seven brigades of socialist labor of Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship. The protocol on the exchange of goods and payments envisages this year's deliveries for the USSR Food Program to amount to roughly R520 million. [CTK report: "For the USSR Food Program"] [Text] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 26 Jun 86 p 2 AU] /12858

SUBSIDY FOR POLISH HARVESTERS BUYERS--Information provided on Wednesday [25 June] at a session of the Commission for the Supervision of Agricultural Work suggests that farmers in the Slovak Socialist Republic are better prepared for this year's harvest than in preceding years. Although they have not succeeded in putting the entire machine pool in order, it is mostly older, 10 to 12-year-old combine harvesters, that remain unrepaired, which would not guarantee success even had the repairs been carried out. The ministry therefore recommends that, rather than resuscitate obsolete combines, for which repairs sometimes cost up to Kcs100,000 or more, farmers should purchase new combines imported from the Polish People's Republic. The Agrozet branch in Zvolen has 190 of them in stock and, following a subsidy, they cost Kcs150,000 each. This has nothing to do with a clearance sale, because combines from the Polish People's Republic will be imported throughout the Eighth 5-Year Plan. Fears that spare parts for these combines would not be available are thus unfounded. [Eduard Fasung report on the 25 June Bratislava session of the Commission of the Slovak Ministry of Agriculture and Food for the Supervision of Agricultural Work: "The Time is Ripe for Stricter Financial Accountability"] [Excerpt] [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 28 Jun 86 p 2 AU] /12858

CSO: 2400/329

BRIEFS

PLATFORMS FOR CHERNOBYL--Uherske Hradiste (our correspondent)--The production program of the Slovacke Engineering Works of Uhersky Brod consists of machinery for the rubber industry, high-rise assembly and fire platforms, and bridge cranes. The overwhelming majority of products has outstanding technological parameters. The employees of the engineering works have been achieving--within the framework of the Chepos Brno economic production unit--good results in all monitored indicators. That approach also shows when it comes to the fulfillment of orders for the Soviet Union. Not so long ago, the Slovacke Engineering Works were visited by representatives of the Soviet AVOTOEXPORT foreign trade organization with an urgent request to manufacture the agreed-on 10 assembly platforms of the mp-20-2 type ahead of schedule. The organization, namely, needs them for the decontamination of projects in Chernobyl. The request was immediately discussed and the enterprise concluded a pledge to complete the platforms 1 month ahead of the original deadline. Thanks to the increased initiative of the work collectives, the pledge is to be fulfilled by 30 June, and the Soviet user will take delivery of the order at the beginning of July. ["JK"-signed report] [Text] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 27 Jun 86 p 2 AU] /12858

CSO: 2400/329

ECONOMY HUNGARY

DEPUTY GENERAL SECRETARY TOURS SUPRON COUNTY

AU260846 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 25 Jun 86 p 5

[Text] Karoly Nemeth, deputy general secretary of the MSZMP, visited Gyor-Sopron county on 24 June. His program began in Gyor at the headquarters of the county party committee where he met with the members of the executive committee of the county party committee, the first secretaries of the two and municipal party committees, and the heads of the county council and exchanged views with them on the activity in the period since the 13th MSZMP Congress.

Laszlo Lakatos, first secretary of the county party committee, informed the deputy general secretary about the county's political and economic life. He said that no industrial enterprise or agricultural farm in the county had concluded the year with a deficit last year. Comapred to the same period of last year, in the first 5 months of the current year industry increased production by 2.5 percent. Although the increase in wages in the first 3 months of the current year was larger than performance would justify, the balance has now been reestablished. The spreading of electronics and robot technology is characteristic of the most developed industrial plants, and several enterprises like the Raba Hungarian Railway Carriage and Machine Factory, the Rekard Agricultural Machines Factory in Gyor, and the Metalic Construction Factory in Mosonmagyarovar manufacture various types of robots for the automation of their own production process and for the market. Speaking about the results in agriculture, Laszlo Lakatos stressed that the stock of pigs for slaughter was again increasing in the agricultural farms and the decrease in the number of cattle had to be successfully halted and an increase could even be expected by next year.

Karoly Nemeth's visit continued in Mosonmagyarovar where he paid a visit to the Knitwear Factory. Director Jozsef Schrempf informed the guest about the activity of the factory, which employs 2,500 workers. He said that the factory would achieve a production value of 1.3 billion forints this year. The deputy secretary general visited several departments in the factory and entered greeting words in the diary of the socialist brigade of the outfitting department. Concluding his visit to Gyor-Sopron, Karoly Nemeth discussed current economic and political issues with secretaries of the party basic organizations at the headquarters of the Mosonmagyarovar town party committee.

/9738
CSO: 2500/364

INDEPENDENT WORKERS EARN HIGH HOURLY WAGES

LD290347 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 28 Jun 86

[Recorded interviews with unidentified worker by reporter Ferenc Licsek, and with Jozsef Rozsa, department head at the state office for wages and labor by unidentified reporter on people market in Budapest, date not given, from the "168 hours" program]

[Excerpts] The scene of our next report is a Budapest market square where the subjects of our report are bought and sold at the going rate, just like professional footballers. Good physical condition and performance are essential: however, when these are given, by Hungarian standards considerable sums can be earned. Ferenc Licsek reports:

[Licsek] What is the nane of this market?

[Worker] Well, people market.

[Licsek] Do you come here often?

[Worker] Since 1978, I have not had a regular job. Employers from the construction industry and so on come out here when they need labor.

[Licsek] What is the rate at the moment?

[Worker] They pay 50 to 60 forints to an unskilled man; that is for an hour. Sometimes however, it is 400 forints per day and wine on top of it.

Once I went and worked 3 hours and got 1,000 forints.

[Licsek] What did you do?

[Worker] Pour concrete, but I had to work continuously.

[Licsek] Where is your work card?

[Worker] On top of the wardrobe.

[Licsek] What would you say, how many people are there in Hungary like you?

[Worker] An awful lot. People working in full-time jobs do not earn nearly as much as you earn like this. If you work every day for a month, you earn at least 16-17,000 forints. I think there must be at least 30-40,000 people working like us.

[Licsek] I have heard that there are those who do not find work here. Some people beg to be taken on.

[Worker] Well, they do look at your physique. I am 76 kilos. The private employer has a good look whether you are strong enough. Well, if a man does not look strong enough, he won't be taken.

[Licsek] Are there young people?

[Worker] Unfortunately, yes. Many of them discharged soldiers.

[Licsek] How long can you carry on doing this?

[Worker] This is what my wife keeps saying: what will you do when you reach 60?

[Unidentified report] Jozsef Rozsa, head of department at the State Office for wages and labor, in your view, how many people like this are there in Hungary?

[Rozsa] I have not yet heard the term, people market. I'm glad to hear it however, because a few years ago we were not even at liberty to speak about a labor market, as an economic term; now this has been accepted, perhaps the people market will also be accepted. As regards the numbers, we do not keep lists and in any case, many of these people are registered as working in full-time jobs, but my private view is that there are only about 10,000 people living as casual laborers. They choose to do this because they find it a better solution in present-day Hungary, at least for a few years.

[Reporter] I know that you have long advocated the freest flow of labor in this country, and that people who cannot find employment temporarily should get over even lengthier periods with the help of retraining grants and so on. Could this process be helped by casual work if it were made a little more legalized than it is now?

[Rozsa] I am all in favor of legalizing casual work. However, if we legalized it, casual work would come to an end. Legalization means that those who employed the casual labor would have to pay tax, as well as social insurance payments and so on. What the state must ensure is that there should not be disproportionate incomes. The citizen could not care less about the revenues of the state, but he is not indifferent to the fact that a casual gets 20 forints for the work for which he gets five. Believe me, this is something that upsets people. What we must attain is that both those who employ the casuals and the casuals themselves should pay some sort of tax.

[Reporter] But if you put a tax collector in this square, they just go somewhere else. I do not think that there are as many tax officials as there are squares.

[Rozsa] We ought to attempt to gather in these taxes because everyone can see large incomes being made here. Let us add, with hard work. Let those who like doing this, do it. It is not forbidden. They have to get down to work, hard work, and if they are no good they get fired. These are hard things, there is no trade union committee, interest protection, and that I have several children and think of them as well please. This has a lot of positive features: it brings a performance-oriented professionalism into society.

[Reporter] So we should just tame it a little?

[Rozsa] Yes, but within a framework which can be fitted into the present-day Hungarian income relations.

/9738
CSO: 2500/363

BRIEFS

MODULAR MICROCOMPUTER SYSTEM--Warsaw, 7 Jul--Polish microcomputer of the "Elwro 800" systems was widely recognized by customers and visitors to the Poznan International Fair. It was developed by specialists of the Automatics Institute at the Poznan Technical University cooperating with the Institute of Computer Systems, Automatics, and Measurements in Wroclaw. A Wroclaw-based electronical plant "Elwro" is about to start its production. The "Elwro 800" is a family of computers based on 8 and 16-bit microprocessors which can be used for building various computing systems. A basic property of this advanced system is its modular construction. It is expected that swift production of this computer will satisfy the demands of Poland's economy. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 0910 GMT 7 Jul 86] /9604

PLO ECONOMIC HEAD VISITS--Warsaw, 10 Jul--Head of a Palestine economic organization named (inflexible) [PAP parentheses], subordinated to the PLO, Abu Ala [Muhammad Hasan Milhim] told the Warsaw evening daily EXPRESS WIECZORNY: "We are grateful for (Poland's) invariable support for the Palestine Liberation Organization as the only legal representative of the Palestine Nation." This time, the reason for a visit by Abu Ala to Poland was not an economic one, for he headed a PLO delegation invited to the debates of the 10th PUWP Congress together with representatives of other national-liberation movements. Polish-Palestine economic cooperation was formalized by signing a bilateral agreement in December 1984 and joint operation on third markets is one of its parts. Besides, the talks are advanced on starting the joint shooting of a Polish-Palestine feature film. Its script is based on a story by poet and writer Samieh al-Kassem and it says about the tragic love of a Palestine boy and a Jewish girl, EXPRESS Wieczorny said. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 1624 GMT 10 Jul 86] /9604

SZALAJDA RECEIVES CSSR OFFICIAL--Warsaw, 7 Jul--Vice-Premier Zbigniew Szalajda received today Vice-Chairman of the Czechoslovak State Commission for Scientific, Technological and Investment Development Frantisek Brom. The two discussed the state of scientific and technological cooperation between Poland and Czechoslovakia with particular regard to priority lines connected with the development of electronics and biotechnology and with the need to develop new forms of direct cooperation between research institutes. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 2042 GMT 7 Jul 86] /9604

MESSNER RECEIVES UNCTAD OFFICIAL--Warsaw, 7 Jul--Chairman of the Council of Ministers Zbigniew Messner received here today secretary-general of the UN Conference on Trade and Development, UNCTAD, Kenneth Dadzie. The sides discussed problems of development of international trade with particular stress put on existing barriers--restrictions and other forms of limitation, as well as indebtedness. The meeting was attended by Foreign Trade Vice-Minister Janusz Kaczurba. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 1431 GMT 7 Jul 86] /9604

UNCTAD OFFICIAL TALKS WITH WOJCIK--Warsaw, 7 Jul--Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) Kenneth Dadzie, who has been visiting Poland, talked today with Poland's Foreign Trade Minister Andrzej Wojcik. Dadzie voiced his satisfaction at the hitherto state of cooperation between UNCTAD and Poland and stressed he could see possibilities for its development in many fields. It was stated Poland will continue to act in favour of removing protectionist obstacles in international trade, improving the situation of debtor countries and towards further economic development of developing countries. Also today, Kenneth Dadzie met with minister--head of the Maritime Economy Office Adam Nowotnik. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 2110 GMT 7 Jul 86] /9604

IRAQI TRADE MINISTER VISITS--Warsaw, 1 Jul--Chairman of the Council of Ministers Zbigniew Messner received here today Minister of Trade of Iraq Hasan 'Ali al-Nasir, member of the national leadership and the Revolutionary Command Council. Messner and Hassan 'Ali al-Nasir discussed problems of bilateral relations with particular regard to prospects of developing economic cooperation. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 1631 GMT 1 Jul 86] /9604

FRG TRANSPORT MINISTER VISITS--Warsaw, 4 Jul--Poland's Vice-Premier Zbigniew Szalajda received here today FRG's Federal Minister of Transport Werner Dollinger. The sides reviewed the bilateral cooperation in transport and exchanged views on the possibilities to expand international cooperation with an eye to creating technical conditions for the development of fast railway connections in Europe. Minister Dollinger is also holding 3-day talks with his Polish counterpart Janusz Kaminski. During their meetings, the ministers assessed the hitherto cooperation between Poland and the FRG in various fields of transport. They also exchanged views on the improvement of railway passenger traffic and on the establishment of new, seasonal bus connections between both states. The ministers also discussed some problems of railway freight traffic. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 2205 GMT 4 Jul 86] /9604

TRANSPORT TALKS WITH FRG MINISTER--Warsaw, 5 Jul--Polish and FRG transport ministers, Janusz Kaminski and Werner Dollinger, presented the outcome of their talks on transport cooperation at a press conference here today. A bulk of about 2 million tonnes of destination and transit cargo is presently railed between Poland and the Federal Republic, while inland shipping tackles the total of about one million tonnes. The ministers told journalists they had considered an increase in these figures, which would require better connections and higher turnovers. About 400,000 people travel by rail each year between both countries, over 120,000 by air, and several dozen thousand by coaches. Arrangements will be made to open a new Warsaw-Munich rail connection, they said. The FRG minister acquainted himself with Polish achievements in modernizing its transport networks through electrification of railway lines, modernization of railway junctions and roads. Representatives of the Polish Transport Ministry were interested to know the FRG measures towards the introduction of the latest transport technologies. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 1637 GMT 5 Jul 86] /9604

CSO: 2020/168

ARMY DAILY REPORTS ON DZHUROV USSR VISIT

AU190935 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 17 Jun 86 pp 1, 4

/Major Ivan Sotirov report: "Under the Joint Banner of International Formation" on the visit of a Bulgarian military delegation, headed by Army General Dobri Dzhurov, minister of national defense, to the Soviet Union from 12 through 16 June/

/Text/ On the last day of its visit to the Soviet Union the delegation of the Bulgarian People's Army paid a visit to the soldiers of the Prikarpatsk Military Okrug. In the field training center of this okrug the delegates were briefed on the methods of training for the soldiers under conditions close to real combat. They were deeply impressed by the mobile targets, which are extensively based on automation. The feelings of fraternal affection, the readiness to help, which we have mentioned so often, manifested themselves once more on this occasion. The Soviet comrades not only demonstrated their own innovations, but presented the delegates of our army with various pieces of equipment, instruments, and results of methodical research that will help to make the Bulgarian soldiers' training processes more efficient.

The new methods to be applied on the one hand permit technical equipment to be made constantly combat-ready and, on the other hand, they will ensure considerable savings of fuel and lubricating materials and will also help to save motor resources. This will be achieved through the general application of various types of training equipment and methods, based on a high standard of automation.

The Bulgarian military delegation also visited the area of the tank detachment, where it inspected the material base for training in the barracks and was acquainted with the soldiers' living conditions. The Soviet experience is truly multifarious. Applied to the conditions in our army, this experience will contribute to an increase of combat readiness, to perfection of the methods of training and education, to the application of new forms in party-political work, and to an improvement in the conditions of the soldiers' daily life.

The days of the visit, which seemed much too short because they were filled with intense activity, with interesting meetings and observations, have passed. Enriched by what we saw and heard, by the exceptionally cordial hospitality accorded to us, and by the new ideas that emerged during the meaningful and businesslike talks, the representatives of the Bulgarian People's Army prepared for their departure.

At Lvov Airport the Bulgarian delegation was seen off by Major General Ivan Shkadov, USSR deputy minister of defense and by Lieutenant General Petr Gusev, chief of staff and deputy commander of the troops of the Prikarpatsk Military Okrug.

An exceptionally interesting and useful visit has ended. In Moscow, Minsk, and Lvov, the representatives of the Bulgarian People's Army were briefed on the Soviet people's life. They visited military detachments and learned from the experience of the Soviet Army in the organization of combat and political training, as well as in party-political work.

During the meetings and talks the full unanimity of views on all questions discussed was once more confirmed. Unity of thought and action for the consolidation of the combat friendship and the comprehensive cooperation between our two armies and peoples were expressed.

The visit which has just ended is a new contribution to the consolidation of the relations between the Bulgarian People's Army and the Soviet Army in the specification of the strategic trends of Bulgarian-Soviet cooperation and of drawing closer together which were mapped out by our communist parties at their respective congresses. As in the past, the Bulgarian People's Army and the Soviet Army will march side by side under one banner, the banner of Marxism-Leninism, in the international formation of the fraternal armies of the Warsaw Pact.

/12228
CSO: 2200/149

ZHIVKOV SENDS LETTER TO PARIS CONFERENCE

AU232038 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 19 Jun 86 pp 1, 5

/"Greetings Message from Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, to the World Conference in Paris"/

/Text/ Paris, 18 Jun (BTA correspondent)--At today's plenary session of the world conference on adopting sanctions against the South African racist regime, Lyuben Gotsev, deputy minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and leader of the Bulgarian delegation, as well as deputy chairman of the conference, took the floor.

He read the following message from Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, to the participants in the conference:

The People's Republic of Bulgaria attaches particular importance to this representative, international forum, which is convened under the aegis of the UN organization in cooperation with the OAU and the Nonaligned Movement and which is aimed at mapping out efficient measures for the liquidation of the disgraceful apartheid system, the greetings message states. Throughout many years, despite the appeals of the international community, despite numerous resolutions and decisions adopted by the UN General Assembly and the UN Security Council, the racist regime persisted in its criminal policy and continued to exert mass terror against the indigenous population of the country. The illegal occupation of Namibia and the permanent aggressive actions against the independent, African neighboring countries created a serious threat to peace and security in that area and in the world, Todor Zhivkov's message points out.

Along with the overwhelming majority of the UN member-countries, we support the struggle of the indigenous population of South Africa and of the people of Namibia for freedom and for elementary human rights, which is assuming a mass character. The brutal acts and the provocations of the racist regime would have been impossible without the economic, political, and military support of the United States and of certain, other NATO members. The events of the most recent days confirmed the fact that the policy of "constructive cooperation" is the main support for Pretoria in its aggressive actions.

Permit me to assure you that the People's Republic of Bulgaria will also in the future actively support the efforts of the United Nations aimed at the full and final eradication of apartheid. We fully share the goals of your conference and we think that it is necessary to adopt not limited and partial, half-measures against the Republic of South Africa, but comprehensive sanctions in conformity with Chapter Seven the UN Charter.

I believe that your high-ranking forum will fulfill the task assigned to it by the UN General Assembly and will contribute to an even greater mobilization of the collective efforts of the international community for the final liquidation of apartheid and for the restoration of the rights and dignity of the indigenous population in South Africa, the message states in conclusion.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov's message was heard with great attention and accompanied by applause. It was included as an official document in this high-ranking and responsible forum of the UN member-countries.

/12228
CSO: 2200/149

ZHIVKOV GREETS MOZAMBIQUE PRESIDENT MACHEL

AU300827 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 25 Jun 86 pp 1, 4

/Text/ Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, has sent a greetings telegram to Samora Moises Machel, chairman of the Mozambique Liberation Front /FRELIMO/ Party and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, on the occasion of his country's National Day.

During 11 years of free development the people of Mozambique, under the leadership of their revolutionary FRELIMO Party, have achieved substantial successes in the struggle to overcome the severe effects of colonialism and to implement progressive reforms in the country along the path of building the new society, the greetings message points out. At the same time, the people of Mozambique are obliged to defend their revolutionary achievements with arms in their hands, and to protect the independence and national sovereignty of their free fatherland from the encroachments of the imperialist and racist forces and their lackeys within Mozambique, who are striving to divert the country from its chosen progressive path of development.

The telegram voices confidence that in this just and noble struggle, with which all progressive forces in the world are in solidarity, the heroic people of Mozambique will repulse in a worthy manner the internal and external enemies of the revolution and succeed in confounding the cunning plans and designs of imperialism.

It is pointed out that by its peaceloving, anti-imperialist, anticolonialist, and antiracist foreign policy the People's Republic of Mozambique has deservedly won authority in the international arena and earned the respect of all progressive and democratic forces in the world.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov expressed satisfaction with the ascending development of the relations of fraternal friendship, solidarity, and cooperation between our two parties, states, and peoples, and voiced confidence that in the future they will continue to expand and deepen on the basis of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and Mozambique, in the interest of the two peoples, and in the name of our common struggle against imperialism, racism, and apartheid, for lasting peace, security, and progress in the world.

/12228
CSO: 2200/149

POLITICS BULGARIA

CHOIR ENTERTAINS CHERNOBYL EVACUEES

AU011231 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 30 Jun 86 p 5

/Article by RABOTNICHESKO DELO Special Correspondent Yoto Patsov: "Songs on Friendship"/

/Excerpt/ Town of Makarov, Kiev Oblast, 29 Jun--In the village of Fasovaya the family of Hidzevatiy, who lives there, gave up its new house to people evacuated from the Chernobyl region. There are many similar instances in the town of Makarov, the village of Andreyevka, and many other places.

Such acts cause no surprise to anyone here, because they are the norm of the attitude toward the people affected by the accident /avariya/. No one sees anything exceptional even in the fact that the workers of the construction detachments from all oblasts of the Ukraine who are working here are fulfilling their norms twice and three times over. In the region of the town of Makarov alone 2,035 houses will be completely ready by September this year for emigrants from the Chernobyl region. No one is sparing himself in any way in eliminating the consequences of the accident. Up to yesterday, the inhabitants of Makarov Rayon had alone contributed 44,000 rubles to the fund to aid the victims. There is continuous flow of vehicles bringing building materials, goods, and food. And it seems quite natural for the singers from the notable "Dunavski Zvutsi" choir attached to the "Angel Kunchev" model people's reading room in Ruse to have joined in this united impulse of the vast country. By their own wish they added to their tour program a concert in the town of Makarov for the emigrants from the Chernobyl zone and the workers and specialists who are toiling to eliminate the consequences of the accident.

Festively welcomed with bread and salt in the new house of culture of the Makarov regional center, the Bulgarian choir singers had the excitment of being applauded by many of heroes who set off first to the site of the accident; by representatives of the 10,000-strong team of construction workers and specialists who are working on the building and landscaping of the residential quarters for the emigrants; and by hundreds of evacuated citizens from the region of Chernobyl.

/12228
CSO: 2200/149

BRIEFS

ENVOY REFUSES TO SEE AI DELEGATION--Vienna, 24 Jun (AFP)--Bulgarian Ambassador to Austria Khristo Dorchev refused here Tuesday to see an Amnesty International /AI/ delegation calling for release of 13 Bulgarians imprisoned for "ethnic reasons," Amnesty said. The delegation wanted to deliver a petition by 5,851 Austrians, which said the 13 had been held for over a year without trial for protesting peacefully against "forced assimilation" of Bulgaria's 800,000-strong Turkish minority. Bur Mr Dorchev agreed to see Austrian populist Mr Josef Hoechtl, who was with the delegation and explained the petition's contents. According to Mr Hoechtl, the 75-minute meeting took place "in an extremely excited atmosphere and a very loud voice." Mr Dorchev denied the 13 named in the petition were imprisoned, and charged "unlawful interference in Bulgaria's internal affairs," Mr Hoechtl said. Amnesty's Austrian section says Bulgaria's Turkish minority has been subjected to forced assimilation including "Bulgarising" of Turkish names, with members of the minority opposing it subject to violent repression. /Text/ /Paris AFP in English 1238 GMT 24 Jun 86 AU/ 12228

ENVOY RECEIVED BY LIBYAN OFFICIAL--Tripoli, 18 Shawal, 24 Jun, Jamahiriyah News Agency--This morning, the secretary of the General People's Committee for Information and Culture received Mr Filip Ishpekov the ambassador of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to Great Jamahiriyah. In the meeting discussed were aspects of promoting informational and cultural cooperation and the emphasis on the role of the two friendly countries' media in promoting Arab issues and the role of the socialist states in standing with the Libyan Arab people to confront all conspiracies plotted by U.S. imperialism and also to expose and refute western and Zionist media and their attempts to twist the truths of the world public opinion and their attempts to deny the efforts of the socialist states, led by the friendly Soviet Union, to promote Arab and international issues. Also during the meeting certain interest was given to develop the relations of joint cooperation in cultural and informational fields, exchange of various informational programs and visits and the laying of new foundations for this cooperation in a way that serves the joint goals and interests of the two friendly peoples. /Text/ /Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1742 GMT 24 Jun 86 LD/ 12228

OFFICIALS ATTEND CONFERENCE--A military-scientific conference took place in one of the military detachments of our army yesterday. It was attended by Colonel General Atanas Semerdzhiev, first deputy minister of national defense, commander in chief of the Bulgarian People's Army General Staff; Colonel General Mitko Mitkov, chief of the People's Army Main Political Administration. Colonel General Aleksandur Zvartsev, representative of the commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact states, was also among those present. The basic report, the coreports, and statements by officers Stefanov, Andreev, Kralikov, Toshkov, Bantutov, Danov, Marinov, Kotsev, and others were based on important military-theoretical postulates and on the practical experience of different army exercises. They comprehensively discussed certain topical questions of the combat training of the troops under present-day conditions. Important conclusions were drawn and practical measures were mapped out for further enhancing the combat readiness and fighting capacity of the detachments in operating under the most complicated conditions. /Text/ /Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 25 Jun 86 p 1 AU/ 12228

CENTRAL COMMITTEE GROUP IN PORTUGAL--Sofia, 29 Jun (BTA)--A working group of the CC of the BCP visited Portugal at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Portuguese Communist Party. The delegation was familiarized with the work of the Portuguese Communists in the party organizations, in the mass organizations, in the local administration in various regions of the country. The representatives of the CC of the BCP were received by Mr Domingo Abramtes, member of the Political Commission of the CC of the Portuguese Communist Party. /Text/ /Sofia BTA in English 1728 GMT 29 Jun 86 AU/ 12228

TALKS WITH FRG FOREIGN MINISTRY--Sofia, 1 Jul (BTA)--Delegations of the Ministries of Foreign Affairs of Bulgaria, headed by Ambassador Dimitur Kostov, chief of department, and of the FRG, headed by Ambassador Friedrich Ruth, special envoy of the federal government, completed their consultations on topical issues of disarmament and security in Sofia today. The FRG delegation was received by Mr Lyuben Gotsev, deputy minister of foreign affairs. /Text/ /Sofia BTA in English 1744 GMT 1 Jul 86 AU/ 12228

KHRISTOV SIGNS AGREEMENTS IN HAVANA--Havana, 28 Jun (BTA correspondent)--Mr Khristo Khristov, minister of trade of Bulgaria, and Mr Ricardo Cabrizas Ruiz, minister of foreign trade and Mr Ernesto Melendez, chairman of the State Committee for Economic Cooperation, signed documents on economic and trade cooperation between Bulgaria and Cuba, and a long-term agreement on trade exchange and payments for the 1986-1990 period. These documents envisage a 30 percent increase compared to the preceding period, a broadening of economic ties and socialist integration, and improvement of the variety and structure of the barter that should come about as a result of the integration processes in different fields of the two countries' economies. Mr Khristo Khristov was received by Dr Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the State Council and the Council of Ministers. /Text/ /Sofia BTA in English 1626 GMT 28 Jun 86 AU/ 12228

DOYNOV DELEGATION BACK FROM STOCKHOLM--Sofia, 28 Jun (BTA)--The Bulgarian economic delegation headed by Mr Ognyan Doynov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Economic Council, returned from Sweden today.

During its visit there the delegation discussed certain matters related to the broadening of the bilateral cooperation between Bulgarian and Swedish firms. Mr Doynov held talks with Mr Sten Anderson, Swedish minister of foreign affairs, and with Mr Thage Peterson, minister of industry. The delegation also met with the chief executives of the companies ASEA, Hexagon, Nobel Industries, and Ericson. The talks centered on the broadening of the contacts in the fields of metallurgy, electronics, biotechnologies, the electrical and chemical industries. /Text/ /Sofia BTA in English 1735 GMT 28 Jun 86 AU/ 12228

TODOROV RECEIVES VENEZUELAN--Sofia, 1 Jul (BTA)--Mr Stanko Todorov, chairman of the National Assembly, received today Senator Ruben Carpio, chairman of the Foreign Policy Commission with the Congress of Venezuela and leading member of the Action Democratic Party. The senator is visiting the country at the invitation of the Bulgarian Agrarian Party. The two politicians discussed the prospects for the more active development of the bilateral relations and noted the significance in this context of the parliamentary contacts. They stressed the need to unite the progressive forces of the Latin American countries for the finding of a peaceful solution to the conflict in Central America and expressed the common view that the problem of the preservation of peace, the curbing of the arms race and the prevention of a nuclear war, is the most important one of our time. /Text/ /Sofia BTA in English 1754 GMT 1 Jul 86 AU/ 12228

USSR MARSHAL SOKOLOV AWARDED--Sofia, 1 Jul (BTA)--The State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria awarded the Georgi Dimitrov Order to Marshal Sergey Leonidovich Sokolov, alternate member of the Politburo of the CC of the CPSU and minister of defense of the USSR. This is a sign of recognition of his contribution to the strengthening of the cooperation between the Soviet and Bulgarian armies, the further improvement of the friendship and fraternity between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and in connection with his 75th birthday. /Text/ /Sofia BTA in English 1741 GMT 1 Jul 86 AU/ 12228

RADIO AGREEMENT WITH USSR--From 23 to 27 June a delegation of the Committee for Television and Radio led by its chairman, Lalyu Dimitrov, has been on a visit to the Soviet Union at the invitation of the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting. A new long-term agreement was signed between the two committees for cooperation in the fields of television and radio broadcasting, as well as a working protocol for the 1986-87 period. The documents provide for the further development of bilateral cooperation, the raising of its quality and effectiveness, and expansion of the exchange of television and radio materials on life in the Soviet Union and Bulgaria and on the fraternal friendship between our two countries. Particular attention was given to the administration of the fulfillment of the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and the 13th BCP Congress, as well as to the preparations for the 70th anniversary of the Great October Revolution. During the delegation's visit Lalyu Dimitrov, the chairman of the Bulgarian Committee for Television and Radio, was received by Aleksandr Yakovlev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. /Text/ /Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 27 Jun 86 AU/ 12228

STANISHEV MEETS PDRY PARTY LEADER--Comrade Dimitur Stanishev met Salim Salih Muhammad, deputy general secretary of the Yemeni Socialist Party Central Committee. They exchanged information on the main tasks which the two parties are solving at the present stage and on topics connected with the further development of the friendly relations between the parties and between Bulgaria and Democratic Yemen. Topical problems were discussed relating to the world situation, especially in the Middle East region. /Text/ /Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1700 GMT 27 Jun 86 AU/ 12228

JOINT SOVIET JOURNALISTS MEETING--A joint meeting was held today between the leadership of the Bulgarian Journalists Union and the USSR Union of Journalists. The subject of the meeting was the activities of the journalists unions in the light of the 27th CPSU Congress and the 13th BCP Congress. Veselin Yosifov, chairman of the Bulgarian Jounalists Union, made an introductory speech in which he stressed that in the decisions of the two countries' party congresses great attention was devoted to journalism, so that it may contribute to a new ideological and political atmosphere. Ivan Zubkov, deputy chairman of the USSR Union of Jounalists pointed out that the changes occurring in the sociopolitical and economic life are assigning even more responsible tasks to the /words indistinct/. The reports and statements which followed these introductory addresses confirmed the stand that the 27th CPSU Congress and the 13th BCP Congress demand a drastic change in the structure and entire activities of the creative journalists' organizations. /Text/ /Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 24 Jun 86 AU/ 12228

CHANGES IN GAVROVO BCP COMMITTEE-Gabrovo, 19 Jun (RABOTNICHESKO DELO correspondent's report)--A plenum of the BCP Okrug Commtitee in Gabrovo was held today. Organizational questions were discussed. Because of his election to the post of First Secretary of the BCP Municipal Committee in the town of Gabrovo, Nedko Nedkov, secretary of the BCP Okrug Committee, was relieved from his post. Georgi Grigorov, former deputy chairman of the Okrug People's Council Executive Committee was elected secretary of the Gabrovo Okrgu BCP Committee. /Text/ /Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 20 Jun 86 p 6 AU/ 12228

CSO: 2200/149

DAILY MARKS BERLIN CONFERENCE ANNIVERSARY

AU011206 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 28 Jun 86 p 6

[Article by Ivan Hlivka: "For a Europe of Lasting Peace and Social Progress; On the 10th Anniversary of the Berlin Conference of European Communist and Workers Parties"--passages between slantlines published in boldface]

[Excerpts] /An important event in the history of the Communist movement and the European continent took place 10 years ago, at the end of June 1976, in the GDR capital Berlin. Delegations of 29 parties representing almost 30 million European Communists met to discuss current problems of international development and their strategy and tactics in the struggle for peace and social progress. The very fact that the conference was convened and that its participants adopted a final document confirmed the viability of international ties among European Communists and refuted claims about the "disappearance" of the Communist movement as an international force./

At the conference Communist parties presented a comprehensive program of the struggle for peace and proposed a set of measures to halt the arms race, eliminate the threat of a nuclear war, weaken the military contest, develop mutually advantageous cooperation, and contribute to improved understanding among nations.

The solidarity of Communist parties on important political and ideological questions of the revolutionary process was affirmed and the unity of Communists on questions concerning the relationship between the struggle for peace and social progress was demonstrated.

The importance of the conference stands out not only in connection with the solution of the problems because of which it was convened, but also in connection with the tasks which it set for European Communists for the future.

The seventies were marked by a number of important successes in the revolutionary process. Fascist dictatorships in Portugal, Spain, and Greece were overthrown. The international situation began to change for the better: Major problems that had been poisoning the international atmosphere, including problems that had remained unresolved since the end of World War II, were solved by way of negotiations. The seventies became a period of growing strength and political influence of the countries of the socialist community.

All of this had its impact on the Communist parties. A number of new tasks arose before them, the solution of which was not within the power of individual parties. The need to exchange international experience arose. In the leaderships of some Communist parties, the successes achieved in detente resulted in an underestimation of the need for a mass movement in the defense of peace. Vigilance towards new plans and operations of imperialist circles abated in some places. The positive shifts in the international situation of the first half of the seventies required of Communists that they analyze more profoundly the relationship between struggle for peace and class struggle and the role of the struggle against militarism in their strategy and tactics.

Sectarian-dogmatic views denying the revolutionary nature of the struggle for peace still survived in some places. Ultraleftist forces were trying to foist upon the revolutionary movement the false proposition that, supposedly, the foreign political interests of the USSR and other socialist countries were not identical with the interests of the movement. To a certain degree this was projected into theoretical conclusions confining the development of the revolutionary process to the national framework and isolating it from ties with other revolutionary forces, particularly with the world socialist community.

In interpreting the problems of war and peace, the statements of representatives of some Communist parties began to show a tendency to negate the class sources of the threat to peace and to reduce the problem to "competition between superpowers" or "struggle between antagonistic blocs." In terms of its consequences, this could have undermined solidarity between forces advocating peaceful coexistence and weakened their struggle against the forces of militarism.

The international political conditions of the seventies required of Communist parties /the best possible utilization of the new correlation of forces in the world and, at the same time, great vigilance toward the counterrevolutionary activity of international reaction and the ability to ward off its actions./

Historical Importance of the Conference

The historical importance of the Berlin conference lies in the fact that in its final document, which was based on extensive discussions of almost 2 years, it confirmed the /solidarity of European Communist parties on a number of important political and ideological questions of the revolutionary process./

It was stressed that /peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems does not at all mean "the preservation of the political and social status quo in one country or another but, on the contrary, establishes the best conditions for the development of the struggle of the workers class and all democratic forces, for enforcing the inalienable right of each nation to freely choose the path of its development and to tread this path, and for struggle against the supremacy of monopolies, for socialism."/

Although the pronouncements of individual delegations at the conference demonstrated differences in the perception of some political and ideological issues, it was not conflict that was the determining feature of the work of the conference but the endeavor to work out a joint platform and to reinforce international solidarity among Communists. The conference contributed to developing and specifying the internationalist foundations of the Communist movement.

The conclusions of the conference proved to be useful in dealing with the tasks that emerged before Communist parties in the complicated international and internal situation that arose after the conference and which lasts to this very day. It is apparent that many parties, especially the West German, Danish, Portuguese, Greek, Cypriot, and other parties have enhanced their fact-finding and theoretical abilities and are capable of analyzing developments at home and in the world, and hence also of formulating their policies, more profoundly than formerly.

Communist parties are registering new successes in their policy and targets. However, they are also coming across new and more complex problems. Such is the logic of social life, of international class struggle. /The authority, influence, and independent role of Communist parties in the political struggle are directly dependent on their initiative and consistency in the resistance to imperialism, on the firmness of their ties with all anti-imperialist forces, and, above all, on the unity of the Communist movement as an international force./ That is the lesson to be drawn from the period after the Berlin conference. As representatives of a number of parties stress with growing frequency, the European Communist movement (just like the movement as a whole) should display a greater degree of activity in order to deepen mutual understanding, strengthen friendship, and enhance its ability to act. Only in this way will it be fully able to live up to its historic mission.

/12858
CSO: 2400/329

COMMUNIQUE ON PITRA'S VISIT TO PORTUGAL

PRAVDA Report

AU011257 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 30 Jun 86 p 4

[CTK Lisbon dispatch: "The Most Important Thing Is Struggle for Peace; Communique on CPCZ Central Committee Delegation's Talks With a Delegation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Portugal"]

[Text] Lisbon (CTK)--A CPCZ Central Committee delegation led by Frantisek Pitra, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, paid a visit to Portugal from 23 to 29 June at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Portugal [PCP]. Delegation members were Ondrej Saling, secretary of the West Slovak CPSL Regional Committee, and Dimitrij Bilak, staff member of the CPCZ Central Committee International Affairs Department. A joint communique was released at the end of the visit, which states:

During the visit, the CPCZ Central Committee delegation held talks with a PCP Central Committee delegation led by PCP Secretary General Alvaro Cunhal. The Portuguese delegation consisted furthermore of Carlos Costa, member of the Political Commission and secretary of the PCP Central Committee, and Domingos Lopes, candidate member of the PCP Central Committee.

During the talks, the delegations exchanged information on the situation in the two countries and the activities of their parties. They exchanged views on some aspects of the international situation and the international Communist and workers movement. The PCP Central Committee delegation briefed the Czechoslovak guests on the struggle waged by Portuguese Communists to halt the counterrevolutionary process; defend the gains of the April revolution of 1974, of the democratic regime, and of national independence; and achieve a democratic alternative to the policy of the present right-wing government.

The CPCZ Central Committee delegation briefed the Portuguese Communists on the efforts of the CPCZ and the entire Czechoslovak society to implement the conclusions of the 17th CPCZ Congress, which laid down the strategic line of accelerating the socioeconomic development of the CSSR.

In the recent elections, the working people expressed their unequivocal support for this policy.

The foreign political activity of Czechoslovak Communists concentrates on preserving peace in the world and asserting the peace initiatives of the USSR and other socialist countries. The initiatives contained in the conclusions of the Budapest session of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee, aimed at substantially reducing conventional forces and the tactical airforce in Europe, constitute an important part of this activity.

The PCP Central Committee delegation voiced appreciation for the successes scored by the Czechoslovak people in building the socialist society and for the CSSR's policy of peace and expressed the solidarity of Portuguese Communists with the CPCZ's activity in implementing the targets determined by the 17th CPCZ Congress.

The CPCZ Central Committee delegation voiced support for the courageous struggle of Portuguese Communists for the interests of the people, defense of the democratic system, social progress, and preservation of peace in the world.

Discussing the international situation, the two delegations expressed the view that imperialism, and U.S. imperialism in particular, whose malevolent plans to gain military supremacy over the socialist countries, destabilize international relations and threaten world peace, were responsible for the dangerously escalating tension in the world. The militarization of outer space, continuation of nuclear tests, production of binary chemical weapons, and renunciation of SALT II are all part of the hegemonist plan to force upon the world imperialism's own rule. Support for the bloodiest dictatorships and blackmail, threats, pressure, and aggression against independent nations and countries, as demonstrated by the recent U.S. criminal aggression against Libya, are also part of these plans.

Because the atmosphere of peace and coexistence goes against its grain, imperialism is trying to slow down and reverse the working peoples' and nations' struggle for liberation. The two delegations stressed that it is ever more urgent for the international Communist and workers movement to seek ways to strengthen its cohesion as an effective response to the attacks of imperialism.

The two delegations believe that the struggle of the working people and nations of the world for peace is an essential prerequisite of halting the aggressive and militaristic policy of North American imperialism and the most reactionary circles of NATO. The two delegations expressed the view that the struggle for peace is inseparable from the struggle for social progress. The successes and new accomplishments of the socialist countries and the successes of revolutionary and progressive forces are an important contribution to the defense of peace in the world.

The two delegations believe that the struggle to halt the arms race and for disarmament and peace constitutes the fundamental common goal of all nations of the world.

The two delegations voiced appreciation for the peace proposals of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, particularly for the USSR's proposal, put forward by Mikhail Gorbachev, for the liquidation of all nuclear arms by the year 2000.

The two delegations sharply condemned the anticommunist and anti-Soviet campaign conducted under the pretext of fighting terrorism and denounced the campaign unleashed after the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant.

The two delegations voiced solidarity with the heroic struggle of the people of South Africa under the leadership of the African National Congress.

They condemned the regime of apartheid and its continuous aggression against Angola, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, and other front-line states and expressed their solidarity with the MPLA--Party of Labor, the FRELIMO party, and ZANU--Patriotic Front.

Discussing the situation in Central America, the two delegations vigorously condemned the American policy of threats, aggression, and state terrorism against Nicaragua. They expressed support for the Nicaraguan people and the Sandinista National Liberation Front as well as for the struggle of the people of El Salvador under the leadership of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front.

The two delegations expressed solidarity with the struggle of all nations for freedom, social progress, socialism, and peace, and against fascism, revanchism, racism, Zionism, colonialism, neocolonialism, imperialism, and reaction.

They pointed out the necessity to intensify efforts for the unity of anti-imperialist forces and emphasized the significance of mutual solidarity and a joint course of action of Communist and workers parties, as well as of the cohesion and unity of the international Communist and workers movement.

The two delegations expressed the will to continue to seek the strengthening of friendship, solidarity, and cooperation between the CPCZ and the PCP on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. The CPCZ delegation attended a meeting of solidarity and friendship, which was addressed by F. Pitra and A. Cunhal. The visit took place in a comradely and friendly atmosphere and contributed to the further reinforcement of ties between the CPCZ and the PCP.

CTK Report

LD292000 Prague CTK in English 1737 GMT 29 Jun 86

[Text] Lisbon, 29 June (CTK)--The joint task of all nations in the world is the struggle for a halt to the arms race, for disarmament and for peace.

This point was stressed in a communique, issued here today at the end of a one-week visit to Portugal by a delegation of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, led by party Presidium alternate member and Central Committee Secretary Frantisek Pitra, at the invitation of the Portuguese Communist Party Central Committee. The Portuguese delegation was led by party General Secretary Alvaro Cunhal.

The two delegations appreciated peace proposals of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, mainly the Soviet proposal to liquidate all nuclear weapons by the year 2000 presented by Mikhail Gorbachev.

Discussing the international situation, both sides agreed that the tension in the world has worsened due to the policy of imperialism, mainly American, whose plans to reach military superiority over the socialist countries destabilize international relations and threaten world peace.

The militarization of outer space and continuation of nuclear tests, production of binary chemical weapons and withdrawal from the SALT II treaty are part of the hegemonist intention to enforce its own rule. These plans include support to the bloodiest dictatorships, blackmail, threats, pressure and aggression against independent nations and countries, as demonstrated by the recent U.S. criminal aggression against Libya.

Imperialism, to which the atmosphere of peace and cooperation does not suit, tries to slow down and reverse the liberation struggle of working people and nations. The two delegations stressed that it is ever more urgent for the international Communist and workers' movement to seek ways to strengthen its unity as an effective reply to the attacks of imperialism.

The two delegations voiced solidarity with the heroic struggle of the people of South Africa under the leadership of the African National Congress. They condemned the regime of apartheid, its continuing aggression in Angola, Mozambique, Zimbabwe and other front-line states, and expressed support for the MPLA-Party of Labor, the FRELIMO Party and the ZANU-Patriotic Front.

Both sides expressed solidarity with the struggle of all nations for freedom, social progress, socialism and peace, against fascism, revanchism, racism, Zionism, colonialism, neocolonialism, imperialism and reaction. They stressed the necessity to intensify the efforts (?for the unity) of anti-imperialist forces and emphasized the significance of mutual solidarity, joint actions of Communist and workers' parties, as well as the unity of the international Communist and workers' movement.

/12858
CSO: 2400/329

CPCZ'S BENO ADDRESSES YOUTH RALLY, PRAISES INITIATIVE

LD041333 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Text] Participants in the nationwide Pioneers' Jamboree at Hradec and Moravici in Opava District today welcomed a delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee, the Federal Government, and the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak National Front.

Mikulas Beno, secretary of the Party Central Committee, heading the delegation, presented the Pioneers with personal greetings from Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, together with his wishes of great success in their activity and life.

Mikulas Beno praised the results achieved by the Pioneers in developing initiative in their work, in collecting secondary raw materials and medicinal herbs, in the help they provide in brigades, and in tidying up play areas, gardens, parks, and forests. These noble acts, he stated, convince us day after day that you are not indifferent to our socialist homeland. You have great prospects and opportunities in front of you. We are sure that the Pioneer organization, backed up by all-around support and care by our society, will enhance its influence even more, and provide even better outlets for your free time through its interesting and useful activities, so that you grow up to be honest, hard-working, and well-educated citizens, he said. The basic condition for allowing you to have a happy childhood, good education, enjoy yourselves, and be happy is peace.

Mikulas Beno concluded his speech by assuring those present that the Socialist Youth Union's Pioneer organization and its further development will continue to enjoy the full support and assistance of the CPCZ, the Czechoslovak government, the National Front, and all of society.

/12858
CSO: 2400/329

BRIEFS

HANES RECEIVES PRC OFFICIAL--Prague, 30 June (CTK)--Dalibor Hanes, deputy chairman of the Czechoslovak Federal Assembly and chairman of the House of Nations, received today Chinese Deputy Minister of Health Kua Yingy, who is visiting Czechoslovakia at the invitation of the Czech Ministry of Health. [Text] [Prague CTK in English 1012 GMT 30 Jun 86 LD] /12858

SOCIALIST LEADER TALKS IN GDR--Berlin, 1 July (CTK correspondent)--The Czechoslovak Socialist Party and the Liberal Democratic Party of Germany will make every effort for the relaxation of world tension, a halt to the arms race and for the prevention of space militarization, the two parties' chairmen stated here today. Chairman of the Czechoslovak Socialist Party, chairman of the Federal Assembly Bohuslav Kucera and Chairman of the Liberal Democratic Party of Germany and Deputy Chairman of the GDR State Council Manfred Gerlach also pointed to their parties' coresponsibility for the success of the further development of the advanced socialist society. Both parties also wish to further contribute to the political and moral unity of the people and the improvement of the socialist state power. [Text] [Prague CTK in English 1413 GMT 1 Jul 86 LD] /12858

NEW AMBASSADOR TO EGYPT--Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, received Milos Vesely, Czechoslovak ambassador to the Egyptian Arab Republic, in Prague today. The meeting took place in connection with the beginning of his tour of duty. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 3 Jul 86 LD] /12858

HUSAK CABLES REAGAN--Gustáv Husak, president of the republic, sent a congratulatory telegram to U.S. President Ronald Wilson Reagan, on the occasion of his country's National Day. [No video available] [Text] [Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1730 GMT 3 Jul 86 LD] /12858

PRAGUE ON RADIO FREE EUROPE--Subversive propaganda against socialist countries is the content of the broadcasting of the radio station Radio Free Europe (RFE). Its inflammatory broadcasting first appeared exactly 36 years ago on 4 July 1950. The station's three transmitters, two of which are on FRG territory and the other on Portuguese territory, now broadcast for 550 hours a week in Czech, Slovak, Polish, Hungarian, Romanian, and Bulgarian. Broadcasting to Czechoslovakia, Poland, and Hungary comprises almost 20 hours a day. Some 2,000 people work for the RFE, a leading role in which is played by employees of the U.S. intelligence center CIA. The CIA also has financially supported the station since 1970. The station is financed from the U.S. budget and the United States gives all-around support to its illegal activity by which it directly violates the basic provisions of the Helsinki Final Act. It serves as a tool of the psychological war against socialist countries and only heightens international tension by its activity. [Text] [Prague in Czech and Slovak to Europe 2230 GMT 5 Jul 86 LD] /12858

BILAK WELCOMES ZAMBIAN DELEGATION--Prague, 6 July (CTK)--A delegation of the Zambian United National Independence Party (UNIP), led by its Secretary-General Alexander Grey Zulu, arrived here today for an official friendly visit at the invitation of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee. Members of the delegation by Daniel Lisulo, UNIP Central Committee member and chairman of its Political and Legal Committee; Mavis Muyundo, minister of state for foreign affairs; Justin Mukanda, minister of cooperatives, and other officials. The delegation was met at Ruzyne Airport by Vasil Bilak, Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium member and Central Committee secretary, and other officials. Present was also Zambian Ambassador to Czechoslovakia residing in Moscow Fina Mushaukwa Liboma. [Text] [Prague CTK in English 1653 GMT 6 Jul 86 LD] /12858

CSO: 2400/329

HUNGARY'S 'SCHIZOPHRENIC' HUMAN RIGHTS POLICY

Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 16 Jun 86 p 3

[Article by Peter Martos, Staff editor at DIE PRESSE: "On the Borders of Freedom"]

[Text] Budapest/Vienna--The self-assured statements of a communist party functionary regarding Hungary's positive CSCE-balance were not even published in DIE PRESSE when the reporter began the journey home from the Warsaw Pact Summit in Budapest. His automobile--during entry into the country already literally "taken apart" by extremely conscientious customs officials--seems this time to have given less cause for profound suspicion: upon leaving the country the officer was satisfied with 10 minutes each for the engine area and the front seat. Instead, he concentrated on the printed matter carefully piled up on the back seat. The prospectus of a Soviet machinery exporting enterprise was studied as attentively as the handwritten notes from the official press conference. Finally, the frosty-polite official took an arbitrarily selected bundle into the customs office. What will the authorities indeed do with the Warsaw Pact "appeal"--which was published the next day in the Hungarian unitary press?

Two pieces of paper with the addresses and telephone numbers of Hungarian critics of the regime are undoubtedly more useful: Does the regime want to continue the chicanery it has heretofore practiced by reproaching insubordinate persons with contacts with foreigners in the Romanian manner? Or is only the journalist to be warned? "Do you perhaps want to visit all these people?" the customs official asked at entry, apparently not knowing that Western reporters always very honestly "admit" their contacts with dissidents anyway.

Communications between Budapest and the border at Hegyeshalom apparently do not exactly function perfectly because the officials in the capital were very surprised at the customs agents' procedure. "The embassy in Vienna announced your coming, after all," they excused themselves at the press center of the East Bloc summit. In a "collegial" manner they added: "Perhaps it was only a matter of a normal spot-check." By the second 1 and 1/2-hour check at the latest, the reporter could no longer believe in coincidence: Then a customs officer also confirmed that they had received instructions from the capital. Semi-official interlocutors in Budapest have no trouble in seeing parallels between the inconsistent treatment of foreign journalists and the "course" in regard to critics of the regime: "One hand often does not know what the other one is doing." In many cases of illegal publications, for example, the Ministry of Culture and the central committee department decided not to intervene; the authorities proceeded against the evil-doers nonetheless. Malicious gossipers contend that this "schizophrenia" has become more pronounced since a police officer is interior minister rather than a politician.

The facts speak for this account. Police raids on people known as Zamisdat-activists have increased recently. Undoubtedly the biggest catch the police succeeded in making was the confiscation of Number 16 of the underground-magazine BESZELO (the Speaker) during its production. The four people caught red-handed--among them a nephew of the "Culture Pope" Gyorgy Aczel--were convicted just last week. For violation of the press law they must pay 9,000 forints each. Paradoxically enough, the issue has been put together in the meantime without any harassment.

The practice of punishing dissidents who are in dire financial straits anyway with fines is indeed painful; Janos Nagy, editor at the Zamisdat publishing house AB, had to pretty much stop work. In comparison with the procedure of other East Bloc countries, however, the "Hungarian way" is still to be preferred. That a student who took up a collection for Nagy at a rally was, ironically, convicted of panhandling, is just one of the oddities: she received a 1,000-forint fine. Other participants in the March demonstration were prosecuted for obstruction of traffic; in addition, a whole series of dismissals from work and expulsions from the university supposedly resulted. Why does a demonstration on 15 March--the anniversary of the Hungarian rising of 1848--have legal consequences at just this time? Not only critics of the regime suspect that the regime, a few days before Mikhail Gorbachov's visit, wanted to demonstrate "toughness" and thus at the same time show that the slogans about the "merry barracks of the East Bloc" are inventions of the Western media.

Hungary is pursuing a contradictory policy in the area of the so-called Basket Three of the CSCE Final Act of Helsinki. On the one hand critics of the regime are regularly prosecuted; on the other, officials repeatedly emphasize strict adherence to the obligations entered into. On the one hand Western mass media publications are readily available at numerous newspaper stands--DIE PRESSE at 46 forints, thus about 1 hour's average wage; on the other, publications are repeatedly confiscated from travelers. On the one hand there are protestations that there is no censorship; on the other, letters, for example to conscientious objector Karoly Kiszely, are "lost" in droves or only arrive 2 weeks later--opened and pasted shut again--at the addressee. (The same Kiszely was informed in May that 200 forints compensation was appropriate for a letter sent abroad and lost the previous year.) On the one hand much is done for the facilitation of journalistic work; on the other, reporters can repeatedly experience how "spot-check searches" work. On the one hand there are constantly assurances that the sole restriction on trips abroad by citizens is the country's foreign exchange situation; on the other, the passport holder can be denied, at any time and without any statement of reason, the issuance of a "window" necessary for cross-border travel. On the one hand they like to cite the Budapest Cultural Forum which conducted discussions in an atmosphere of complete openness; on the other, the hall for a critical parallel event with foreign participants was suddenly not available.

At the CSCE's Vienna follow-up meeting Hungary will not shrink from any discussion about "Human Rights"/Basket Three because, opines communist party functionary Janos Barabas, who was quoted at the beginning of this article, "we have something to show." The country can present a long list of reports of success. The gap between official declarations and daily life, however, is by no means closed.

13238/9435
CSO: 2300/420

TURKISH TREATMENT OF EVREN'S BUDAPEST VISIT NOTED

Frankfurt am Main FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG in German 27 Jun 86 p 3

[Article by Wolfgang Guenter Lerch: "Reminders of the Battle of Mohacs"]

[Text] "An economic Mohacs campaign." Under this headline the Turkish daily newspaper TERCUMAN has just reported about the official state visit of Turkish State President Kenan Evren to Budapest. This visit--it is the first one by a Turkish head of state to Hungary--is getting considerable response in Turkey; they would like to not only speak with the Hungarians about a continued improvement of political relations as well as about international questions, but also increase the volume of trade. It suits the Turks' concept of their national history, cultivated right up to the present, as well as their national pride, that Evren's visit is not coming off without ample reminders of the time when the Ottamans ruled over Hungary.

"Mohacs" is the name of that Hungarian city in which, in the year 1526, the Ottaman troops won a military victory which assured them dominion over the greatest part of Hungary with the capital of Buda (Ofen) for 160 years. Of course the Ottamans had previously subjugated portions of Hungary. The Mohacs campaign was one of the first military expeditions of Sultan Suleiman Kanuni (usually called "Suleiman the Magnificent" in German), whom the Turks honor as one of their greatest rulers because he distinguished himself as a lawgiver. Suleiman died 40 years after Mohacs, in the year 1566, during a new campaign in Hungary, in front of the stronghold of Szigetvar. The campaign which culminated in the Battle of Mohacs was the final rehearsal for the first siege of Vienna, which took place 3 years later, in 1529.

The newspaper TERCUMAN mentions in its report from the Hungarian capital the "heroic defense" of the Ottamans under the last governor of Buda, Abdurrahman Abdi Pasha Arnavut, who had to abandon the city after 143 years of Turkish control and suffered "martyrdom" in the process. That was, according to a monument which the newspaper showed next to a drawing of Abdurrahman Pasha, on 2 September 1686, almost exactly 3 years after the second siege of Vienna by the Turks which likewise ended with a defeat for the Ottamans.

Evren's visit is also an occasion for Turkish journalists to go searching for Turkish remains in Hungary and especially in the capital of Budapest. Thus the newspapers mention the grave of Gulbaba, a Bektashi dervish from Anatolia, who led a peaceful life in Buda dedicated to the cultivation of roses and who is still popular with Hungarians today. "Gulbaba" means "father of the roses." A photograph shows two Turkish journalists in prayer before the sarcophagus of the dervish.

Evren's call in Hungary is characterized as a visit of friendship. For that reason as well TERCUMAN writes: "Our president is in friendly Hungary 300 years after Turkish rule." Meanwhile, many a Hungarian could ask what the point of this profusion of historical reminders of battles was and whether it was good for Turkish-Hungarian relations.

13238/9435
CSO: 2300/420

POLITICS HUNGARY

HISTORICAL ANALYSIS OF DANUBE FEDERATION, NATIONALITIES

Szeged TISZATAJ in Hungarian No 5 1986 pp 73-76

[Review by Laszlo Illavai of Peter Hanak's book "The Danube Patriotism of Oszkar Jaszi": "Rational Illusions--Hopeless Alternatives"]

[Excerpts] It would be possible to measure our general intellectual frame of mind and orientation if we could show how and why the analysis of some lifeworks becomes an actual public affair, while others sink into the oblivion of disinterest until another fiftieth anniversary is reached. In the case of Oszkar Jaszi and several eminent representatives of the Hungarian progressive movement at the beginning of the century, it is most likely that the stratum of democratic tradition they represented provides the central motive for the interest. But the public demand for Jaszi is supported also by other elements. In addition to the special research observation accorded to the organizing and directing personality of the "second reform generation," his attitude of intellectual independence and consistence on his own course, the greatest response is evoked in public opinion perhaps by his scientific achievements on the nationality question, his political defeats and his search for underlying causes in uncovering the Danube region's dilemma, which he lived through as a publicist, party leader, minister and emigrant.

Peter Hanak's sweeping historical essay on Jaszi's lifework maps out these ranges of his life. In pursuit of a life career that winds from the outcast status of the generation that began with the desire for a "New Hungary" to the creation of a private intellectual homeland in an "emigration that lasted to the end of his life," Hanak stresses the central idea, the most fertile one because it cannot be realized: the ideal rooted in the alternative, "the rational illusion" of a Danube Federation, which the author describes with the term "Danube patriotism."

In what does Peter Hanak see the universal surplus value of Danube patriotism which would have represented a suitable basis for overcoming and eliminating a selfish search for advantage, and an original mistrust? Striving to conceive a program for a Hungary renewed by democracy, Jaszi necessarily found himself confronting the problems of the non-Magyar nations and nationalities that formed half the population before 1918, "the fulcrum of Archimedes of Hungarian democracy." As the solution he proposed equality of rights and nationality, democracy securely based on free national development.

Jaszi trusted in the democratic behavior of successor state leaders, but for the support of the Hungarian emigration he soon had to see that he was fostering vain hopes. Although together with Karolyi he trusted primarily in the cooperative willingness of Masaryk and Benes, the two leaders of the Czechoslovak state, we now know that Benes saw early in 1922 in Jaszi and his followers "a group of fanatics incapable of constructive work" and "potential nationalists." But permanent values were also born during the years in Vienna. On the basis of the Danube Federation program outlines in 1920-1921 or his Monarchy book analysis which appeared in the United States in 1929, Peter Hanak sees results that stand the test of time in a concept suited to the new Central European situation and an outline for giving consciousness to the region's common lot. The author sees especially the latter as practical nowadays, in fact obligatory. According to him, not one of the national, regional or universal international cooperation forms can be neglected without reducing the chances for successful cooperation. In addition to the cooperation which he believes can be realized by "the humanization and compromise of existing nationalisms" (p 26), he urges that the nationalist cult be confronted with a counterculture of respect for neighbors. "To this end, we need to introduce and accept a democratic civics education system--Peter Hanak emphasizes this with a flight of imagination similar to the prophecies of Jaszi--in which the consciousness of a common lot rises to the level of a national interest and value, and the values of the national cultures are built organically into the inventory of ideas of Danube patriotism" (p 156).

With its own mature methodological and stylistic apparatus Peter Hanak's book encompasses the questions of Danube Federation and patriotism in a manner worthy of Jaszi's design of intellectual evolution: refined empathy, in harmony with a historian's training, and an appropriate objectivity make it possible for him that "the realized future," in knowledge of the alternatives that have survived the sieve of history, will give an accurate sense of strengths and chances of the sifted variants. Among them, he believes that Jaszi's idea of a Danube Federation, this "excessively rational construct" still belongs "among the historical alternatives as an unrealistic possibliity facing great odds" (p 156).

In addition to weighing the chances of alternatives, utopias and illusions, we can read noteworthy and hopefully productive flights of the imagination regarding the relations of nation and nationality, reform and democracy, democracy and nationality. The definition of the latter in particular and the precise indication of the difference between them (pp 149-150) appears to be an important perception, even if the internal problems and external conflicts of Danube regional national development permit us to conclude that democracy and nationality defined as different forms of identity can be regarded as belonging more closely together in optimum cases than the permitted relation indicated in the Hanak definition.

6691/12899
CSO: 2500/309

NEED FOR UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION ANALYZED

Budapest MUNKA in Hungarian No 4 1986 pp 11-12

[Article by Laszlo Karcagi]

[Excerpt] The Hungarian working-age population (ages 15-60 for men, up to age 55 for women) exceeds 6 million, 5 million of which are active wage earners. A large number of those who do not hold jobs do not seek employment at all. Their reasons vary: some have not yet completed their education, others are disabled or intend to remain in the household. Only a relatively thin stratum of society has a casual perception of work. For a variety of reasons, these individuals work only occasionally--they act according to the whims of their momentary interests. This stratum is composed mainly of female unskilled physical workers. Labor statistics only approximate their number. Statistically, the size of this group is established indirectly, based on the occurrence of re-employment after separation from a previous employer within a given period of time. These estimates suggest that 13-15 percent of the approximately 600,000 individuals who have separated from their employers are not being re-employed within 6 months. From this group of 80-90,000, one would have to subtract the number of those who do not even want to be re-employed, and therefore should not be considered as unemployed.

The Guiding Principle

Viewed from a different perspective, 10 percent of all crime is being committed by the unemployed, according to 1984 estimates of the Office of the Supreme Prosecutor. Prosecutions for violations of general vagrancy laws exceed 3,000 annually. According to these estimates, the number of those who avoid work in a manner that presents a menace to society amounts to 25-30,000 individuals, or one-half of one percent of the working-age population. According to expert estimates by the State Wage and Labor Office [ABMH], one may add to this number another 100,000 employed individuals who change their jobs frequently, so much so that from a practical viewpoint their activities may not be considered useful. These individuals spend most of their time "between" jobs. They are the products of the labor shortage, and they are the ones who may count on being first to be out of work as a result of efficiency measures.

Then there are those who are not part of any statistics. These individuals are beyond the working age, would like to, or need to work for financial reasons, but are unable to secure employment. This group is composed primarily of retired persons with low pensions. They have difficulty finding jobs even in Budapest, where manpower offices list 20-25,000 vacancies. Due to age and health conditions they are unable to perform physical labor.

The institutional mechanism established for the relief of possible occupational tension functions primarily under the auspices of the ABMH and of the local councils. The guiding principle is that occupational efficiency is the proper concern of the various enterprises, while the achievement of full employment is the responsibility of state authorities. In practice, however, this division of labor often fails or becomes contradictory. For example, state authorities responsible for full employment frequently complain about their inability to fulfill their mission, because the various enterprises are authorized to independently hire whomever they want to. Council-level manpower agencies equally lack power in this respect. (However beneficial this system may be from other viewpoints, these failures demonstrate that the potential of employment referral is limited: it works as long as there are more vacancies than applicants.)

The utility of regulations and financial aid mechanisms that encourage employers to create workplace amenable to handicapped workers is quite evident. Also, the government provides tens of millions of forints each year to areas that experience employment difficulties due to inherited socio-economic problems. These include the stimulation of industries in certain areas of the counties of Szabolcs-Szatmar and Borsod-Abauj-Zemplen.

It would appear that all this is insufficient. What we need is a review of the employment security aspects of our labor policies in harmony with our plans for efficiency. These pertain to safeguards that protect individuals disadvantaged in finding employment, or, alternatively, who are out of work due to the reorganization of enterprises. For many years, perhaps decades, these safeguards were not needed at all. They exist, but perhaps they have become rusty, perhaps they no longer function as they should under the new circumstances, perhaps some new safeguards are needed.

Contradictions

The old Gypsy mentioned in the introduction would not have been returned to jail repeatedly, had he received a certificate from the council stating that he was in search of employment but was unable to find a job. In his case the council could have acknowledged that indeed, in his field of work, there does exist unemployment, such a statement, however, would have triggered countless consequences. For example, equipped with the certificate, the Gypsy could have sought unemployment compensation. The amount of such assistance is presently fixed at a level between 300 and 600 forints, pursuant to regulations promulgated in 1957. (These amounts, of course, are so small that by today's standards they do not provide even vegetation-level subsistence.) Irrespective of the sensitive nature of this issue, one must ask: why can't we provide financial assistance to the unemployed? All civilized nations of the world endeavour to provide such assistance to those who have lost their jobs through no fault of their own, for short or long periods of time. We too have our unemployed, after all. And we have to prepare ourselves for the future, when unemployment is bound to increase. We are talking about people who loose their jobs, because their previous workplace, say, for economic reasons, ceases to exist. The state must institute provisions for the livelihood of these people, to cover those few weeks or months of unemployment.

In this context we should also note that the close relationship between the workplace and the delivery of social services is unfortunate. The so called "family bonus," for instance, is tied to work relationships, most likely on grounds of some "pedagogical considerations" to motivate those who do not want to work. One discovers a different perspective with respect to a person who lost his job through no fault of his own, if even for a few weeks. It would appear as outright brutal to deny the "family bonus" to this person, at a time when he may be facing financial problems, (not to mention the fact that the "family bonus" is granted for the sake of the child, and not for the employee.)

The pleasing phenomenon of the past several months in Hungary has been the tipping of the scale of labor supply and demand toward a balance. We hope that this process will continue, and that we will achieve the desired balance. It would help solve a number of economic problems. On the other hand, this balance would also create new problems, by ending the excessive abundance of job vacancies. This, in turn, suggests that today's job placement mechanisms are in desperate need of renewal and maintenance.

12995/12899
CSO: 2500/310

ARGENTINA'S MARTINEZ ON OFFICIAL VISIT

Jaruzelski Receives Martinez

LD231757 Warsaw PAP in English 1706 GMT 23 Jun 86

/Text/ Warsaw, 23 Jun--Vice President of the Argentine Republic and President of the Congress Victor H. Martinez, now on an official visit to Poland, conducted political and economic talks with Poland's leading officials here today.

The Argentine visitor met in the morning with Sejm Deputy Speaker Mieczyslaw F. Rakowski who presented the work of Poland's supreme legislative body against the background of the current socioeconomic situation in this country. The two men pointed with satisfaction to consolidating processes of democratization of life in their countries and the favourable state of bilateral relations.

The meeting was attended by Argentine and Polish ambassadors, Miguel Szelagowski and Jan Janiszewski, respectively.

Also today, Victor H. Martinez met with Chairman of the Council of Ministers Zbigniew Messner. During the talks conducted in a friendly atmosphere the sides assessed the current state of Polish-Argentine relations and prospects for their further development.

The meeting was attended by Undersecretary of State in Poland's Ministry of Foreign Affairs Jan Kinast, and the ambassadors of both countries.

President of the Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski received here today Vice President of the Argentine Republic and President of the Congress Victor H. Martinez, now on an official visit to Poland, to exchange views on key international issues and on deepening bilateral, especially economic, cooperation.

Referring to the current international situation the sides said Poland and Argentina will continue to contribute to the cause of detente and consolidation of international, peaceful and equal-rights relations of all states.

It was underscored with satisfaction that the revival of Polish-Argentine contacts on the political and economic, cultural and scientific planes brought both countries closer together and gave new impetus to the growing bilateral cooperation in all fields.

The talks were also attended by: Undersecretary of State at the Polish Ministry of Foreign Affairs Jan Kinast, Argentine Ambassador to Poland Miguel Szelagowski and Polish Ambassador to Argentina Jan Janiszewski.

Visit Concludes

LD241513 Warsaw PAP in English 1408 GMT 24 Jun 86

/Text/ Warsaw, 24 Jun--Vice President of the Argentine Republic and President of the Congress Victor H. Martinez, accompanied by his wife, ended his several-day official visit to Poland today.

The Argentine visitor was seen off at Warsaw Airport by Vice President of the Council of State Kazimierz Barcikowski and other officials. Present was ambassador of Argentina to Poland Miguel Szelagowski.

Speaking to newsmen upon the departure, the Argentine guest stressed that the visit, and also the detailed information from various official sources, had made it possible for him to have a closer look at the reality of today's Poland.

"That is how we got to know how Poland, despite difficulties, develops her activities. This is a transition from a very inconvenient situation to a state of development and long-term planning. We got acquainted with the dynamics of the Polish people, who once were able to restore their towns, and now they also know how to restructure the economy," Martinez said.

In conclusion he pointed to the significance of the visit for expanding ties between Poland and Argentina.

/12228
CSO: 2020/169

PARTY LEADERS ADDRESS FACTORY WORKERS

LD090851 Warsaw PAP in English 2004 GMT 8 Jul 86

/Excerpts/ Warsaw, 8 Jul--Members of the PZPR CC Political Bureau and Secretariat today visited plant crews and party organizations to hold direct talks about the tasks stemming from the decisions of the 10th PZPR Congress which wound up a few days ago.

The meetings were of a working character. They enriched the knowledge of the members of the party's leadership about the feelings and expectations among workers.

The meetings were accompanied by the awareness of the /word indistinct/ to realize in the possibly soonest time the decisions of the 10th Congress.

The participants in the meetings made common statements regarding the need to deepen the line of socialist renewal and preserve an everyday, closer contact of party organizations and authorities of all levels with the working class and all working people.

Member of Political Bureau, PZPR CC Secretary Josef Czyrek visited the Warsaw-based Telkom-Zwut telephone equipment factory.

Answering questions, Czyrek said that the PZPR Congress specified the goals of development, also taking into consideration the principle of just division of incomes in socialized units.

The party will consistently aim to improve the instruments of economic reform and implement the Leninist principle: to everybody according to his work.

A universal review called attestation will soon take place in economic structures, but if it is to be efficient, the process must embrace the entire economy and become a kind of social movement.

Referring to the congress documents, Czyrek pointed to the necessity to repay debt for the sake of securing Poland's credibility in the international trade exchange.

The repayment should contribute to taking the economy out of difficulties but it cannot hamper its development and affect society's living standards. It must be done in cooperation with creditors, Czyrek said.

PZPR CC Political Bureau member Alfred Miodowicz was a guest of the trade union organization in the Szombierki colliery where the initiative to hold the founding meeting of the national agreement of trade unions OPZZ was born nearly 2 years ago.

Answering questions, he said that resolutions adopted by the party's highest forum form a significant support for the labour movement in fulfilling its goals.

"I view my presence in the Political Bureau as the presence of a representative of trade unions in the party's highest authorities. It shows respect for the party's highest authorities. It shows respect for the involvement, firmness and consistency as well as clear political line which the reborn, class trade union movement represents," Miodowicz said.

"I admit that this decision may arouse controversy, but the situation is quite different now than in the past when a Political Bureau member was designated 'from the top' to work in trade unions. Now, the OPZZ chairman was elected Political Bureau member to present trade unions' point of view there," he added.

Issues of broadly understood economic thriftiness as the key condition for fully putting to life the resolutions of the 10th PZPR Congress and overcoming the still existent difficulties were a characteristic trait of talks which PZPR CC Political Bureau member, vice president of the Council of State Kazimierz Barcikowski held with members of this parental party organization, the K-2 department in the Adolf Warski shipyard in Szczecin.

In reply to questions Barcikowski stated that the removal of rationing would be determined by, above all, the level of management, the volume of supplies and the effectiveness of the struggle against inflation.

Wage increases will not be great, as is stated in documents. A general improvement of management is the path leading to an improvement of living conditions. It determines the living standards. Much can be done, however, to make life easier by introducing a score of organizational improvements and paying more attention to solving everyday human problems, stated Kazimierz Barcikowski.

/12228
CSO: 2020/169

MESSNER, FERENSZTAJN VISIT DABROWSKIE ENTERPRISES

LD082229 Warsaw PAP in English 1957 GMT 8 Jul 86

/Text/ Warsaw, 8 Jul--Member of PZPR CC Political Bureau, Premier Zbigniew Messner and alternate member of the Political Bureau Bogumil Ferensztajn visited the crews of the following plants in the Dabrowskie coal mining and industrial basin (southern Poland): the "Fabet" shoe factory in Bedzin and the "Wanda" knitting plant in Sosnowiec.

The crew of the "Abet" plant told Zbigniew Messner about work in the plant and stated that in the conditions of economic reform "Fabet" was adjusting its production to the needs of its customers in a flexible manner. The plant is currently starting production of hollow bricks for one-family housing construction.

In talks with workers the premier acquainted himself with the working and living conditions of the crew. The topic of effectiveness and productivity surfaced during the meeting with the plant's worker and management activists.

"In the course or debates at the 10th Congress we presented the current state of our country in all fields," stated Zbigniew Messner.

"Positive and advantageous trends were presented and at the same time troubles and barriers, and the necessity and opportunity to choose. You are an example of how available materials can be used effectively while protecting the natural environment and how good work can be motivated through good pay," stated the premier addressing the crew.

The Bedzin-based "Chelmek" shoe factory produces 3.2 million pairs of shoes a year. The crew is well aware of the fact that the precondition for receiving the latest imported machines is the export of best quality shoes. Although assembly line production and piece wages force a fast work tempo the crew of "Chelmek" undertook additional work commitments for the congress and supplied about 12,000 more pairs of shoes. The premier expressed his respect and appreciation for the whole crew for the high level and quality of their production in the factory visitor's book.

In the Sosnowiec-based "Wanda" plant Zbigniew Messner stopped at many work posts to pass on thanks for the cable that was sent to the 10th Congress and for the crew's support for the delegates through productive work. The crew exchanged comments and observations on the topic of government orders for children's clothes and for export. Zbigniew Messner congratulated the crew on its high workmanship.

/12228
CSO: 2020/169

MALINOWSKI RECEIVES AUSTRALIAN PARLIAMENTARIANS

LD071728 Warsaw PAP in English 1630 GMT 7 Jul 86

/Text/ Warsaw, 7 Jul--An official delegation of the Australian Parliament with Chairwoman of the House of Representatives Joan Child has started its visit to Poland at the invitation from the Polish Sejm (parliament) Presidium.

Today, the Australian guests were received by Sejm speaker Roman Malinowski who said that despite geographic distance, the two countries showed interest in each other, and parliamentary contacts played an important role in bilateral relations.

The Sejm speaker attached much attention to international problems and pointed to Australia's initiative to create a nuclear-free zone in southern Pacific which has been successfully realized.

Referring to alarming phenomena in international politics--the attempts to undermine international agreements like Potsdam Treaty, the economic restrictions, propaganda aggression--Malinowski emphasized that Poland came out in favour of dialogue and cooperation of all countries based on equal rights. He said next meetings of leaders of the two superpowers should create conditions for peaceful cooperation and detente.

Malinowski pointed out that the policy of restrictions towards Poland was wearing out, and a practice of normal contacts was coming back.

Touching upon Polish-Australian relations, Malinowski pointed to a pretty big difference between the size of Polish imports from and exports to that country. To balance them is of essential importance for creating long-range and lasting economic relations.

There are also possibilities to develop cultural cooperation which until now is rather insignificant. The Sejm speaker also familiarized the Australian guests with Poland's internal problems and the Sejm's activity.

Joan Child stressed the importance of peace and disarmament in East-West relations for all the nations. Referring to bilateral contacts, she spoke in favour of developing trade with Poland and stated that possibilities for imports from Poland were being examined.

/12228
CSO: 2020/169

MALINOWSKI MEETS IPU COUNCIL PRESIDENT

LD071954 Warsaw PAP in English 1845 GMT 7 Jul 86

/Text/ Warsaw, 7 Jul--President of the Council of the Interparliamentary Union, chairman of the Bundestag's Foreign Commission Hans Stercken, now visiting Poland, met here today with Sejm (parliament) Speaker Roman Malinowski.

In the talks, Malinowski said that many problems in the world came as a result of mutual misunderstanding, or lack of will to understand. He expressed the opinion that the Interparliamentary Union could make greater contribution to solving global problems. He emphasized that the Sejm attached great weight to contacts between parliaments.

Malinowski also familiarized the guest with the Sejm's activity and problems of Poland's development. He said the 10th PZPR Congress was a confirmation of the practice of socialist renewal.

Hans Stercken accentuated the importance he attached to his Polish visit not only as the president of the union's council but also as a European. Describing possibilities for joint, interparliamentary activity in the field of foreign policy, he pointed to good results of the Sixth Interparliamentary CSCE Conference held in Bonn of late. He also said that the union was striving to get parliaments more involved in foreign policy which he described as a policy of peace.

Stercken also touched upon some more general aspects of FRG's relations with Poland and other countries, with the stress put on cooperation.

Malinowski pointed out that apart from words and intentions, one should create a specified practice. Here, he pointed to the initiative on cooperation between the CMEA and EEC as well as to foreign firms' interest in creating joint ventures with the Polish side, the possibility of which had been created by the law passed in Poland of late. He also deemed it necessary to develop political infrastructure in Polish-FRG relations.

Later in the day, Hans Stercken participated in a working meeting of the Polish group of the interparliamentary union chaired by deputy Jarema Maciszewski.

Stercken also met with foreign Vice Minister Tadeusz Olechowski to discuss problems of bilateral relations between Poland and FRG.

/12228
CSO: 2020/169

KWIATKOWSKI VIEWS AUDIENCE FOR FOREIGN BROADCASTS

LD062057 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 6 Jul 86

/Interview with Professor Stanislaw Kwiatkowski, director of the Public Opinion Research Center, with unidentified interviewer; date and place not specified; recorded/

/Text/ /Interviewer/ I welcome assistant professor Dr Stanislaw Kwiatkowski, director of the Public Opinion Research Center, to our program. When we met previously in this program we talked about finding out the public's opinion in connection with the Chernobyl accident. You said at that time that 31 percent of radio listeners in Poland also sought information in Polish-language broadcasts. This was taken note of and in the West great importance was attached to this, namely that one-third of all Poles listen to broadcasting stations broadcasting in Polish from the West.

/Kwiatkoswki/ Yes, for a short time we were the heroes of the gutter press. /chuckles/ Perhaps we should get back to the matter at hand. It is true that our results shock from time to time. But this is how things are with facts. I will take advantage of this opportunity to say straight away that we do not accept any responsibility for the interpretations added to the facts which we give. And this is always happening--and you know, this concerns not only our opponents, if one can use such an expression here, but our journalists are also doing us a disservice. This happened even from the Sejm tribune where our data was interpreted in quite a false manner to improve the mood of the authorities. I think this is completely unnecessary. On the other hand, I am not surprised when the opponent exploits this for his own benefit--our data, I mean. And this is what happened in this instance when certain broadcasting stations ended up by congratulating themselves. The fact that so many Poles showed an interest in or listened to and made use of, these foreign sources of information was treated as a sensation. I cannot see anything strange in this, all the more since I can illustrate that in normal times the level of interest in these sources of information is small--in the region of 8-12 percent maximum.

However, can one be surprised if in a situation where there is a sense of threat, a worry about something secret and invisible--because this, after all, was what it was like as regards the Chernobyl accident and here one has to take into account the whole of the psychological climate--the demand for information increases? It is a misfortune if in such a situation we do not react fast enough. And even if we do react, people still look for information from all possible sources.

/Interviewer/ Particularly from those hot sources without waiting for tomorrow's papers, but resorting to today's radio.

/Kwiatkowski/ That's right. From the research we carried out immediately after this accident we know what people expected and what sort of complaints they had. But I could show you, using statistics, how this appears in relation to our sources of information. For instance, one-third found out about this /as heard/ from the television. But then, in subsequent days, when looking for information, exactly 83.5 percent of those polled stated that they relied on television to obtain further information. This is also the case as regards Polish radio. Barely one-quarter found out from the radio about the accident but afterwards more than 67 percent relied on it. Barely 3 percent found out from the press but them almost 50 percent relied on it. And so on. Thus, this applies to all sources of information because people look everywhere. And there is nothing odd about this. After all, we do not have a monopoly over information. There are other sources and people use all possible ones.

/Interviewer/ The first thing is where one looks for the information. The second thing is whom one believes.

/Kwiatkowski/ Of course, that's right.

/Interviewer/ But, nevertheless, when people were asked whom they believe, the most frequent reply was Polish television.

/Kwiatkowski/ Yes, and this is basically always the case. I can add that more than one-half, 58.7 percent to be exact, watch television for 2-3 hours each day. And if we ask about where people get their information about current political events then television wins the most points because more than 92 percent of adult Poles mention it most frequently as being the source of information they avail themselves of the most. Radio is in second place with 77 percent, and more than 73 percent mention the papers. Of course, this does not add up to 100 because we all watch television, listen to the radio, and read the papers.

/Interviewer/ You said that such a huge percentage of Poles--more than 92 percent--mention television as a source of information about what is going on in the world and our country. But, after all, it was not so long ago that we had a catchword which said the television lies.

/Kwiatkowski/ Yes, we remember this catchword which was scribbled on walls and in all free spaces. It should be said that it continues to apply within society. In percentage terms, more than 47 percent of those we polled said that it in this respect things are now better than at that time when this catchword...

/Interviewer interrupts/ In 1980-81.

/Kwiatkowski/ That's right. And 41 percent said that things were the same as at that time.

/Interviewer/ Are there those who think that things have got worse?

/Kwiatkowski/ Not many, but there are 7 percent who say that things are even worse in this respect.

/Interviewer/ The same 7 percent who always say that things are worse, that they will not take part in elections, that they do not like the government's policies.

/Kwiatkowski/ That's right. Roughly 6 percent of adult Poles reply in a slightly opposition-minded manner to various, so to speak, indifferent or politically sensitive questions.

/Interviewer/ I would like to know if these people really believe that television is telling lies and is putting out false information?

/Kwiatkowski/ That was a good prompting question because I was just leading up to this. I think that the thing is not that lies are really being told in the sense of conveying false information, information which on the whole is false--this is not the point. I think that the point here is, above all, that there are delays when people are upset by something and looking for an answer and would like to know how matters really stand, when the information is not full or is abridged, and when there is deliberate slowness, above all, perhaps following the principle--because, as we both well know this principle has lingered on in Poland--that if one does not mention something then it is not there. But things are just the opposite. If one does not mention something then there really is something up because there is a demand, there are expectations, and no information is forthcoming. And this is where we get the accusation from--well, what kind of accusation can one make?--is this simply a delay or are they quite simply telling lies?

Sometimes we pay a high price for this. This applies, in particular, to bad news. In the same way as it is not a lie to say, for example, that so and so many items have been made in some place or other, or so and so much of something has been extracted, the radio listener or television viewer says: so what, since no period is given or no date when this was extracted? It appears to him that these figures are being juggled about only to create an impression on him. After hearing them we are not much the wiser. Or we do not know anything more than we did before. For instance, an announcement says that a shop is closed until further notice. This is on a similar principle. /chuckles/ This is obtrusive argumentation, onsided interpretation, without room for independent thought.

/Interviewer/ But this does not apply to all journalistic efforts, of course.

/Kwiatkowski/ But all of us--I mean all of us who work with words--could be accused of bringing about a superabundance, a kind of inflation of verbiage. This verbiage inflation is felt just as keenly as the inflation of our zloty. Returning to the matter of how many people listened to something or how many people listen to something normally, I should say that we do not have a monopoly over information. We should always bear in mind--in particular our specialists in information politics and all of us journalists--that these percentage figures are to some extent a measure of our botched work.

/12228
CSO: 2600/558

POLITICS POLAND

POLAND'S WORSENING SOCIOECONOMIC SITUATION VIEWED

PM091155 Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 5 Jul 86 p 5

[Anders Bodegard article: "Environmentalist Movement Growing in Poland"]

[Text] "For our children's lives and health" ran an appeal from a number of mothers of small children in the heavily polluted city of Krakow where infant mortality is three times and the incidence of cancer twice that of Poland as a whole. The women proposed a protest demonstration on Children's Day, 1 June.

The appeal came in April, and in the meantime the Chernobyl accident has made the environmental threat even more tangible and given rise to great distress and anger. Before long there were official announcements that the danger was over, and for radiation measurements the general public had instead to go to the underground press or the church where they were read aloud after the sermon.

The environmental threat--the widespread destruction of land, water, and air--has been overshadowed by other issues in this problem-burdened country. Solidarity adviser Prof Bronislaw Geremek has said that Solidarity was planning to hold a conference on environmental issues in Katowice in February 1982. For well known reasons it was unable to take place.

However, now the environmental problems have come to the fore and Geremek believes that the reaction to Chernobyl could be the starting point for a broader environmentalist movement. The Polish Church has already begun to take an interest in the problems. Primate Jozef Glemp has had a report prepared on the ecological situation (this has been published abroad.) It gives just as frightening a picture as the one presented in Solidarity's report "Five Years After Gdansk" last fall.

In Krakow the awareness of environmental problems is greater than elsewhere in Poland--something that is not surprising if you stay in the city during the heat of summer and the air is filled with the discharge of heavy metals and sulfur dioxide from the Nowa Huta Works. Even in the early part of Solidarity's period of freedom in 1981-82, with the exceptional chances for influencing opinion which then existed, workers succeeded in getting an aluminum section, which was extremely dangerous environmentally, closed and a plan for the restructuring of the Nowa Huta Works adopted by the city authorities. (It was never carried out; instead a new coke works is being built in the densely populated area.)

The environmentalist demonstration 1 June was the first street demonstration in a very long time that was allowed to pass off without being stopped or broken up by the police. The majority of participants were women, many with small children, in light-colored clothes and with dried flowers in their hands. They went from the Church of Maria, where a mass was held for the lives and health of the children, to the Wawel Cathedral where the flowers were laid on the sacrophagus of Queen Jadwiga.

Young people from the Freedom and Peace movement--a movement which is to be found in Warsaw, Wroclaw, and Krakow--joined the demonstration. The movement was formed as a support movement for the recruits who have refused to swear the section of the soldiers' oath which promises loyalty to Poland's great ally.

Freedom and Peace has carried out a collection for humanitarian aid to the people of Afghanistan and has now also begun to involve itself in environmental issues. In Wroclaw it succeeded in May in holding two sit-down demonstrations which took the police so much by surprise that there were no interventions. The movement has been declared illegal and has already met with massive suppression--several dozen members have been imprisoned.

Much of the group's time and energy is therefore spent in keeping tabs on comrades who are being harassed. As if on a conveyor belt people in Poland are sentenced in lightning trials for minor political illegalities to fines which nowadays amount to such high sums that they represent a serious economic burden on the resistance movement. Several members of Freedom and Peace are paying off their 90,000 zloty by sitting in prison.

The environment seems to be an area in which activities are tolerated to a greater extent than areas covering other, more political issues. The Krakow women's demonstration has been followed by an open letter to the city's authorities in which fully formulated and detailed environmental demands are made. It is now being circulated for signature.

Ernest Skalski, a well-known freelance journalist who specializes in economics (he has discovered that there are some possibilities of getting articles critical of society published in that area) said, however, that the state leadership is hardly likely to allow itself to be influenced by the environmentalist protests. The communist state simply sees itself as the country's owner. He compared it to a feudal lord who does what he likes with his property. He can dirty what he likes, and that is no one else's business, not even that of the country's inhabitants.

Skalski mentioned the coal industry as an example of the willful exploitation of ownership rights. Because of the need for foreign currency, production is now pursued in the form of the ruthless exploitation of both people and resources. The most easily exploited strata are exhausted and all future extraction of the deeper-seated coal is made impossible.

The economic crisis is persisting. The government's plan is to emerge from it by 1990, that is, reach by that date the same level that the country had achieved by the end of the seventies (nor was that outstanding--the economic situation was the reason for the dissatisfaction which gave rise to Solidarity). This would mean a period of crisis lasting over 10 years.

Many economists question whether it is possible to reach this goal. The rising production curve achieved in 1982-84 has now leveled out. The increase in production has largely been achieved through holding back investment. Polish industry is being "decapitalized."

There is not much left of the economic reform introduced in 1982 after the demands of the Solidarity movement, according to Skalski--really only a certain formal autonomy for enterprises. The whole of the central apparatus remains, and the economy is managed by decree.

The sector which has functioned best is agriculture, because it is largely private, Skalski said. In addition the weather over the last 4 years has given unusually good harvests. The so-called individual farmers are not, however, without dependence on the state which can control them through its monopoly of the sale of materials and the purchase of products. Private agriculture is kept the whole time on the verge of working at a loss--private enterprise must not be profitable in a socialist economy.

The growing gray sector, which includes craftsmen and the vegetable trade among others, is tolerated and the economy cannot in fact do without it. It lives under the constant threat of tougher measures and actions against it by the authorities. It is repressively controlled, Skalski said.

"The private sector" fills the regime's need for an internal enemy. While I was in Krakow the public order forces struck against "speculators" on one of the city's squares. A speculator can also be a little old woman who stands in winter's cold and summer's heat against a house wall with 10 Swedish plastic bags for sale.

Skalski pointed to the growing wage stratification in Poland. Ideologically motivated endeavors to create equality have been considerably weakened. The median wage of 22,000 zloty is not an average wage--two-thirds of the population have smaller incomes and the section living below subsistence level is growing. The share of wages in production costs reached a maximum of 14 percent in the postwar period. Now it has fallen to 9 percent (before the war it was 21 percent; in Western countries it normally amounts to around one-third). Skalski said that all Poles, regardless of income level, feel cheated of money. There are few breadwinners who manage on their wages alone.

How far is it to the bottom then, I asked.

In a country like Poland there is always a "deterioration reserve," Skalski said, pointing to Romania. You can toughen the rationing of everyday items, you can turn off electricity during parts of the day, and so on.

And what about the confidence in the regime's ability to get the country out of the precarious position? Jacek Kuron, the indefatigable opposition politician, compared two manifestations of opinion in the last year. In the parliamentary elections last fall 78 percent of Poles voted, according to the official figures (the choice was between voting or not voting). In an official opinion poll recently interviewees were asked about their confidence in the leadership's ability to lift the country out of the crisis. Some 12 percent replied that they had this confidence.

/12858
CSO: 3650/268

MEDICAL ACADEMY OFFICIAL ON PZPR STATUS

AU081112 Prague RUDE PRAVO Weekend Supplement in Czech 28 Jun 86 p 3

/Interview with Dr Wojciech Pawlowski, first secretary of the PZPR All-School Committee at the Warsaw Medical Academy, by RUDE PRAVO Warsaw correspondent Pavol Minarik: "What Is New at School?"--date and place not given; initial paragraph is paper's introduction/

/Excerpts/ Since the last, the ninth, PZPR Congress much has changed at the Warsaw Medical Academy. There they already have the state of crisis elicited in 1980 by enemies of socialist Poland behind them. We spoke about this and other things with Dr Wojciech Pawlowski, first secretary of the PZPR All-School Committee at the Warsaw Medical Academy.

Minarik: How many members actually did leave your organization?

Pawlowski: We halted the unfavorable development already in 1983. And regarding those who left the PZPR ranks, there were 300 of them in our organization, overwhelmingly candidate members. Thus there are 456 of us left now. We are fewer in number, but we are more active.

Minarik: What is the student's attitude toward the party, that is, toward membership in the PZPR?

Pawlowski: There is still a lot of work ahead of us. Until recently, only 4 of the 3,730 students at our institute of higher learning were PZPR members! Since the beginning of this year, we have enrolled 10 candidate members, and we plan to enrol further ones. But we do not want to rush things. The change in the awareness of the young generation comes gradually. In the period of crisis, it was precisely in their heads that the enemies of socialism caused the greatest chaos. It also depends on us, communists, how long it will take to overcome it.

Minarik: In what shape is the youth organization at the school?

Pawlowski: In our school the Association of Polish Students operates. Fewer than 10 percent of all students are members. The activity of the association is weakish. Unfortunately, to this day it has not got over the teething troubles' period. It has no program to resolve the students' real problems. The small number of members also arises from this face.

Minarik: As far as I am informed a considerable part of youth is under the influence of the clergy.

Pawlowski: One should not constantly cry over that fact, but one must do something and find solutions. One of them is a good youth organization. However, to be such it has to have an attractive program and must show that it is of use to students. And at present we are orienting the activity of our party organization in that direction. We also plan to assist members of the youth organization with their material problems.

/12228
CSO: 2400/338

NEW 'YOUTH LAW' PUBLISHED, REGULATIONS GIVEN

Warsaw DZIENNIK USTAW in Polish No 21, 4 Jun 86, pos 108, pp 289-294

[Law, dated 22 May 1986, on Rules Governing the Participation of Young People in the Nation's Governmental, Civic, Economic, and Cultural Affairs]

[Text] Proceeding from the fact that the future of the nation and social, economic and cultural progress of the People's Republic of Poland depend on the concerted effort of our entire society in bringing up, educating and providing vocational training for the young people; recognizing the upbringing of young people in the spirit of humanistic social ideals of socialism and multifaceted development of their personality, talents and physical condition to be one of the basic tasks of state policy; in accordance with the principle that the role and function of young people in a society depend on their active participation and proper fulfillment of basic civil duties and with a view to creating an environment for full participation of young people in the nation's governmental, civic, economic and cultural affairs and sharing by them the responsibility for the development of the nation and the socialist state, the following is resolved:

Chapter 1. General Regulations

Article 1.1. The state and local government organs are obligated to create a favorable environment for the conscious, responsible and comprehensive participation of young people in reaching the common goals of the people and the state and reinforcing socialist relations in society.

2. The actions referred to in paragraph 1 must be geared to specific groups of young people depending on their age, profession and social position.

Article 2.1. Young people are under a civic obligation to use their talents, knowledge and effort for the good, progress and security of the country.

2. Young people are obligated constantly to improve their education and professional skills, to work diligently and honestly, to carry out civic duties conscientiously, to represent socialist Poland honorably and prepare to defend her, to abide by the legal regulations, laws and public order, to respect the principles of interpersonal relations, to observe socialist labor discipline, to safeguard and reinforce socialist property, to show respect for

the veterans of war and labor and to cooperate in preventing the causes and manifestations of deviance in social relations.

3. Young people are obligated to participate vigorously in the life and activities of schools, enterprises and other communities in order to contribute to the social, economic and cultural progress of the People's Republic of Poland in its capacity of a socialist state.

Article 3.1. The state will ensure continuous scientific research into the issues of young people and will make the results of this research available to pertinent agencies, organizational units and organizations.

2. State agencies and other state organizational units as well as cooperative and social organizations are obligated to use the results of research referred to in paragraph 1 in their activities involving young people.

Chapter 2. Upbringing and Education of Young People

Article 4.1. State agencies, schools and other educational institutions, enterprises, cooperative and social organizations carry out educational activities with a view to promoting:

1) the feeling of shared responsibility for the progress and security of the motherland and perpetuating peace in the world,
2) attitudes conforming to the principles of socialist humanism, specifically: patriotism and internationalism, respect for work and high professional ethics, social awareness, abiding by the legal regulations, law and public order, respect for socialist property, responsibility for both personal actions and those of others, personal dignity and upright character, respect for the older generation, capability to act creatively on one's own, respect for the natural environment and preservation of its value as well as the appreciation of beauty.

2. State agencies, schools and other educational institutions as well as enterprises are obligated to spread knowledge among young people, especially scientific and technical knowledge. Activities in this field are undertaken and supported by socialist youth organizations.

3. The upbringing and education of young people should facilitate embarking on independent social and professional activities in line with their aptitudes, skills and health conditions.

Article 5.1. Patriotic and military training of young people for the defense of the motherland, promoting patriotic and internationalist feelings and civic attitudes, is an integral part of the system of upbringing.

2. The armed forces of the People's Republic of Poland play a special role in patriotic and military training of young people by molding their moral and political values, and especially patriotic and internationalist attitudes, civic responsibility for the future of the country, as well as discipline, courage and resilience in service and work.

Article 6.1. The authorities and local administration as well as schools and other educational institutions are obligated to create opportunities for equal access to education for the young people from all social strata and, while promoting the development of individual gifts and personality, to facilitate the equalization of access for the young people from working-class and peasant backgrounds, as well as assist in choosing a profession and preparing them for independent life.

2. The authorities and local administration, as well as schools and other educational institutions are responsible for creating an environment conducive to emulation drives and competition in studies and volunteer work; also, they cooperate in providing for the development of culture, physical education and tourism.

3. Socialist youth organizations and other social organizations, high-school and college student self-government bodies and science circles participate in carrying out assignments referred to in paragraph 2; also, they get involved in activities benefitting the schools and other educational institutions in which they operate.

Article 7.1. Parents and legal guardians must ensure the upbringing, education and care of young people.

2. If parents or legal guardians evade the responsibilities referred to in paragraph 1, pertinent state agencies enforce the execution of said responsibilities in accordance with the regulations in effect.

3. If parents or legal guardians are not in a position to discharge the responsibilities referred to in paragraph 1, pertinent state agencies provide the necessary assistance.

4. Steps referred to in paragraphs 2 and 3 can also be undertaken on the initiative of or upon soliciting the opinion of socialist youth organizations or other social organizations.

5. The Council of Ministers determines the extent and sets the guidelines for the assistance referred to in paragraph 3 by decree, upon consulting socialist youth organizations and other social organizations.

Article 8.1. Education by labor plays a special role in the system of upbringing.

2. Well organized and socially beneficial work plays a proper educational role.

3. Young people should be imbued with respect for work, the duty to observe socialist labor discipline, the need to be socially active and responsible for one's actions.

4. Provisions of paragraphs 1 through 3 apply accordingly to work within the framework of curriculum, high-school apprenticeships and college students' practical training as well as volunteer service and other work.

5. State administration organs, state organizational units and cooperative organizations must provide conditions for young people to work during study breaks.

Article 9.1. Operation of the OHP [Volunteer Labor Brigades] facilitates fulfillment of the tasks referred to in article 8 in the fields of upbringing and vocational and military training of young people.

2. The Council of Ministers designates by decree the tasks, organization and mode of financing and supervising the OHP, as well as the tasks of the agencies of state administration as well as state organizational units and cooperative organizations which support the OHP activities.

Article 10.1. Enterprise managers must:

1) provide conditions facilitating proper professional and social adjustment of young employees,
2) undertake steps promoting active involvement in discharging professional and civic responsibilities,
3) promote socially beneficial initiatives sponsored by young people.

2. Managers of enterprises carry out the tasks referred to in paragraph 1 in cooperation with the socialist youth organizations, trade unions and social organizations operating in enterprises, using for this prupose, among other things, the organizational units within these enterprises with responsibilities for social and professional adaptation and vocational training.

3. Youth production teams can be created in enterprises on the initiative of socialist youth organizations, trade unions, political and social organization operating in the enterprise, or its manager.

4. Activities of youth production teams serve to:

1) motivate young employees to improve productivity and quality of labor and facilitate innovations in production,
2) promote comprehensive self-improvement of young employees, especially the enhancement of their vocational skills,
3) mold the socialist mode of interpersonal relations in enterprises.

Article 11.1. State agencies, organizational units and cooperative and social organizations must create an environment making it possible for young people to partake in the achievements of culture and their creative enhancement.

2. Socialist youth organizations can set up units and institutions promoting culture as well as artistic units using [financial] aid of the state and their own funds along the guidelines set forth in other regulations; likewise, they participate in managing the operation of state and enterprise units and institutions promoting culture.

Article 12. State agencies and social organizations must support vigorous participation by young people in physical education and tourism in a way promoting their harmonious development, healthiness and improvement of their psychophysical condition, especially by proper use of the already available facilities and appropriate development of the latter.

Article 13. Schools and other educational and upbringing facilities, social youth organizations and other social organizations raise the consciousness of young people in the field of environmental protection.

Article 14. Mass media, including radio and television, take part in bringing up and educating young people and ensure that their representatives take part in program development in accordance with the goals set forth in the present law.

Chapter 3. Protection of the Standard of Living of Young People

Article 15. The authorities and state administration must undertake effective actions ensuring equal conditions for studies, vocational training and employment for [all] young people.

Article 16. While ensuring financial support for young people in educational institutions, the state gives priority to the young people in a difficult financial situation. The system of aid should be tied to the results of studies and work.

Article 17.1 Taking into account the guidelines set forth in other regulations, enterprises must create conditions favorable for the beginning of careers and social activities of young employees, including in particular:

1) construction, remodelling and equipment of employee dormitories and canteens,
2) use of enterprise housing and social funds for aid to young employees who have distinguished themselves in work, including supplementary funding of apartment deposits and loans for housing cooperatives membership,
3) support for construction within the framework of youth cooperatives and building associations and comprehensive assistance to these cooperatives and associations,
4) provision of opportunities to improve one's education in line with the needs of the enterprise.

2. Appropriate state agencies must create favorable conditions for young peasants using loans and other forms of assistance to purchase, take over and operate a farm.

3. Appropriate state agencies must create favorable conditions for the beginning of family life for young couples through, among other things, a system of loans for newlyweds, the forms and guidelines for which are set forth in other regulations.

4. The Council of Ministers, upon consulting socialist youth organizations, can establish forms of aid to young employees and peasants other than those mentioned in paragraphs 1 through 3 as well as the guidelines and modes of granting such aid.

Article 18.1. Health care for young people is provided by the units of the public health service geared to the needs of their psychophysical development. Also, young people are made aware of the health information and the need to preserve one's health.

2. Young people are subject to comprehensive health checkups in different forms along the guidelines set forth in other regulations.

3. Upon consulting socialist youth organizations, the minister of health and social welfare will set forth the extent, guidelines and mode of carrying out preventive checkups of young people not subject to them thus far.

Article 19.1. Statutory health evaluations of young people are introduced.

2. Organs of state and state administration, public health service units, other state organizational units and entertprises must use in their activities the results of evaluations referred to in paragraph 1 in order to neutralize present health hazards and eliminate them, as well as in order to improve health care for young people.

3. Provisions of paragraph 2 apply accordingly to cooperative and social organizations.

4. Upon consulting socialist youth organizations, the Council of Ministers will determine the guidelines and mode of carrying out and using health evaluations of young people.

Article 20.1. Conditions will be created for young invalids and the handicapped to begin social and professional activities which their aptitude , qualifications and health status allow.

2. Agencies of state administration must provide for and ensure an appropriate volume of production of aids for young invalids and the handicapped enabling them to carry out everyday activities, study and be gainfully employed.

3. Records of invalid and handicapped young people are kept for the ends referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2.

4. The Council of Ministers will establish by decree:
   1) the guidelines and mode of keeping the records of invalid and handicapped young people as well as the agencies responsible for these matters,
   2) upon consulting socialist youth organizations, the extent and forms of aid for young invalids and handicapped.

Article 21. High school and full-time college students are entitled to reduced fees for using cultural, sports and recreation facilities as well as reduced rates for attending cultural, sports and recreation events as outlined in other regulations.

Article 22. State agencies, schools and other educational facilities, enterprises, socialist youth organizations and other social organizations must counteract the causes and manifestations of social deviance.

Chapter 4. Civic Participation of Young People

Article 23. In particular, civic participation of young people is expressed through:

1) taking part in the implementation of social, economic and cultural development tasks set by the state,
2) preparing to defend the motherland and socialist achievements of the people,
3) taking part in activities aimed at preserving and defending peace,
4) reinforcing the rule of people's law, legality and public order,
5) being active in political and social organizations,
6) taking part in the organs of authority and various forms of social self-government as well as in reinforcing socialist democracy,
7) initiating activities for the benefit of environmental protection,
8) taking part in creating folk culture, including personal contributions in this field,
9) developing activities in the field of physical education and tourism.

Article 24. In particular, young people are granted the right to:

1) make a statement on the way in which funds earmarked for the implementation of state policy are used in matters of concern to young people,
2) make a statement on draft legal acts,
3) run economic operations, including in particular housing construction in various organizational forms,
4) initiate the construction of cultural, sports and tourist facilities and structures,
5) operate cultural, sports and tourist facilities.

Article 25. The authorities and state administration organs, state organizational units as well as cooperative organizations must, in particular:

1) support the initiatives of young people aimed at developing the national economy,
2) support the actions of young people in modernizing rural areas, making advances in agriculture and ensuring our country's self-sufficiency in food,
3) provide conditions facilitating the adaptation and socio-professional advancement of young employees in keeping with the guidelines on personnel and wage policies, including advancement due to improved vocational and professional qualifications,
4) support the initiatives of young employees in the field of scientific-technical progress and implementation,
5) support the initiatives of young people on environmental protection and the preservation of the environment,
6) create conditions for the advancement of exceptionally gifted young people,
7) create conditions facilitating greater participation by young people in the activities of the organs of authority and all forms of social

self-government,
8) support the initiatives of young people in the field of culture, physical education and tourism.

Chapter 5. Socialist Youth Organizations

Article 26. Socialist youth organizations take part in the process of education and socialist upbringing of young people, encourage their social activism and organize their work for the social, economic and cultural development of the country, defend their rights and represent their interests.

Article 27.1. Socialist youth organizations can initiate and manage the economic operations of young people in the form of wholly owned or mixed enterprises, cooperatives, participation in companies and sponsorship of youth production cooperatives and housing construction cooperatives.

2. Economic activities outlined in paragraph 1 are organized according to the needs and opportunities in a given area; their proceeds should support statutory activities of socialist youth organizations.

3. Guidelines for the economic operations referred to in paragraph 1 are contained in separate regulations.

Article 28.1. Socialist youth organizations have the right of representation in all matters involving young people.

2. In particular, socialist youth organizations are entitled to:
    1) make a statement on draft legal acts of concern to young people, especially those involving personnel and wage policies, professional and social advancement, social security benefits, housing construction, education and upbringing, college education, health care, culture, physical education and tourism,
    2) present their views on other issues in the operation of state, social, economic and cultural concerns.

3. The right outlined in paragraph 2 point 1 does not extend to draft legal acts concerning the defense and security of the state.

4. Socialist youth organizations enjoy the right to make proposals on promulgating or amending a legal act involving issues of concern to young people.

5. The state agency receiving a proposal referred to in paragraph 4 must present its response to the proposal to the socialist youth organization within 1 month, accompanied by explanations in case the response is negative.

Article 29. Agencies of state and economic administration must provide conditions enabling socialist youth organizations to exercise their rights and, in particular, they must furnish information on matters of statutory interest to these organizations, except in cases when state and service secrets must be protected.

Article 30.1. At the request of the provincial echelon of socialist youth organizations and upon consulting the latter, the enterprise manager must release from work an employee elected to a post at an enterprise youth organization in accordance with the guidelines contained in a decree of the Council of Ministers.

2. An enterprise must grant a leave of absence without pay to an employee elected to a post in a socialist youth organization along the guidelines and in the fashion envisioned by the labor code.

3. An enterprise manager must grant a paid leave to an employee for time needed to carry out temporary activities associated with his function in a socialist youth organization if they cannot be carried out after business hours.

Article 31.1. An enterprise cannot dismiss nor terminate the labor contract with an employee who is a member of the enterprise board of the socialist youth organization for the duration of his term in office except when circumstances occur which justify the termination of contract without notice. The labor contract can be terminated with the prior consent of the proper local echelon of a socialist youth organization.

2. Provisions of paragraph 1, second sentence, do not apply if the enterprise is liquidated or if the employee in question becomes eligible for category I or II aid for the handicapped.

3. An enterprise cannot change the salary or job conditions to the detriment of an employee who is a member of the enterprise board of the socialist youth organization over the period specified in paragraph 1 unless the change becomes necessary due to circumstances referred to in article 43, paragraph 1 of the Labor Code.

4. Provisions of paragraphs 1 through 3 apply accordingly in cases when the employee is hired through nomination or on the basis of a cooperative labor contract.

5. Provisions of paragraphs 1 through 4 apply accordingly to an employee elected to serve on the board of a socialist youth organization, provided that the board of the echelon with pertinent statutory responsibilities which employs the person in question consents to termination of the labor contract without notice.

Article 32.1. An employee referred by the socialist youth organization to participate in organizing recreational activities of children and young people has the right to select the time of leave during which he will serve as a volunteer leader or in another capacity at the camp, colony, course or at another recreational facility for children and young people. In case an employee holds a similar salaried position, the enterprise grants him a leave without pay for not more than 26 days a year.

2. A confirmation of the referral to the position outlined in paragraph 1 is needed in order to exercise the right therein. A certificate to that effect is issued by the central or provincial echelons of socialist youth organizations.

Article 33. As far as resources allow, enterprise or school managers as well as local authorities must provide space and technical facilities needed for the socialist youth organizations operating on their premises.

Article 34. Socialist youth organizations can join international youth organizations in order to represent the interests of their membership in the international forum and reinforce the international solidarity of young people in the name of peace, progress and social justice, in keeping with the foreign policy of the People's Republic of Poland.

Chapter 6. State Foundation for Young People

Article 36. The State Foundation for Young People, henceforth "the foundation," is created.

Article 37.1. The foundation derives income from the earnings by young people, subsidies from the state budget, transfers from organizations of the young people or those working on behalf of the younger generation, voluntary donations, grants by physical and legal persons as well as moneys transferred by [other] foundations along with other income determined by the Council of Ministers.

2. Moneys of the foundation are allocated to support in particular:
   1) volunteer work and economic initiatives undertaken by young people,
   2) self-education, scientific-technical and innovative activities of young people,
   3) publishing for children and young people,
   4) aid to orphans, residents of orphanages and invalid and handicapped young people,
   5) cultural and entertainment activities, sports and tourism for children and young people.

3. Monies of the foundation not spent in a given year are available for the next year.

4. Upon consulting a socialist youth oranization, the Council of Ministers will set by decree specific guidelines for accumulating, disbursing and managing the funds.

5. In matters not regulated by the present law, regulations on target-oriented foundations issued pursuant to the budget law apply.

Chapter 7. Final Regulations

Article 38. When the following terms are used in the present law:

1) socialist youth organizations - the ZSMP [Union of Socialist Polish Youth], the ZMW [Union of Rural Youth], the ZHP [Union of Polish Scouts] and the ZSP [Association of Polish Students] are meant,

2) schools - elementary and high schools and colleges are meant,

3) educational and upbringing facilities - facilities taking part in caring for, bringing up and educating young people including, in particular, the facilities referred to in regulations on the development of the system of education and upbringing.

Article 39. The law takes effect on 1 January 1987.

For the Chairman of the Council of State: K. Barcikowski
Secretary of the Council of State: Z. Surowiec

9761
CSO: 2600/528

WRITERS SEEN AS AVOIDING CRUCIAL PROBLEMS

AU032010 Warsaw POLITYKA in Polish 21 Jun 86 pp 1, 8, 9

/Article by Kazimierz Kozniewski, member of the POLITYKA Department of Culture: "Frustration and Helplessness Are in Fashion--Polish Writers"/

/Excerpts/ Cultural policy that is aware of its duties toward national and international culture must ensure that readers and national culture are confronted with a most extensive possible range of various literary works. However, concern for the most extensive range of such works is one thing, and concern of writers and publishing policy for ensuring that these works reach the widest sections of readers is another. This poses a problem that I regard as peculiar, to say the least. The problem is that an entire quite large generation of younger Polish writers has given up all attempts to make itself interesting to more extensive sections of readers. This conduct appears to be voluntary and to represent a kind of demonstration. Perhaps there is some essential justification for it.

It appears that Polish writers--let us call these literary people writers for the sake of peace--have demonstratively turned away from their readers and have dedicated themselves to exclusively linguistic, stylistic, and compositional experiments to prove that they are more interested in the originality of their art of using words than in reaching rapport with readers. At the same time, these very same writers shun like the plague those subjects that are most important for readers--the basic moral, social, ideological, and political issues. Yes, political issues! Instead they continue to fathom the psychology of the people on the fring of society and to analyze the frustration of individuals.

Take a look: We have now a literature or rather "literature" that few readers read, that produces very boring plots, that is devoid of problems, and that contains intellectual achievements that in no way measure up to the efforts one has to make to get through its stylistic and compositional crabbedness, which is a cover for emptiness. I wrote about all this at one time when reviewing the most recent book written by Tadeusz Siejak, who used his literary art to describe to us a political and ideological imbecile. I suspect that if the author of PROBA /TRIAL/ had written in line with his most lofty intellectual abilities and not his lowest ones and if he had wanted to address his most important subjects in his own satisfying manner, he would have encountered considerable ideological and intellectual troubles, would have failed to cope with these subjects, and would have suffered a complete literary defeat. It would have become obvious that he understands nothing of the world around him in the same way as at one time Andrzej Brycht understood nothing of the reality of Vietnam or Germany around him. It seems to me that the real reason why so many middle-aged and young writers dedicate themselves to stylistic and compositional experiments, tackle fringe problems, and choose just any shallow and frustrated hero is their own frustration as authors in today's reality. The simple thing is that they do not understand the times in which they live and are unable to raionally interpret them. They are lost. They have no positive or negative attitude toward them.

As for our people, they refuse to read their own authors and those foreign authors who engage themselves in the same formal experiments and in unceasing analyses of the psychological states of those who are failures harassed by frustration. Our people are tired of the insubstantial nature of modern literature. What is too much is too much!

It would be a very bad thing if modern literature became dominated by a single subject and creative method. As a monopolistic method of literature, socialist realism was just as dangerous to our literature, that is culture, as is the trend toward the style of Joyce or Faulkner or Henryk Bereza, who wants to exert his influence on young writers.

The value of literature is measured by its greatest possible variety in every way. My anxiety is based on my findings about the great extent to which literary balance has now been upset in one obvious direction--away from the plots involving crucial social, ideological, and moral problems of our times.

/12228
CSO: 2600/558

PZPR'S MURANSKI VISITS WORKERS IN SILESIA

LD082351 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 8 Jul 86

/Report from Katowice by Jerzy Zawarski/

/Text/ This afternoon Zygmunt Muranski, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo, met the workers of the Silesia Metallurgical works. /passage indistinct/

/Begin recording/ /unidentified voice/ The comrade will deal with matters of young people, that is, questions of the young generation's start in life, their standard of living, and so on. Does this start and the standard of living have to be worked for? Does the comrade, think that youth should try to do things for themselves, too?

/Muranski/ Yes, if young people want a better start, a better standard of living, then they have to take part directly in this process. I cannot imagine an improvement in the living standards of young people without their participation. And the fact that the party counts on young people, and relies on young people, can be seen from my example, from the fact that I am a Politburo member at the age of 34.

/different voice/ Comrade Muranski comes from our region which is under the greatest ecological and other threat in Poland. I am convinced that many Politburo members, who do not live in our conditions, simply do not understand this fact. I would like to know how Comrade Muranski will present this problem--and I have no doubt that he is very concerned with this problem--to the rest of society in Poland to convince them that this is the issue concerns all of Poland and not just the Silesian region?

/Muranski/ First of all we must stop this threat--this is fundamental--so that the pollution is no longer emitted. After all, tons of it are falling on our heads, in every city. But do not just look at the industry, look around you. That is the more difficult thing, and this depends on us too.

/different voice/ The society which built people's Poland in the fifties and sixties is now retired. Their pensions are very modest. Will retirement payments be paid on the basis of what one earns in the last 2 years, or is one to be paid for what one earned while building people's Poland?

/Muranski/ Much has already been said about the old pensions system, but as the Comrade premier said, this cannot be changed immediately. This has been so neglected for many years that right now (?it is impossible). It has to be done gradually; we shall get there step by step; there might be difficulties. /words indistinct/ signals from you, from the grassroots, that things are good or bad, this and that, but if there is discontent then please submit such problems either to the (?officials concerned) /instancja/ or the voivodship committee. I am simply saying that you must let us know about these things. /end recording/

/12228
CSO: 2600/558

MURANSKI DESCRIBES DAY'S WORK AS FOREMAN, PZPR CC MEMBER

LD080849 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 2052 GMT 4 Jul 86

/Interview with PZPR Politburo member Zygmunt Muranski, identified by screen caption as head shift foreman of the Rydultowy hard coal mine and member of the PZPR Central Committee without reference to his Politburo position, with unidentified reporter; date and place not specified--recorded; no video available/

/Text/ /Reporter/ We met Comrade Zygmunt on his way to work. What have you planned for today?

/Muranski/ On today's agenda I have a meeting with the party aktiv, with secretaries of the departmental organizations, with the union and youth leadership and of course with the executive of the works committee, as well as the colliery management.

/Reporter/ What, in concrete terms, do you intend to say at this meeting?

/Muranski/ I intend to speak about the discussion that took place on the criticism of certain things. I want to say that it has not been smoothed over. People spoke frankly and openly, but with the optimism that by our joint effort the program and the resolutions we adopted will be implemented; we must implement them if we want things to be better.

The other thing I want to say is on the issue of the continuation by the 10th Congress of the line of renewal and accord as well as the adoption of the long-term program up to the year 2000. These actions are important, not just for one term of office, but in that they look farther ahead to the country's development prospects. One colleague asked me if things are going to get better, so I asked him if he wants things to get better. He said he does, so I said to him: Let us get to work together and things will get better. He admitted I am right; no matter how good your programs are, if no concrete work, concrete implementation or consistency is forthcoming, the program cannot succeed.

/Reporter/ We already know that you are 34 years old. What else can be said about Zygmunt Muranski?

/Muranski/ Married; two boys, aged 9 and 6 years, that is they will be in August.

/Reporter/ Thanks for the interview. I wish you good luck.

/12228
CSO: 2600/558

BRIEFS

USSR-POLISH SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION--The Academies of Sciences of Poland and the Soviet Union will cooperate on 162 subjects in the areas of biological, technical, and exact sciences in the current 5-year period. Keep up with everything that is new in world science and implement in economic and social practice the results achieved by scientific research, said Professor Nikolay Basov, a prominent Soviet physicist and a Nobel prize winner, discussing the tasks of scientists of both states after signing a protocol on Polish-Soviet scientific cooperation, in Warsaw. /Text/ /Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 10 Jul 86 LD/ 12228

WARSAW TELEX CENTER--In Warsaw an election international telex center has been commissioned. Since it is computer-controlled, the manpower required to staff it has been reduced. In addition to telex message, it can also handle international telegrams. /Summary/ /Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 10 Jul 86 LD/ 12228

BARCIKOWSKI ON COUNCIL OF STATE SESSION--Someone may ask why the Council of State was examining the congress resolutions today. Well, our Council of State is a body in which--in which are represented /as heard/ representatives of various allied parties, Catholic associations, nonparty ones. And all--all are working in the cause of the development of our state and the regulation of relations within it so that they may be the best possible. That is also why it was important to consider, in this circle, what are the effects for the Council of State of the party congress resolutions in leading the country, playing a guiding role in the development of our political system. /Text/ /Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 10 Jul 86 LD/ 12228

LEADERS VISIT FACTORIES, MILLS--The question of solutions to promote better work dominated the talks between Marian Wozniak, Politburo member and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, and workers and party activists at the Karol Swierczewski precision engineering works in Warsaw. Kazimierz Barcikowski, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the Council of State, visited the Adolf Warski shipyard in Szczecin. Alfred Miodowicz today met with miners at the Szombierki colliery; and Zygmunt Muranski met with workers of the Silesia steelworks in Rybnik. Zofia Stepien visited the workers of the Welnopol and (Alanex) worsted spinning mills, the Ceba cotton industry mill, and the Warta linen industry mill in Czestochowa. Gabriela Rembisz visited the shop fllor at the Poznan harvest machinery works.

Stanislaw Ciosek, secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, visited the (Kabel) electronics factory. He was a delegate from Koszalin voivodship to the 10th Party Congress. He participated in many precongress meetings in Koszalin Voivodship. Today he answered many questions concerning the congress and its course. He also listened to many opinions. /Excerpts/ /Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 8 Jul 86 LD/ 12228

MESSNER, FERENSZTAJN VISIT SOSNOWIEC ENTERPRISE--In accordance with the announcement contained in the closing speech of Wojciech Jaruzelski first secretary of the party Central Committee, at the 10th Congress, instead of a session of the Politburo today, its members have gone to meetings with workforces in the factories. The workforce of the Fabeb Building Components Production Enterprise in Sosnowiec was visited by Zbigniew Mesnner and Bogumil Ferensztajn. The visits to work enterprises should become yet another example of the consistent strengthening of the ties of the party with the working class and the enrichment of the forms of contact for the party authorities at all levels with workforces. /Text/ /Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 8 Jul 86 LD/ 12228

AGREEMENT WITH MALTA--An executive program for an agreement concluded 5 years ago was signed today in Warsaw by the heads of the Ministries of Health of Poland and Malta; Miroslaw Cybulko, and Vincent Moran. The document provides for the exchange of information and materials, postgraduate training of Maltese doctors in Poland, exchange of experts, and establishing contacts between scientific and research centers. /Text/ /Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 9 Jul 86 LD/ 12228

CZYREK RECEIVES FRG BUNDESTAG OFFICIAL--Jozef Czyrek, chairman of the Sejm Foreign Affairs Commission, has met Hans Stercken, president of the Inter-parliamentary Union Council and chairman of the Bundestag Foreign Affairs Commission, who is on a visit to our country. Jozef Czyrek stressed the determination to continue Poland's active role in international relations, in strengthening peace, detente, and cooperation. During the conversation emphasis was placed upon the growing importance of the efforts being made by parliaments and all people of good will to halt the arms race and avert the threat of nuclear disaster. /Text/ /Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 8 Jul 86 LD/ 12228

REMBISZ ADDRESSES POZNAN FACTORY WORKERS--Member of the Politburo /as heard/ Gabriela Rembisz has had a meeting with the work force of her parent enterprise, Stomil of Poznan. /Begin Rembisz recording/ Colleagues, comrades, received me so cordially, and of course we immediately started talking. They asked about various things, about the course of the congress. And there were questions about, well, what needs to be done now? Indeed, one employee said: If we don't get down to work, nobody is going to do it for us. I already have two adult daughters, married. I have three grandchildren. The eldest is now attending the first class. I love them very much. Only I am afraid that I shall now have less and less time for them all, and generally I am worried that. Well, the daughter I live with has two children, and I won't be much good to her as far as help with the house work is concerned. And you know how difficult it still is to buy anything. And, and really, I think things are most difficult for women in the current situation. /end recording/ /Excerpts/ /Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 5 Jul 86 LD/ 12228

BARCIKOWSKI VISITS WARSKI--/No dateline as received/ Szczecin--K. Barcikowski visited the Warski Shipyard, meeting with members of his parent party organization in Department K-2. He also took part in a meeting with representatives of socialized agriculture. /Text/ /Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 8 Jul 86 LD/ 12228

OUTGOING USSR CONSUL GENERAL--/No dateline as received/ A ceremony took place in the USSR Consulate General in Szczecin to mark the conclusion of the tour of the USSR's consul general in Szczecin, W. Basanc. /Text/ /Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 8 Jul 86 LD/ 12228

RADA NARODOWA WEEKLY REINSTATED--PAP--The first issue of the State Council's weekly RADA NARODOWA /PEOPLE'S COUNCIL/ is now on sale. In a prominently placed message State Council Chairman Wojciech Jaruzelski explains why the weekly has been reinstated: "The system of the people's councils and territorial self-government bodies is one of the mainstays of people's rule in Poland and the basic element of socialist democracy, an element that has been tested for the past 40 years. Responding to numerous demands from the people's councillors and self-government activists, the State Council decided to reinstate RADA NARODOWA, which was launched in 1973. I am deeply convinced that the people's councillors and the activists in the self-government bodies of urgan and rural dwellers will not only be avid readers of this weekly, but also active contributors. This is because the weekly will be able to accomplish its tasks effectively only if it helps the people's councillors and self-government activists to overcome their difficulties, comprehensively propagate their experience, and express their opinions and views...." The first issue of the weekly has the following standing rubrics: "From Week to Week," "The State Council at Work," "The Government at Work," "In Accordance with the Law," "From the Official Gazette," "Interpretations," and "Tasks and Powers of the People's Councils." An interesting item in RADA NARODOWA is an article on the first verdict reached by the Constitutional Tribunal. The title of the article is "Let Law Be Always Law." /Text/ /Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 20 Jun 86 p 2 AU/ 12228

GOVERNMENT PRESIDIUM ON SANITATION--The Government Presidium familiarized itself with the hygiene and epidemiological situation in Poland. It evaluated the implementation of the program adopted last year to improve the hygiene and epidemiological situation. The number of instances of certain contagious diseases fell in 1985. There continued, however, to be many cases of good poisoning resulting poor hygiene. Almost 200,000 places producing food were inspected, and bad sanitation was confirmed in almost 45 percent of them. The Government Presidium recommended the consistent implementation of the program to improve the sanitary-epidemiological situation and also tasked the minister of health and social welfare with preparing a timetable for this. /Text/ /Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 7 Jul 86 LD/ 12228

SZACILO ATTENDS SILESIAN MILITARY DISTRICT MEETING--A meeting was held on Saturday /6 July/ at the club of the Silesian military district in Wroclaw between the leading party political aktiv of the units of the Silesian Military District and members of the PZPR Central Committee, head of the Main Political Administration of the Polish Army, Lieutenant General Tadeusz Szacilo, and head of the Political Administration /of the Silesian district/, Major General Dr Zdzislaw Rozbicki. Also present at the meeting were District Commander Lieutenant General Jan Kurjata, as well as delegates to the 10th PZPR Congress. Much attention was paid during the discussion to interpersonal relations, to discipline and cohesion of party ranks. The gathering was also informed of the tasks for party members in the next 5-year period arising from the 10th Congress resolution. Much attention also was turned to the party's ideology and the PZPR's long-term program. /Text/ /Wroclaw Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 7 Jul 86 LD/ 12228

NEW AMBASSADOR TO FRG--Wojciech Jaruzelski has received Tadeusz Nestorowicz, Poland's newly appointed ambassador to the Federal Republic of Germany. /Text/ /Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 6 Jul 86 LD/ 12228

AMBASSADORS PRESENT CREDENTIALS--Warsaw, 9 Jul--Vice President of the Council of State Kazimierz Barcikowski received at an audience today Ambassador of the Republic of Burundi Proces Bigirimana who presented his credentials. Next, Ambassador Bigirimana was received by the vice president of the Council of State at a private audience. In connection with the start of his mission in Poland the Burundian ambassador laid a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier. Also today Kazimierz Barcikowski received at an audience ambassador of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg Robert Bloes who presented his credentials. Then, the Luxembourg ambassador was received by Barcikowski at a private audience. In connection with the start of his mission in this country Robert Bloes laid a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier. /Text/ /Warsaw PAP in English 2113 GMT 9 Jul 86 LD/ 12228

KADAR, CEAUSESCU CONGRATULATE JARUZELSKI--Warsaw, 8 Jul--In connection with his re-election to the post of PUWP CC First Secretary Wojciech Jaruzelski has received congratulatory cables from Janos Kadar, the general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, and Nicolae Ceausescu, the general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party. On behalf of the parties' Central Committees and their own, they wish the PZPR CC first secretary and the entire Polish nation full successes in realizing resolutions adopted by the 10th Congress, and in actions aimed at developing socialist Poland. /Text/ /Warsaw PAP in English 1829 GMT 8 Jul 86 LD/ 12228

JARUZELSKI RECEIVES IPU'S STERCKEN--Warsaw, 9 Jul--President of the Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski received here today chairman of the Interparliamentary Union Council Hans Stercken, on official visit to Poland at the invitation of the Sejm (Polish Parliament). During the talk, the sides stressed the role of the interparliamentary union as a forum for political contacts serving detente and consolidation of peaceful cooperation. While stressing major directions of Poalnd's foreign policy, which were reflected during the debates and documents of the 10th PZPR Congress, Wojciech Jaruzelski stated that Poland will continue to contribute active and important share to the consolidation of peaceful coexistence of nations of Europe and the world. The meeting was attended by ambassador of the FRG to Poland Franz PFeffer. /Text/ /Warsaw PAP in English 1410 GMT 9 Jul 86 LD/ 12228

MANLINOWSKI RECEIVES FRENCH DELEGATION--Warsaw, 10 Jul--Poland's Sejm (parliament) speaker Roman Malinowski received here today a delegation of the

French-Polish group of friendship in the senate of the French republic with its chairman Maurice Schumann who arrived in Poland today at the invitation from the Sejm. The Sejm speaker told his French guests that the reconstruction of Polish-French relations, including the interparliamentary ones and return to traditionally good contacts would not only favourably serve the two nations and states, but could be a creative contribution to strengthening the climate of international dialogue and agreement as well. Head of the French delegation Senator Schumann emphasized that the aim of the visit of the French parliamentarians was to tighten contacts and enter dialogue. He also underscored the interest in Polish matters in views of the recent 10th PUWP Congress and analyses of its significance in the French press. The meeting was attended by French Ambassador to Poland Jean-Francois Noiville. The visit of French senators, together with the visit to France paid by a delegation of the Polish-French group of friendship in Poland's Sejm in 1984 at the invitation of the National Assembly, actually means a renewal of contacts between the Sejm and both chambers of the French parliament. /Text/ /Warsaw PAP in English 0145 GMT 11 Jul 86 LD/ 12228

IPU'S STERCKEN ENDS VISIT AFTER TALKS--Warsaw, 9 Jul--Hans Stercken, chairman of the Interparliamentary Union Council, ended his official visit to Poland today. During talks held between Stercken and members of the Council of the Polish Parliamentary Group by the Sejm /as received/ (parliament), the sides discussed the need to increase the union's role in international life. Stercken stressed that the union faces especially important tasks linked with the strengthening of peace and expansion of political, cultural and economic contacts among states. The chairman of the union council pointed with recognition to the activities of the Polish group at the union's forum, which served detente and contributed to arriving at stands in some of the most important issues, and to openness of Polish parliamentarians. At the same time, it was stressed that more pressure should be put at the union's forum on all that links and not what divides the sides concerned. Due to the fact that Hans Stercken is also chairman of the Bundestag Committee for Foreign Affairs, the sides also discussed bilateral problems, searching for new, concrete possibilities to expand contacts and cooperation. /Text/ /Warsaw PAP in English 1500 GMT 9 Jul 86 LD/ 12228

SOLIDARITY CAMPAIGN--Warsaw, 2 Jul (AFP)--Solidarity is planning a month-long protest in September, with overtime bans, meetings and petitions, to campaign for better living standards, the union's underground executive TKK said in a communique received here Wednesday. TKK said it would press for improved wages and better working conditions, saying that 42 percent of Poles had suffered a decline in living standards last year, with the poorest families losing as much as 30 percent of their purchasing power. The communique also accused the Polish Government of dismissing the proposals of Solidarity made when it was legal, responding instead with "terror, arrests, repression and violations of civil liberties against a background of constant decline in living and working conditions." The executive also cited a Polish Communist Party report which said 3 million Poles worked in conditions that were "below any standards," while 1,200 Poles died in industrial accidents last year. The communique was signed by TKK's members for Upper and Lower Silesia, Andrzej Gorny and Marek Muszynski, and seven other anonymous TKK members. At last week's 10th Congress of the Polish Communist Party, Prime Minister Zbigniew Messner called for a new austerity drive to pull the country out of a persistent economic crisis. /Text/ /Paris AFP in English 1605 GMT 2 Jul 86 AU/ 12228

LENIN SHIPYARD FACTORY BIWEEKLY--Warsaw, 26/27 Jun--A pilot edition of the factory biweekly STOCZNIOWIEC (SHIPYARD WORKER) has appeared before the 10th PZPR Congress at the Lenin shipyard in Gdansk today. It will appear regularly starting this August. The paper was creared following the decision undertaken during a meeting of the PZPR Political Bureau held in Gdansk in January 1985 in response to workers' postulates. The special edition of STOCZNIOWIEC carries broad information on the precongress campaign, including statements by the shipyard's delegates for the 10th Congress. /Text/ /Warsaw PAP in English 0050 GMT 27 Jun 86 LD/ 12228

YOUNG CUBANS IN LODZ--Warsaw, 28 Jun--The 150-strong third Carlos Roloff-Mialowski brigade staying in Poland began a few day visit to Lodz Voivodship today. The young Cubans spent this afternoon working at the construction site of the Mother's Health Centre Memorial Hospital. Representatives of Cuban youth sent a letter to Wojciech Jaruzelski with greetings and wishes of fruitful debates to delegates to the 10th PZPR Congress. /Text/ /Warsaw PAP in English 0702 GMT 28 Jun 86 LD/ 12228

CSO: 2020/169

POLITICS ROMANIA

VOLUME OF ESSAYS BY MAINSTREAM POET REVIEWED

[Editorial Report] Bucharest SAPTAMINA in Romanian No 25, 20 June 1986, prints on page 3 a 1,300 word review by Geo Ciolcan entitled "The Eulogy of Romanian Eternity" of a book of essays, short newspaper articles and reviews by Corneliu Vadim Tudor entitled "Mindria de a fi romin" ["The Pride of Being a Romanian"]. The titles of some of the items in this book are "The Ardent Patriotism," "The People's Power," "A Lover of Kin and Country," "The Military History of the Romanians," "The Roots of Romanian Culture," "About Certain Romanian Priorities." The first of these, for example, begins with a historical overview taking into account the contributions of some major figures such as Mircea the Great, Tudor Vladimirescu, Iancu of Hunedoara and Michael the Brave and ends by claiming "tribune" Ceausescu's contribution belongs alongside theirs, his presidency being but the culmination of a process begun long ago. In another piece, on the city of Bucharest, Tudor quotes with approval a statement made 50 years ago by a Romanian writer to the effect that Bucharest is destined to become a city "more brilliant than Paris, richer than New York and with a life longer than that of eternal Rome." According to the reviewer, Ciolcan, a large part of this prediction has come true.

/9604
CSO: 2700/215

FURTHER COMMENT ON YOUTH CONGRESS, LJUBLJANA STUDENT PETITION

Zagreb DANAS in Serbo-Croatian 17 Jun 86 pp 13-14

[Article by Milivoj Dragicevic: "Mature and Dissatisfied"]

[Text] The largest gathering of Yugoslavia's young people has not been a congress offering continuity, nor a congress of changes, as had been announced, but a congress of opposites.

Silvija Zugic-Rijavec, who up until now has been the president of Yugoslav youth, got it right when on the eve of the 12th Congress of the SSOJ she said that this would not be a congress either of continuity or of changes. Judging by the beginning and the first 3 days at the Sava Center in Belgrade, it might be called a congress of opposites.

Attentive observers of the events of the congress have had very frequent occasion to see how fiercely the young delegates attack the exclusive personnel policy, demanding consistent democratization at all levels of organization and decisionmaking, then at the end of the congress answered their own demands with closed slates for the new presidium as well as for the president and secretary. To heighten the irony even more, they favored giving preference to work evaluations over lengthy lists of positions held, but for the 17 members of the presidium and the people who held the leading positions during the last term they offered the most ordinary inventory for the scrutiny of the new conference. As for the president and secretary, here it can be assumed that they are elected according to the established sequence in representing the republics and provinces, and that they have been under a special magnifying glass of personnel officials and their own conferences. But how is one to understand the others!

The delegates also heard many fine words and flowery speeches from the keynote speakers, but of little could they have said that it was done well, consistently, and thoroughly. Even though the correct orientation prevailed to the effect that all social problems are also the problems of young people and that young people should be solving the problems of society, rather than society solving the problems of young people, one gets the impression that the eloquent "high politics" was still a smokescreen for weakness, a lack of organization, or idleness--it matters little which or in what order.

The delegates from Slovenia produced a shock on the very first day of the congress's proceedings. Although they only reiterated the well-known views of their own congress held in Krsko, for many people this was like a bolt from the blue, since because of the "unified" Yugoslav information system they had no idea what the young people from Slovenia had long been advocating. In the heat of the discussion about Youth Day, the peace movements, the death penalty, verbal crimes, strikes, nuclear power plants, and other matters, the essential issues were often forgotten.

The debates about the relay and the celebration of Youth Day were particularly emotional. Jasmina Dezanic poured oil on the fire when she read the petition from Ljubljana University students: "We think the time has come to do away with outdated rituals. The time of the heroes has passed, the time of idealizing young people has passed, the time of blind patriotism has passed. That is why we think that trooping after the relay baton and doing exercises in the stadium are nonsensical," reads the petition signed by about 800 students of Edvard Kardelj University in Ljubljana.

The Slovenian students go on to demand a different form and content of the celebration of Youth Day at the federal level and doing away with the "marathon relay route" and the rally. "Spending money for rituals in which we swear eternal loyalty to some distant and imaginary past constitutes cynical ridicule of all those waiting in line for a job. Euphoric celebration is like throwing sand in their eyes. The motto of this year's event calls upon us to wake up, since something is happening around us, our destiny is being decided. That is all very well, but it is a fact that carrying the torch and having large numbers of people do calisthenics will not advance our destiny by a single centimeter. Such events simply perpetuate the old situation and never change it. Our destiny cannot be decided by swearing an oath of allegiance to Tito, to the party, to history, to the National Liberation Struggle, but only to radical changes," the students write.

They expect that before next year Youth Day will be celebrated differently if what they propose can be called a celebration. Instead of the youth relay they propose a march of the unemployed, instead of the mass exhibition of calisthenics they propose holding meetings against the verbal crime, against the armament of Yugoslavia and other countries, rallies against the "shameful exporting of weapons, rallies in favor of doing civilian military service, public lectures in which young people would debate construction of nuclear power plants, etc. Should their proposals be ignored, they have proposed to the Slovenian Republic Conference of the Socialist Youth League that it not send participants for the concluding event of Youth Day.

They say that this is the result of lengthy reflection on the part of Slovenia's young people. They have supplemented the proposal with the demand that all young people of Yugoslavia find out how much money is going for such events and that it be invested in small production plants instead of large-scale celebrations.

The debate following this could no longer be controlled, nor fortunately was an attempt made in the eruption of disagreement on the one hand and persistence to prove the correctness of this position on the other. At times there was some heavy name-calling, much like what was in the petition. The delegates were most affected by the insulting words such as "metal baton," "outdated ritual," "blind patriotism," "imaginary past," "grotesque display of calisthenics in a stadium," "cultural scandal," etc. Counterquestions were also posed about whether the alternative meeting proposed from Ljubljana would improve the position of young people by a single centimeter. One participant in the discussion even said cynically that it would, but rightward. And we should also say that no one defended the conception of celebrating the holiday of young people unchanged and untouched. Incidentally, a public debate has also been conducted on this in the youth organization. It was mentioned in that connection that an authentic Yugoslav creative celebration of Youth Day--Yugoslav Meetings of Young People--fell apart ingloriously because it had no more than verbal support, while it was mentioned that the Slovenian Republic Conference of the SSO still had not covered last year's expenses, whereby it had also played its part in its not being held this year (boycott, it was said).

So that everything would not turn in this direction, those who did not want the congress to go in the direction of opposition or to talk exclusively about penalties, crimes, disarmament, and the like came forth. They brought to light lucid observations of young people about the time and space in which they live and the organization they belong to. They also called out the name of the detached youth officials who live in expensive hotels and drive fancy cars, take airplanes and sit in parlor cars, while receiving a good salary. One woman delegate said that they were well paid to clap when others played, others said that they had turned into bureaucrats and had detached themselves from the rank and file and were waiting for a good chance at a better position, remarking that this was no way for young people to go from the periphery to the heart of social developments.

It bothers young people that often they are simply a voting machine. Milojka Cicvaric of Titovo Uzice spoke about the hand which is turned on to cast its vote and then drops when it is turned off. She then said that young people are in turn manipulated even in these delegate elections. Everyone has been saying that there should be more young people just so that they could win the confidence and the votes of young people, she concluded.

The principal cause of dissatisfaction on the part of the young generation can be seen in the high unemployment, numerous deformations, their being neglected and pushed aside, or their being pushed forward when someone needs something to be done. There should be no lying, they said, either about the issues of feminism, ecology, or anything else, but still what bothers them the most is that more than 1.1 million people are unemployed, most of them young.

Other cases of manipulation were also mentioned. Jelena Ivanovic of Krusevac spoke about manipulation of money. This year the reception of the youth relay in Krusevac was down on the list of expenditures for 130 million old dinars "for 5 minutes of the relay and an hour-long program." When they were asked to show the program which was worth that much, the organizers said that they needed the money to cover other expenses. So after all the relay cannot solve the financial condition of young people.

There was also mention of deficiencies in the schools. Ante Puharic of Makarska spoke about the unexemplary teaching of Marxism in which no one spoke to the young people "either about Djilas or Rankovic or about 1968 or about 1971, nor about Kosovo, and they learn everything through doubtful channels of hearsay." Sladjana Novosel said that the system of targeted education was constantly producing all sorts of "personnel," supporting this with the names of occupations like pocket seamstresses and beverage pourers. "Those who have played school," she said, "think that it takes a great art to do those two jobs." And in the campaign for the "young worker--self-manager," according to another source, the three who won first prizes in associated labor were on the average 45 years old.

Finally, one is left with the impression that the delegates were mainly taking positions on the problems of their own community, because, of course, they know them best and they are the ones that bother them the most. Yet still their common denominator is their faith in self-management socialism, which does not mean that they accept everything that happens in practice. Young people still believe in more consistent and profound moral criteria, but it is also evident that their patience has limits. That is why with all the opposites, it can be said of this congress that it is one more link in the chain of greater maturity and consciousness on the part of a young generation which is nevertheless more mature, concerned, and dissatisfied than any that came before it.

7045
CSO: 2800/290

ABOLISHMENT OF CONCEPT OF 'VERBAL CRIME' ADVOCATED

Belgrade STUDENT in Serbo-Croatian 14 May 86 p 6

[Article by Luka Miceta: "Delinquent for Being Eloquent"]

[Text] There are an increasing number of young people, and not only young people, who are wearing a little badge on their lapels which shows the number 133 crossed out. Symbolically this means that they are in favor of abolishing Article 133 of the SFRY Criminal Code; more precisely, they favor abolishing the article which pertains to the verbal crime.

Under that article of our law any expression of a political opinion, without any physical act, is punishable as follows: "if in a letter, leaflet, drawing, speech, or any other manner they maliciously and untruthfully portray sociopolitical conditions in the country...."

This kind of crime is not anything new, nor did we invent it. It might be said that it is as old as the state. After all, it is quite normal and logical for every state and every system and every body of criminal legislation to create a system of coercion that would provide a protective mechanism that will penalize an attack on the system. In that sense even Yugoslavia is no exception at all.

"The shifting of the focus from the theological to the political area formally begins with the law on offense to greatness (lex de majestate) which came into being under the tribune Apuleius Saturninus and was first conceived as a means of protection against treason, revolt, or irresponsible conduct of government affairs, but then with Augustus and Tiberius it was twisted from charges for deeds into charges for words, for pejorative writings and satirical poems and thus was used in personal vendettas or defense of the secular cult of the rulers, ruling groups, and ideologies," Slobodan Beljanski has written.

So large a difference in time, and such a great similarity--indeed identity. This is not to be wondered at if we look at what is meant by the Marxist interpretation of the term politics. Namely, in the "Leksikon pojmova klasika marksizma" [Dictionary of Terms in the Classics of Marxism], by M. Filipovic, the term politics means: "...all measures to defend class interests, to strengthen class power, or to wage the struggle to create suitable conditions for taking power in society...."

In that it covers all measures, this ultimaely means "lowering the criteria of truth to the ideological framework of day-to-day politics, which becomes subject to destruction of what Kosik has called the world of pseudosincerity, i.e., the world outside essential phenomena, [a world] of manipulation and fetishized practice," Beljanski has put it.

Imports From the USSR

We have imported the basis of our article in the law as well as certain similar ones and many other things from the first country of socialism. The corresponding sections of the Law on Crimes Against the People and State, dated 16 July 1946, is almost identical to Article 110 of the Decree on Crimes Against the State of the Soviet Union dating from 1927, which carries penalties for the crime of "propaganda and agitation containing an appeal to overthrow, undermine, or weaken Soviet power or to carry out individual counterrevolutionary acts."

If that was understandable for 1946 and for a time when the country was crawling with enemies of all stripes and strains, and also when it was a question of receiving directives from Moscow--it cannot be accepted today when the Soviet system and our system differ in their foundations.

In 1958 the USSR got its All-Union Law on Responsibility for Crimes Against the State, whose Article 7 defines the crime of the verbal offense as agitation or propaganda conducted "with the aim of undermining or weakening Soviet power or carrying out certain especially dangerous criminal acts against the state, spreading slanderous fabrications to that end which refer to the state and social system, and also the spreading or creation or possession to that end of literature containing that kind of content."

Just a year later we enriched our own hostile propaganda as defined in Article 118 of the Criminal Code with an addition that provided a penalty for "malicious and untruthful portrayal of sociopolitical conditions in the country," and then in 1973 decided to punish the reproduction, distribution, and possession of propaganda material.

"The obvious source of our inspiration does not mean that we should not take over anything from Soviet law. The question, however, is whether such a provision meets the needs of protecting a self-managed social system and the country's security and whether it cannot be twisted into an impediment to the development of that same self-management system," wonders Prof Djordjije Marjanovic of Skoplje.

Criticizing the view that even a possible intent is sufficient for existence of the crime of hostile propaganda, Prof Ljubo Bavcon of Ljubljana takes this position: "If every statement, drawing or sketch, song, and so on, was a sufficient possible intent that was punishable, then this could mean introducing objective responsibility in that well-known version of the totalitarian regimes in which it is not important what someone has subjectively wanted or thought, but what the statement, article, and so on, objectively means or could mean." The professor also warns about opening up the possibility "for criminal prosecution of people who are exercising their human right, guaranteed by the constitution, to think and make choices freely and to make all kinds of public expression and statements."

In evaluating the need for the existence of this group of crimes, Marjanovic is categorical: "I consider the crime of hostile propaganda one of those crimes we can do without."

Abuse of the Law

Abuse of these articles of our law is more than possible, as our practice has proven in large measure.

Marjanovic conducted a thought experiment: "The definition of hostile propaganda is written in such a way that it can be interpreted as a survival of punishment for thoughts. It would be possible (and this is not anything invented at all, as we sometimes have been able to read in the newspapers) to "frame somebody for hostile propaganda." To illustrate, let us try to "frame" somebody.

To meet the needs of our illustration we will take a debate in NIN between two of our well-known economists. One of them was asked at one point: "How, for example, has it come about that the working class has lost power to such an extent?"

Now let us make a little logical analysis of this sentence, and it will be almost sufficient to send our debater to jail!

What does the question mean: "How, for example, has it come about that the working class has lost power to such an extent?" This means that to a large, predominant, and immense extent the working class has lost power. If it has lost it, that in turn means that someone who is not the working class has taken that power into its own hands. Further conclusion: Since we say of ourselves that we are a dictatorship of the proletariat, this in turn means that that power has been taken into its hands by some other structure which is not the proletariat. Which means, then, that what we now have in our country is not the dictatorship of the proletariat, but the dictatorship of that structure which has "to such an extent" taken power from the hands of the working class!

Any public prosecutor would say without hesitation that these conclusions, presented in public, "untruthfully portray the sociopolitical conditions in the country." We need only add "evil intent" and we have set someone up for hostile propaganda.

Are such cases possible? They certainly are, and we often have quite a bit of evil intent.

When it comes to political offenses, in most cases one immediately thinks of intellectuals. That is, we suffer from a stereotype when the verbal crime is related a priori to intellectuals.

However, between 1973 and 1981 the makeup of those convicted of political offenses was as follows by occupation: 22 percent industrial and craft and trade workers, 17 percent farmers, and 13 percent specialists. In the breakdown by schooling 60 percent had some elementary schooling, 10 percent were skilled and highly skilled workers, while only 1 out of every 10 had a university degree.

Since we have the "dictatorship of the proletariat" in our country, that means that the workers have stood up against their own government. That is a paradox beyond all doubt. Something for "Believe It or Not."

According to another survey done by Prof Ivan Siber of the School of Political Science in Zagreb, more than half of party members today are not prepared to say in public everything they think: "since they are afraid of the consequences," "do not want to be reproached by the leadership structures," or simply "are merely concerned with their own interests."

All of this indicates that in Yugoslavia today there is a certain neurosis in which critical thought and judgment is taken negatively, while on the other side we have in the socialized sector and in various structures and the party "thieves" and usurpers who are in fact true and orthodox enemies of the country. However, they are the ones least frequently [original reads "most frequently"] tried. And even if it happens, they are "small fry" who quickly get out of prison.

Article 133 Is Anachronistic

I regularly follow the press, and never yet have I seen that anyone has been convicted or has been made to bear our famous "political responsibility for errors" such as "FENI," "Medijapan," and "Obrovaces," and who knows what manner of economic bribery the "fit" comrades have legally got away with with the help of the law and the party.

Here is how Professor Marjanovic looks on this. "Let us imagine an example! Let us say that our security situation in the country at some point, if not very bad, is at least rather bad. I know this, but for certain reasons (in order not to alert the people, say), I persistently and loudly and repeatedly state that our security situation is good. Is this not 'untruthful portrayal of the sociopolitical conditions in the country'? Certainly it is! Could such actions harm the interests of the country? This is better than proven: Remember how harmful such 'embellished' rosy portrayals of security conditions in Kosovo were? Why, then, was there no penalty in such cases? Because it is very difficult to prove 'evil intent' of a man in power. He always does what he does with the best intentions.

"But if it is so difficult to prove 'evil intent' of a man in power, how then is it now so easy to prove in the case of an ordinary man?

"What would our choice be in such dilemmas?

"It would be that this definition of the crime should be abolished! Criminal law should provide punishment for an open appeal for violent and unconstitutional activity against Yugoslavia. This is punishable everywhere in the civilized world. But for those who have bad intentions or even evil intent in evaluating our society as a living organism, it is my profound belief, the sanctions of a moral nature of our self-managed socialist society will be quite sufficient. Those who without evil intent think otherwise and speak otherwise we will refute by the very force of our arguments. It has not been said that in those debates we will not discover any new truths. It has been said: relativism is an intellectual prerequisite of democracy. I would add: even a conditio sine qua non in our aspirations to the truth."

In conclusion it should be said that Article 133 and similar articles of our Criminal Code have become anachronistic and cannot in any way fit into the democratic society which is being built in Yugoslavia and are directly opposed to the idea of the pluralism of interests. Kardelj himself pointed out that it is sufficient for us not to discriminate between the activity of an enemy and the necessary and permitted expression of different views within the framework of self-management pluralism.

Matos would have said: "We are not going to ruin because we lack a government, but because we lack an opposition."

7045
CSO: 2800/289

SLOVENIAN OPINION RESEARCH OFFICE CLOSED DOWN

Belgrade NEDELJNE INFORMATIVNE NOVINE in Serbo-Croatian 18 May 86 pp 28-29

[Article by Slobodanka Ast: "A Broken Mirror"]

[Text] A few days ago there was an unpleasant barb in the Slovenian press about the most numerous organization of workers: "The trade union is a party machine for the production of apathy."

The pretext: Immediately before commencement of the republic conference the Presidium of the Council of the Federation of Slovenian Trade Unions abolished its Center for Research on Self-Management in a manner that was extremely unsuitable to self-management: behind closed doors, under the topic "Miscellaneous" on the agenda, in the absence of the researchers--that is, in a total self-management vacuum.

A bit of irony: The resolution of the 11th Congress of Slovenian Trade Unions states: "Only highly developed scientific research capable of answering the questions of the future can be the basis of our future development!"

The open letter to the public, which NIN has written about, states that the leadership of the trade union has not given a real explanation for closing the center down.

In an interview with NIN the researchers Lidija Mohar, Zivka Crnivec, Peter Moneti, Valentin Jez, and Ferdinand Dvornik allowed an examination of their bibliography over just the last several years since they have been at the center: more than 200 independent papers, and just in the last trade union term of office 14 sizable publications in the library "Horizons of Self-Management." Professionally and also politically it is clear to any reader who is at all literate that these are significant studies of our contradictory reality: There is hardly any very essential sphere of the life and work of the 800,000 Slovenian workers which the Center for Research on Self-Management has not analyzed. Incidentally, during the 2 decades of this institution's existence it has even gained an enviable international reputation. It appears, however, that trade union officials were not pleased by the results of certain studies. How otherwise to explain that some were halted in mid-course, others "filed away," or even, like reading matter on the index librorum prohibitorum--destroyed?

Why Do They Strike?

Some of the disputed studies, such as one by Lidija Mohar about so-called work stoppages, are part of an extremely valuable contribution to Yugoslav sociology. This study cast serious doubt on certain generally accepted assessments; Lidija Mohar proves that strikes do not occur exclusively in OOUR's where the persons employed have low personal incomes. Her analysis turns the problem upside down: In Slovenia at the present time the strikes occurring have to do with emancipation, so that there are strikes even by workers (in the port of Kopar) who have good earnings but are dissatisfied with the organization of work, who feel themselves disenfranchised, outside the flows of decisionmaking. The leaders of the Slovenian trade union did not like this study, and it ended up "filed away," even though this measure was preceded by a professional discussion which resulted in unambiguous support for the young sociologist's research.

It is like something out of "Believe It or Not" that the study entitled "Worker Opinions of Socioeconomic Development and the Role of the Trade Unions," say, which was commissioned and done for the 10th Congress of Slovenian Trade Unions, experienced the same fate. To be sure, 64 copies of that publication went out as "strictly confidential" material to opstina trade unions, while the remainder of the printing, so we were told by the researchers, was "dispatched to Vilce," the paper factory not far from Ljubljana where this documented panorama of the views of Slovenian workers went to the shredder.

Also put on ice was the study of Ferdinand Dvornik about the lowest personal incomes and minimal standard of living, which discovered an unpleasant fact about our most highly developed republic: Several thousand families (which even have fewer than four members and more than two members employed) are still earning barely enough so that their regular earnings cover only 87 percent of the minimal cost of living!? We should mention that these are the families of unskilled, but also skilled workers.

The politically far less delicate study of the change of working hours also ended up in the drawer marked "permanent embargo." It turned out that the workers were opposed to this innovation. Those elements which had made a "self-management decision" to the contrary did not allow themselves to be confused by the sound objections that the schedule changes had not been synchronized with the operation of day nurseries, schools, stores, and public transportation.

Removed or Promoted

Probably aware of the unpopularity with the public evoked by the decision to dissolve the Center for Research on Self-Management after its 20 years of effective work, the trade union officials offered the public a few explanations after a lengthy period of silence.

For NIN: It is not a question of abolishing, but of transforming the center, specifically attaching it to the "Edvard Kardelj" Yugoslav Center for the

Theory and Practice of Self-Management. The research team, we were told, would strengthen this institution, which had not yet fully affirmed itself and which had had great difficulties with personnel and financing. Some would be assigned to other jobs. In any case, Francka Herga, who during the last term was vice chairwoman of the Council of the Federation of Slovenian Trade Unions and chairwoman of the center's council until July (she herself had approved all the studies), was nominated as a member of the Federal Executive Council.

We are left in a quandary: How can researchers whose work was not satisfactory on the assertion of the trade union officials strengthen the "Edvard Kardelj" Center? That is, it is said in criticism of the researchers that their studies were too fundamental, good over the long run, but not good enough for short-term application?!

The final decision is soon to be made on the future of the Center for Research on Self-Management and that of the researchers themselves.

Bad Connections

Those people are probably right who think that the hullabaloo in the Slovenian press and public over this case is after all exaggerated. Yet it seems that this is a typical case study of the attitude of politics toward research and toward science in general.

It can be said that there has been a unique phenomenon for years now--the secret study of public opinion. More and more surveys end up in the drawer, and less and less frequently are the results published from important scientific analyses, though this is one of the prerequisites for emerging from the crisis. At the same time, there is less and less money for scientific research in this area. Belgrade, for example, seems to be the only capital in Europe which is not studying its public opinion. Unfortunately, no surveys are being done in certain much broader parts of Yugoslav territory. Should we mention at all that this institution is an important achievement of civilization and an inescapable document of the spirit of the times? It is paradoxical that as a society which aspires to high ideals of direct democracy we do not rely somewhat more on the opinion of the people.

Certainly the reasons are not exclusively economic--nothing is more expensive than ignorance. The decisive thing seems to be the role of the bureaucracy, which likes secrecy and has no qualms about trying to shape public opinion. It is incredible, that is, that 5 years after the outbreak of the counterrevolution in Kosovo there should not have been a single scientific or empirical study of the events in that province.

The manner in which science is financed has also brought this sphere into a state of total dependence on the political powers-that-be, which love above all to hear the echo of their own voice (Is there any need to recall the studies about the criteria of underdevelopment?).

In the opinion of Dr Vladimir Goati, the main problem in the relationship between science and politics is the "bad connections" made by people in the scientific community, modern centaurs: In politics they are considered scientists, in the scientific community politicians. As a rule not very bright, but very obedient. Dr Slaven Letica also talks about the "phenomenon of medium-range intellectuals who exactly fit the bill for general practitioners in the field of politics." Professional associations, Goati emphasizes, ought to be the intermediary between science and politics.

Social Cosmetics

And thus in the meantime our social sciences are often criticized, perhaps rightly so, for not taking a sufficiently analytical approach to reality, for doing analyses which are fragmentary and lapidary.

Reality brings along new troubles, but also new opportunities. Do we know how to take advantage of them? This wise question has been put by the dean of our sociology Josip Zupanov. He also provides the answer:

"Social pathology is not the real problem.... The real problem is the absence of an attitude of self-criticism and openness."

In general, how much do we as a society respect the word of science? One of the wonderful Peter principles might run as follows applied to our everyday life: "In our country everyone knows more than the one who knows." And that is the way it will be so long as politics respects the voice of medium-range intellectuals and those modern centaurs, so long as there is almost no financing for large and important scientific projects on a broad scale in Yugoslavia, so long as those few scientific analyses end up in the drawers of groups and individuals who believe that they have a privileged right to criticism and analysis. At one time an embargo was placed even on studies of public opinion like the one entitled "What do you think about the reform of the secondary school?" Even today there are studies waiting for the "right moment," although there could never be any better moment. But political voluntarism is bothered by the methodological hardheadedness of science, arbitrary authority is allergic to critical reassessment. It would like to compress reality into ideally devised schemes, and if reality does not agree with principles, to paraphrase Hegel, so much the worse for reality.

Is what has happened to the group of Slovenian researchers an attempt to push professional and critical intellectuals out to the margins and to bring in other more "upotrebitelni" [Russian, "ordinary"] intellectuals with that special logic of the "apparat" who without getting into the practice of science will issue another brighter and apologetic picture of reality? Have we been standing too long in front of the mirror and when we ask "mirror, mirror..." and expecting the answer we want, which unfortunately we have been getting too often?

7045
CSO: 2800/294

BRIEFS

'INDEPENDENT' SLOVENIAN CITIZENS--They call themselves "an independent group of citizens engaged in public, journalistic, scholarly, and artistic work," and include Draga Ahacic, Vladimir Dedijer, Drago Jancar, Manca Kosir, Darko Strajn, Veno Taufer, and Vinko Vasle. On their own initiative this "group of citizens," according to a report in the Ljubljana DNEVNIK, has given out "rosy" and "black" awards for press articles published in the past year. Tomaz Mastnak was decorated with a "rosy" award (and for what meritorious service!) because he "especially contributed to affirming the concept of a civil society" and Matevz Krivic "for his support of freedom and rights, as well as for [his support of] the historical truth about Goli Otok, the Dachau trials, and the massacre at Rog. Special awards were also given to the Court of Honor of the Slovenian Journalists Association, to the editors of MLADINA and those of TELEKS, Radio-Student, and the foreign policy editors of DELO. A "black" award was given to Joze Volfand for his idea of public dialogue, and to Stane Dolanc "as representative of that public political office which supports repressive logic even by putting pressure on the courts." [In a letter to the editor published on page 4 of the 1 July 1986 issue of Zagreb DANAS in Serbo-Croatian, Draga Ahacic, president of the above citizens' group, explained that Krivic had received his award for publicizing the uncovering of the above-cited truths "especially in a polemic with Mitja Ribicic." Ahacic also said that the negative award to Stane Dolanc was based "especially on his statement in 1985 on potential internal enemies who are linked to our emigres and other outside enemies, as well as his statements which deny the legitimacy of intellectual criticism."] [Excerpt] [Zagreb DANAS in Serbo-Croatian 17 Jun 86 p 6] /9604

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT--A wave of discussion about the death penalty has again hit Yugoslavia. Now for the first time "swords were crossed" from the podium of the recently held Youth Congress of Yugoslavia when a group of Slovenian delegates supported the elimination of the death penalty, because, as it was stressed several times, "it is not compatible with our socialist self-management system." Yugoslav society, nevertheless, for the present believes the death penalty to be a necessary evil. In the past 13 years courts have handed down 43 death sentences. Ten years ago [in 1976] seven, the largest number, were handed down, while in 1982, not one. In Slovenia no one has received a death sentence since 1957. Between 1973 and 1982 94 percent of the death sentences were handed down for murder and only in one case for a crime against the basis of the social order and against human and internationality rights. In federal organs it is asserted that there are no data on the execution of death sentences because republics and provinces are responsible for this. Death sentences are handed down more often than carried out. It is estimated that one to two a year are carried out. Based on what has been published in the press, the last execution occurred 2 years ago, while in 1978 and 1979 four executions were carried out each year. [Excerpt] [Pristina JEDINSTVO in Serbo-Croatian 23 Jun 86 p 3] /9604

SYMPOSIUM ON FAMILY PLANNING--On 13 June the 8th Symposium of Gynecologists of Yugoslavia opened in Pristina under the auspices of the Kosovo Assembly and in the presence of representatives of sociopolitical organizations of Kosovo Province and opstinas. The group, which dealt with the questions of fertility and sterility, was welcomed by Prof Dr Dzemalj Ahmedin, president of the gynecological section of the Kosovo Physicians Association. The basic theme of the symposium was devoted to methods of family planning and was not solely aimed at [the question of] reducing the number of births but at [encouraging] desired births and child health. In this context the ever-more pronounced problem of births among minors was discussed. Academician and Professor Berislav Beric stressed that the question of family planning is an imperative one at present which should be aimed at humane population reproduction and not the bearing of children by children. Svetislav Dolasevic, president of the Kosovo Assembly, noted that family planning has special importance for the province, because of the high birthrate of the population. He said that doctors and teachers should draw from this symposium the message that unwanted children should not become also a social problem. [Excerpt] [Pristina JEDINSTVO in Serbo-Croatian 14 Jun 86 p 4] /9604

CSO: 2800/307

CPC PLANS FAMILY EXCHANGES PRIOR TO COPENHAGEN CONGRESS

AU301033 [Editorial Report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 26 June on page 2 carries a 400-word "KB"-signed report headlined "Prior to the Copenhagen Congress," on a press conference held by representatives of the Czechoslovak Peace Committee [CPC] in Prague on 25 June.

The report states that the CPC chairman, academician Bedrich Svestka, told those present that the "pivotal action of the international year of peace" will be the "World Congress" in Copenhagen.

Svestka reportedly said that the Czechoslovak Preparatory Committee has been trying to "activate the entire Czechoslovak public" with the aim of making it accept the Copenhagen Congress as its own, and to have people contribute to the consolidation of the peace and antiwar movement, and he stressed all that unites people in various countries is their approach to the questions of war and peace.

"In the interest of a common cause and a greater capability of action, the CPC is also developing its international activity. Above all, it has been linking up with the contacts of the Prague Peace Assembly. And in addition to the movements in the socialist countries, it maintains close and creative relations with peace organizations and groups in the FRG, and has contacts with those who defend peace in Austria; recently its delegation again had talks in Britain, and a group of Danes is in the CSSR now. There is a search for new forms and methods of activity and of getting to know one another such as, for example, an exchange of families, including children," Svestka is quoted as saying.

/12858
CSO: 2400/329

CATHOLICS GATHER FOR ANNUAL PILGRIMAGE

100,000 Expected

HK040941 Hong Kong AFP in English 0911 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Text] Vienna, 4 July (AFP)--About 100,000 people are expected to take part this weekend in an annual pilgrimage organized by the Roman Catholic Church of Czechoslovakia in eastern Slovakia.

The gathering, the only one of its size not organized by the Communist authorities, has come to symbolize the only real force of opposition to the regime.

Last year, the church mobilized 100,000 people for the event, in Levoca, 600 kilometers (360 miles) east of Prague. The faithful will camp out Saturday night on a hilltop beside makeshift confessional booths under trees.

An additional 150,000 Catholics took part in another pilgrimage last year in southern Moravia to mark the 1,100th anniversary of the death of Saint Methodius, Apostle of the Slavs.

About 10 million of Czechoslovakia's 16 million population are members of the Roman Catholic Church.

Annual Pilgrimage

AU061404 Paris AFP in English 1125 GMT 6 Jul 86

[Text] Levoca, Czechoslovakia, 6 July (AFP)--More than 100,000 Czechoslovak Catholics, many of them young people, converged this weekend on a hill near this eastern Slovakian village for an annual pilgrimage.

The pilgrims, who arrived Saturday in scorching weather, stopped to pray and rest at small chapels lining the two-kilometer (one-mile rocky way of the cross to the hilltop),600 kilometers (360 miles) east of Prague. [numbers as received] They camped on the hillside and queued overnight Saturday for confession at makeshift confessional booths.

The Czechoslovak authorities have in the past year shown concern about increased religious activity among the young and have arrested Catholic militants, sources in Czechoslovakia said. Two-thirds of Czechoslovakia's 16 million people are Catholics.

A strong police force sealed off Levoca, but did not intervene. Last year's pilgrimage assembled a similar crowd.

/12858
CSO: 2400/329

SOCIOLOGY CZECHOSLOVAKIA

CATHOLICISM SYNONYMOUS WITH 'MORTAL THREATS' TO CSSR

LD042114 Prague International Service in English 1630 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Jaroslav Sturma commentary: "Rehabilitation of John Huss"]

[Text] Five hundred and seventy-one years ago on 6 July 1415, having been condemned as a heretic, Master John Huss, the famous Czech thinker, preacher and religious reformer was burned at the stake in Constance. The elders of the omnipotent Roman Catholic Church sentenced him to death for his failure to renounce before the Council of Constance his criticism of evils committed by the church hierarchy and his teaching favoring the introduction of a mandatory principle of social justice and humanism which would make it the oppressed man's right and duty to oppose and challenge the ruling class if it failed to embrace this principle.

We are not going to assess the full impact of John Huss, or Jan Hus to use the Czech form of his name, on both national and international history. Rather, we want to examine one particular aspect, namely that now after 5 centuries, 3 score and 11 years the Vatican is considering to rehabilitate Huss. Catholic circles now assume that their dogmatic look at this medieval reformer is no longer acceptable. Thus, the Austrian Catholic weekly magazine, DIE FURCHE, has described Huss not only as the Czech Luther but a respected national hero as well. His flaming death presaged or indeed amply illustrated the profoundly anti-Catholic feelings of the Czech people. In Czech history John Huss and the Hussite movement figure as progressive patriotic phenomena whereas Catholicism has always borne the stigma of servant to alien powers. DIE FURCHE concluded that to rehabilitate Huss would mean to reconcile the Czech nation to the Roman Catholic Church. This shows that the Catholic circles which have taken up the issue of rehabilitation seek neither historical truths nor justice. The fact that the rehabilitation of John Huss is currently an issue in the Vatican testifies to a different reality. Catholicism proved unable to tame the Czechs by crude force so why not give it another try, this time by flattery? What about declaring the Council of Constance a bunch of deviants from the true faith and potential assassins and pronouncing John Huss a saint?

Is there anything to be added? The Vatican has for centuries been on the side of forces threatening our national independence. Catholicism is a synonym for elements which have posed mortal threats to our bare existence and our language. On the eve of World War II Catholicism was a symbol of dismantling the unity of Czech and Slovaks. Catholic circles created a breakaway fascist regime in Slovakia with the aim of breaking the fraternal bonds between two fraternal nations so that they could become an easy prey for Hitler. During the bleak years of Nazi occupation Czechoslovak army outfits fighting abroad, guerrilla units and illegal resistance cells in the occupied country took on the name of John Huss. The name, for centuries linked with our struggle for social progress and national independence, which the Vatican knows only too well. Hence its current drive to get a slice of this tradition by incapacitating the Hussite legacy in the eyes of believers and removing this formidable obstacle to its influence in Czechoslovakia. If the Vatican braces itself for the uneasy task of rehabilitating Huss after more than 5 centuries since his violent death, then this shows that the inventory of the bourgeois unholy alliance against socialism is lamentably poor, consisting largely of nationalism and religion and very little beyond that. Hence all the nationalism cum coquetry campaign around John Huss.

/12858
CSO: 2400/329

SOCIOLOGY CZECHOSLOVAKIA

HAVLIN ON NEED FOR CHANGE AT UNIVERSITIES

AU301302 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 27 Jun 86 p 2

[Report on speech by Josef Havlin, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, at a nationwide aktiv of party and state functionaries of CSSR colleges and universities, held in Prague on 26 June, on their talks after the 17th CPCZ Congress]

[Excerpts] The time has come to transfer discussions about the further development of our institutions of higher learning from the plane of quantitative discussions to the plane of qualitative development. It will be necessary to draw up a fundamental concept for the development of the system of higher education in the next 2 to 3 decades and, within its framework, to come to terms sensitively with a certain discrepancy between the tradition of the system of higher education and the new needs and functions which it should satisfy and discharge.

The problems of the further development of our society within the framework of the development of the entire socialist society, including the problems of university education, are so new that their solution precludes the use of present methods, availing themselves of rigid thought patterns. One has to take into account relatively rapid changes of the economic and also social climate. From this follows the need to deepen and improve the quality of prognostic activity.

We must anticipate that along with the changing requirements of the production processes, labor productivity growth, a rise in the efficiency of production, and the intensification of the reproduction process, the need will also arise for new qualifications. The task of dealing with the structure of university education is exceedingly topical, important, and responsible. We must, above all, once again speedily and thoroughly review the targets and quality of the tuition that we offer today. In doing so, we should pursue the following principle--not to create new structures in the place of the present structures, but to establish prerequisites for a flexible and continuous adaptation of individual fields of study and their entire structures to the needs of social development.

Universities cannot be merely institutions for handing over facts and information. One must progress more and more from teaching facts to teaching methods. The aim of university studies is to develop the students' qualities and talents so as to permit them to analyze facts, to assess them critically, and to use them independently. What matters is the promotion of the ability to work independently and creatively and the cultivation of the urge to pursue further self-education in order to keep abreast of the development of science and technology.

Requirements stemming from the needs of developing science and technology can no longer be ensured within the framework of traditional forms of cooperation between universities and production enterprises, not even within the framework of the recently applied comprehensive forms of this cooperation. Numerous difficulties and shortcomings that are apparent even today point to the need to introduce new, improved, progressive, integrated systems of cooperation. Experience acquired in some socialist countries, especially in the USSR, shows that within the framework of these entities it is possible to adapt material, financial, and human resources far more flexibly to the specific conditions of individual research teams and to the specific nature of the scientific-research tasks solved by them.

It will be necessary to set up special, purpose-oriented research and application workplaces attached to universities and enterprises, such as branches of university departments in manufacturing plants, special departments or faculties for the requalification of university and secondary school graduates, as well as centers providing scientific-technical information and services. It will also be quite indispensable to adapt the organization and content of production practice, study-and-training programs, and end-of-the-year and diploma theses to the specific needs of production.

We constantly speak about the need for a new mode of people's thinking and for taking the offensive in the struggle for the consistent implementation of our adopted policy. But do we actually prepare the graduates of our higher educational establishments for these qualities? Are we not consigning them to some kind of self-service on these issues? These problems are worth pondering, as well as the adoption of measures to make sure that a young man entering working life will not let himself be intimidated by life, but will be prepared to cope with its pitfalls.

In concluding, Josef Havlin voiced the conviction that the aktiv made a contribution to the unifying of views and the course of action in ensuring the tasks at the universities.

/12858
CSO: 2400/329

CSSR DAILY REFUTES BRNO AIRPORT RUMORS

AU081440 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 3 Jul 86 p 3

/Jaroslav Kojzar article: "Such Are Facts"/

/Text/ A few weeks ago, Brno got excited over the following report: Some 7,000 inhabitants will have to move out from the area around the airport, from Turany, Brnenske Ivanovice, Holasky, and Slapanice. Allegedly the territorial planning and architecture department, attached to the Brno City National Committee, has begun implementing one of the antinoise measures adopted last November. The explanation noted that the noise made by aircraft is greater than permitted by the norm.

At that time, an official American radio broadcast a report saying that "the reason for this extraordinary action, which will affect perhaps 50-60,000 people, is the planned expansion of Brno airport, which is to be changed in the future in such a way as to make its new runway also serve the largest Soviet bombers." In the vacated homes, which won't have to be demolished, Soviet officers are to be housed with their families."

This "report," variously distorted, was also adopted by other bourgeois information media.

In April, Austria's KURIER expanded the guaranteed sensational information with additional "discoveries": "The Pilgrimage church in Turany is to be torn down, and a large, closed-off military zone is to be created around the airport." Similar nonsense also cropped up elsewhere.

What was this really all about?

On the basis of a simplified assessment of facts ascertained from the measurement of noise levels in the first noise zone, some state agencies decided to resolve the situation by gradually relocating the local population. Only a few dozen people were affected by the eviction order /vymer/. But this took place before elections and this rumor thus came in handy. Facts were blown up, they were given a different bent, and an "argument" was here.

But what was the real situation?

It was the same as in the case of other airports. We can, at random, name Prague-Kbely, Bratislava-Vajnory, Kosice, Sliac, or any other airport in the CSSR and beyond the borders of our state that is located in the vicinity of a large settlement.

Let us, therefore, recall several basic facts so as to be able to comprehend the situation that has arisen. Originally, soon after the liberation the military airfield in Brno has begun to be used for a great part for civilian purposes. Since civil aviation was restricted for reasons of economy at the end of the 1970's, the airfield was again made available for military purposes, even though--according to a 1984 agreement--civil aircraft can land there at times of fairs or exhibitions, or for tourist services and so forth. For this reason, by the way, it has also been decided to build a terminal and other facilities necessary for such operations.

In an interview with the regional daily ROVNOST, Vladimir Herman, candidate member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and leading secretary of the party regional committee, said that "one did not and does not consider" expanding the airfield, "or increasing its traffic."

Even before that the relevant agencies had devoted themselves to citizens' reminders about the noise. And it has been decided to carry out only a certain number of training flights, the hour when flying is to end has been determined, a matter that--understandably--does not apply to exceptional situations arising from our Air Force's duty to defend our air space. Also the number of starts and landings has been reduced. In spite of this an eviction order /vymer/ was sent without the knowledge of the city's and region's party agencies. Within a brief span of time, some Western information media blew up this fact up into a fantastic proportions. Out of tens they made tens of thousands, out of the terminal the further great expansion of the existing airfield, and out of the places "which our citizens must vacate" they made "new houses for Soviet pilots and their families." There were no better arguments for a possible disruption of the elections in Brno. But the open appearances by Comrades Herman, leading Secretary of the CPCZ City Committee Karel Urbanek, and other city and regional functionaries, including the decision to modify the nonsensical intent /zmenit nesmyslny zamer/, calmed the stormy Brno surface again. The "Brno case" could be laid to rest.

There is a lesson in all this, however. An insensitive approach to the solution of any problem does not pay. It simply had to elicit reaction. It has also become the foundation for another campaign against us. And since citizens in Prague, Plzen, Ostrava, or Bratislava do not know the plans of the local bodies, it is at the same time possible to evoke emotions for a long time to come. This was the reasoning of the Western centers. Therefore "information" about the Brno airfield is still cropping up to this day. The bubble has burst, however. But there was no need at all for it ever to have come into being.

/12228
CSO: 2400/339

END

JPRS-EER-86-116

1 AUGUST 1986

East Europe Report

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

NOTE

JPRS publications contain information primarily from foreign newspapers, periodicals and books, but also from news agency transmissions and broadcasts. Materials from foreign-language sources are translated; those from English-language sources are transcribed or reprinted, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [] are supplied by JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpt] in the first line of each item, or following the last line of a brief, indicate how the original information was processed. Where no processing indicator is given, the information was summarized or extracted.

Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically or transliterated are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear in the original but have been supplied as appropriate in context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by source.

The contents of this publication in no way represent the policies, views or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

PROCUREMENT OF PUBLICATIONS

JPRS publications may be ordered from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, Virginia 22161. In ordering, it is recommended that the JPRS number, title, date and author, if applicable, of publication be cited.

Current JPRS publications are announced in Government Reports Announcements issued semi-monthly by the National Technical Information Service, and are listed in the Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Correspondence pertaining to matters other than procurement may be addressed to Joint Publications Research Service, 1000 North Glebe Road, Arlington, Virginia 22201.

JPRS-EER-86-116
1 AUGUST 1986

EAST EUROPE REPORT

CONTENTS

ECONOMY

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

CEMA Research Cooperation, Industrial Standardization Cited
(Renate Weiss, Harald Zschiedrich; WIRTSCHAFTSWISSENSCHAFT, No 5, May 86).. 1

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Engineering, Metallurgy Product Exports Evaluated
(Jana Spilkova; STATISTIKA, No 4, 1986).................... 21

POLAND

Deputy Minister Sees Need for Fixed Assets Utilization Policy
(Michal Hebda Interview; ZYCIE GOSPODARCZE, No 23, 8 Jun 86).. 34

Bank Credit Policy Critically Evaluated
(Marek Misiak; ZYCIE WARSZAWY, No 23, 8 Jun 86)........... 42

Study Examines Effects of Reform on Enterprise Activity
(Stefan Krajewski, Miroslaw Smusz; GOSPODARKA PLANOWA, No 1, Jan 86)... 45

YUGOSLAVIA

Problems in Increasing Agricultural Exports Surveyed
(Milosav Ilijin; EKONOMSKA POLITIKA, 16 Jun 86)............ 54

POLITICS

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Hungarian Attempt To Rewrite Romanian History
(Stefan Pascu; MAGAZIN HISTORIC, Mar 86).................... 61

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Summaries of Major EINHEIT Articles, June 1986
(Manfred Banaschak, et al.; EINHEIT, No 6, Jun 86).......... 73

EINHEIT Editor Assesses 11th SED Congress, Prospects
(Manfred Banaschak; EINHEIT, No 6, Jun 86).................. 77

Peace, Dialogue Called Prime Foreign Policy Goals
(Guenter Sieber; EINHEIT, No 6, Jun 86)..................... 87

Axen's Selected Speeches, Essays Reviewed
(Gerhard Hahn; EINHEIT, No 6, Jun 86)....................... 94

POLAND

Critic Views Major 'Handicaps' to Social, Economic Development
(Krzysztof Teodor Toeplitz; POLITYKA, 31 May 86)............ 97

/6539

CEMA RESEARCH COOPERATION, INDUSTRIAL STANDARDIZATION CITED

East Berlin WIRTSCHAFTSWISSENSCHAFT in German Vol 34 No 5, May 86 pp 674-90

[Article by Renate Weiss, Dr of Economics, Certified Economist, born 1937, lecturer at the Central Institute for Socialist Economic Management, CC SED; and by Harald Zschiedrich, Dr of Economics, Certified Economist, born 1947, advanced school lecturer with the Section for Marxism-Leninism at the "Bruno Leuschner" Advanced School for Economics, East Berlin. Original title: "Innovation Processes and the Improvement of International Technico-Scientific Cooperation in Industrial Combines"]

[Text] Summary

The authors start from the consideration that the transition to comprehensive intensification of the national economy will markedly emphasize the interrelationship between accelerated scientific and technological progress and continuing intensification of socialist economic integration. In view of the complex program for scientific and technological progress by the year 2000, adopted at the 41st (extraordinary) CEMA session in Moscow in December 1985, the article deals with a number of resulting issues concerning the intensification of scientific and technological cooperation in the industrial combines.

The authors review the requirements for scientific and technological cooperation from the point of view of the preparation and broad application of innovations. In so doing, they focus attention on four major areas of cooperation:

1. Harmonization of scientific and technological concepts and of the parameters of new products with the principal users;
2. Research cooperation in the development of basic technologies and integrated technological systems;
3. Exchange of non-physical services;
4. Cooperation in the field of standardization.

The authors combine the discussion of new contents of scientific and technological cooperation with a demonstration of purposes and criteria for an assessment of the efficiency of cooperation in this field.

Interaction between the speed-up of scientific-technological progress and the further deepening of socialist economic integration assumes greater depth upon the transition to comprehensive intensification. The prompt settlement of development problems closely linked with the intensification of the CEMA member countries' economies therefore gains increasing importance.

Consequently, the CEMA member countries adopted a complex program of scientific-technological progress through 2000. The program lists the main tasks for the CEMA countries' cooperation with respect to the development and use of decisive key technologies. According to the joint comment by the SED CC Politburo and the GDR Council of Ministers, this involves for microelectronics, automation equipment, the development of nuclear energy, new materials and technology as well as biotechnology "the earliest possible achievement of top scientific-technological performances and their rapid economic utilization with the aim of substantially raising labor productivity and of intensifying social production all-round."(1) The successful realization of this program calls for the independent contribution of each country and the inclusion of its potentials down to basic economic units. The program, enacted in December 1985 at the 41st (extraordinary) session of the Council for Economic Mutual Aid, provides vital prerequisites for the coordinated and efficient preparation and implementation of innovation processes.

Taking into account the objectively growing place value of scientific-technological progress for the socialist international division of labor, international discussions increasingly focus on the work concerned with the effect of innovation processes on the content, orientations and methods of international specialization and cooperation in science, technology and production.(2)

This article deals with some aspects of the dialectic of innovation processes and the deepening of international socialist scientific-technological cooperation. Starting from the requirements of innovation processes, the authors examnine the objective bases, requirements and orientations of coordinated scientific-technological policy. Special attention is devoted to the changes in the substance and methods of scientific-technological cooperation as well as to the more demanding criteria with regard to the economic contribution of scientific-technological cooperation in the combines. The authors' reflections are based on the results of the theoretical discussion of innovation processes, carried on in recent years.(3)

In connection with the planned handling of economic innovation processes, the combines too need to confront new challenges arising from the objective needs of modern productive force development as well as by the relatively advanced international interlocking already achieved in some sectors. Though the combines hold a great deal of responsibility with respect to the preparation and implementation of innovation processes, new and complex tasks related to the preparation and realization of innovation processes also arise for the central state organs and scientific institutions (GDR Academy of Sciences in the field of basic research): "It will now be crucial in close cooperation with the combines to give concrete expression in the 5-Year Plan for basic research to these main orientations of the conception, in harmony with the CEMA complex program."(4)

Within the framework of central state management and planning, this particularly involves decisions that, consonant with the complex nature of innovation processes, range beyond a sector or individual industries. The planned mastery of various interrelations in connection with the management and planning of national and international research and production cooperations now moves to the fore.

Starting with the description of some textual aspects of the preparation and realization of a hormonized scientific-technological policy, the authors of the article concentrate mainly on some consequences arising therefrom for the deepening of scientific-technical cooperation in the combines.

The Development of Modern Productive Forces--Basis for the Deepening and Expansion of Scientific-Technological Cooperation

The economic strategy announced at the Tenth SED Congress and the tasks set at the Ninth, Tenth and Eleventh SED CC Plenum provide the SED with a clear concept for the dynamic development of the productive forces. While shaping their economic policies, the other European CEMA countries, too, take account of the revolutionary role of the productive forces with regard to social advances. The organization of developed socialism in the CEMA countries is based on the qualitative revolutionary change of the productive forces: "We are all aware that the development of the productive forces has far reaching significance for the future social prospects of socialism. Our party focuses on the rapid development of the productive forces, because the status of socialism in the international class war vitally depends on our success in handling this issue."(5)

The analysis of the changes in the standard of the productive forces--and therefore also in the matter of the member countries' international cooperation in science, technology and production--is the decisive starting point for the discovery of new development trends in the basic forms of the international socialist socialization of production and labor, in other words the international division of labor, specialization, cooperation, concentration and combination.

Such criteria of innovation processes as qualitative novelty, structural changes, commercial exploitation, the widest possible range of utilization as well as the speed of utilization increasingly orient international scientific-technological cooperation to the materialization of its results in the shape of new products, new processes and new materials.

In the course of the further organization of international socialist scientific-technological cooperation we become increasingly aware that radical changes in the structure of the productive forces, changes in the interrelations between the various elements (intensification of the connection between equipment and technmology) are occurring in the current conditions of the scientific-technological revolution. Ultimately these are joined by entirely new elements, and all of this crucially affects the contents and directions of international cooperation. In their "German Ideology," Marx and Engels persuasively demonstrated these interrelations between the development of the productive forces and the social division of labor. They wrote: "The relations of the various nations among themselves depend on the respective development of their productive forces, the division of labor and domestic trade...Unless this merely amounts to a quantitative extension of known productive forces, every new productive force...results in an advance in the division of labor."(6)

Upon transition to the intensive type of reproduction, differentiated and various interrelations are generally discernible between international socialization and scientific-technological progress. These need more detailed examination. International socialization proceeds wi a particular intensity especially in connection with the preparation and implementation of fundamental innovation processes. Evidently this also means greater challenges to just this cooperation. Changes indisputably occur in the substance and objec of cooperation. Urgency and necessity, too, shift directions and this is demonstrated in the increased spending on research, development, industrial testing and the rapid spread of innovations in the CEMA countries. Moving to the center of attention, therefore, are areas of international cooperation (cooperation in the introduction and spread of innovations), that used not to attract quite so much attention.

When, following studies carried out in the combines, we generalize the first experiences gained in the realization of the long-range program for the development of cooperation in the fields of science, technology and production through 2000, concluded in 1984 by the GDR and the USSR, we notice two main trends:

First: In the conditions of the evolution of a new type of technology, the perfection of the material-technological base in the member countries, the results of creative scientific-6technological efforts increasingly represent the starting point and material basis of many specialized processes in science, technology and production. This amounts to a change in the structure of the reciprocal division of labor, reflected in the growing scientific intensity of the exchange, among others. We note a rising demand for research intensive products, modernization and reconstruction services as well as rationalization processes that are normally based on qualitatively superior scientific-technological results.

Scientific-technological cooperation in the field of machine tool construction, for example, orients directly to the development of complex technical and technological proposals for the modernization and rationalization of production. The GDR is to supply the USSR by 1990 with 9 flkexible machine systems and 150 flexible production department sections for working on prismatic and rotation symmetric parts.(7)

Second: Technology in the CEMA member countries is increasingly developing into an active and leading element of the modern system of mechanical production. More and more it is shown to be an important link in the tighter combination of science and production cooperation in connection with the faster and more comprehensive introduction to production of the results of scientific-technological cooperation. In view of the fact that the utilization of raw materials and other materials vitally depends on technology, the orientation to cooperation in the development of new and more progressive resource conserving technologies assumes ever greater importance in the scientific-technological cooperation for the solution of the raw materials and fuel problem.(8) The Complex Program for Scientific-Technological Progress through 2000, resolved upon by the 41st (extraordinary) CEMA session therefore mainly provides for the development of new and progressive technologies in combination with the development of new and resource conserving equipment, devices and machines. The best results with regard to the more efficient use of material resources will be achieved by a coordinated strategy for the technical reequipment of the national economies (the introduction of energy and materials conserving technologies) as well as by the optimalization of the structure of the production and consumption of resources.

By comparison with the extensive type of reproduction and demonstrated by successful experiences, a more technology oriented intrernational scientific-technological cooperation results in far more profound, longer-range and more stable interlinks between reproduction processes.

The combination of innovation process and socialization process in science, technology and production has the effect of requiring increasing importance to be assigned to the advanced division of labor, specialization and cooperation in science and technology at all stages of scientific-technological work. The division of labor in the important phase of the preparation of innovation processes is profoundly affected by the development of products and technologies.

Deepened social division of labor and cooperation are not only the consequence but more and more the precondition for the planned management of innovation processes. Experiences in the combines graphically demonstrate that the efficient organization of the division of labor and cooperation among all facilities involved in research represents the pivotal point in the management of innovation processes.

The Tenth SED CC Plenum emphatically pointed out some of the consequences arising from the development of modern productive forces for the organization of research cooperation: "We need important innovations such as can be produced only by basic research aiming far into the future. This sets new criteria for research cooperation between combines, the facilities of the Academy, the universities and colleges, oriented to economic requirements."(9)

The current types of cooperation between science and industry (10) also represent an important precondition for a higher standard of international specialized collaboration, because new steps and new methods of international division of labor and cooperation are rooted in advances achieved in the standard of the socialization of scientific-technological work within the various national economies.

The extensive development by combines and research facilities of the potential benefits of international socialist specialization and cooperation in science, technology and production requires a great deal of coordination in our scientific-technological policy in connection with the preparation and realization of innovation processes.

Harmonized Scientific-Technological Policy--Requirement of the Preparation and Realization of Innovation Processes

The Complex Program of Scientific-Technological Progress through 2000 aims at a significantly greater concentration of the resources included in scientific-technological cooperation. The harmonized main directions of scientific-technological progress are the expression of this effort. They will determine the subject matter of the international division of labor and cooperation in the years to come.

The collective efforts were directed to the coordination of the main directions of scientific-technological progress as well as to the elaboration of a document including concrete data in regard to the tasks, dates and responsibilities relating to the preparation and implementation of these key technologies within the framework of the community. It is a significant advantage of the Complex Program of Scientific-Technological Progress that concrete treaties and contracts are concluded within the framework of the realization of the main directions. These involve the phases science-technology-production-sales.

Taking into account the level of interlinking between the scientific-technological potentials as well as the important structural changes that are proceeding in the course of the realization of the above main directions of scientific-technological cooperation, the following requirements for a coordinated scientific-technological policy come to the fore:

1. The economic demand for a harmonized scientific-technological policy results primarily from the strong rise in spending for the generation and spread of innovation processes in relation to available scientific-technological potentials and resources. The changes in the structure of spending on innovation processes (rising proportion of spending on tests and transfer) compel us to focus international socialist scientific and production cooperation on the issue of introduction and mass application.

2. In the current status of the transition to comprehensive intensification we appreciate the commonality of interests in the efforts for a speedier development of labor productivity, the improvement of the quality of production, the reduction of materials and energy intensity, the optimalization of industry structures and processes, all of them primarily the results of innovation processes. This large extent of commonality and the differences in specific interests and conditions at one and the same time permit and require the coordination of scientific-technological policy. The analysis and harmonization of interests as well as the factors affecting them turn out to be the main substance of coordinated scientific-technological policies. At the same time, conditions (scientific-technological standard,

resource availability, production and foreign trade structures) for the evolution, introduction, spread and utilization of innovations differ quite sharply. Consequently the member countries are not always equally interested in this or that method of international scientific-technological cooperation for the preparation and implementation of innovations (differences in the standard of concentration, the maturity of productions, the standard of labor productivity).

3. Structural changes in all CEMA countries are increasingly proceeding as the result of the materialization of results of scientific-technological advances. We agree with K. Steinitz who wrote: "The key to the problem of the further development of the production structure is the planned mastery of innovation processes, ranging from the selection of the processes that are to have resources concentrated on them, via their timely preparation and ending in their implementation at a speed of spread and breadth of utilization consonant with international criteria."(11) To the extent that the main directions of cooperation among the member countries, as established in the Complex Program, determine the content and dynamism of international scientific-technological cooperation, consequences arise for the further working out of the various countries' structural policies.

4. The working out and realization of a coordinated scientific-technological policy ultimately result from the necessity of ensuring further concrete measures for the strengthening of our technical, raw materials and economic independence and invulnerability vis-a-vis imperialism. It is imperative to achieve a large extent of harmonization in the purchase and sale of technologies, licenses and "know how" so that no obstacles may arise to the reciprocal deepening of the division of labor. In this meaning, CEMA coordinated scientific-technological policy must prove to be an effective tool against discrimination and the differentiated treatment of individual member countries by the capitalist countries.

5. The working out and realization of a coordinated scientific-technological policy also mainly result from the present high standard of interlinking of scientific-technological potentials and reproduction processes as such. The growing shares of specialization and cooperation in the reciprocal exchange of commodities, increased responsibility for the modernization and rationalization of machinery earlier supplied, the increasing reconstruction of existing production sections and changes in the reproduction structure of investments thus expand the material conditions and bases for the stronger interlinking of scientific-technological potentials. The extent of foreign trade links means that users of many innovations range well beyond the individual national economies, to one or more other countries. It follows that new challenges arise to the rapid adjustment to user needs. This immediately presumes a greater extent of harmonization with regard to scientific-technological policies. Taking these requirements into account, we arrive at the following definition:

Harmonized scientific-technological policy represents a system of collectively elaborated objectives and directions of scientific-technological progress with vital importance for the intensification of the various national economies as well as for the economic and scientific-technological development of the CEMA community as a whole. Coordinated scientific-technological policy is oriented to the definition of measures and methods for the efficient creation and broad economic utilization of scientific-technological results on the basis of socialist international specialization.

Taking this definition as a starting point, we discern the following substantive components:

-- The selection of the objectives and main directions of scientific-technological development as well as of scientific-technological cooperation. For a long time these will mark the standard of efficiency in key industries with particular attention to the developmental situation in the various countries as well as the feasible concentration of forces for joint solutions;

-- Coordinated measures for the creation and utilization of new equipment and technologies in realization of the five main directions;

-- The required harmanization of the scientific-technological potentials of the interested countries, including the scientific-technological infrastructures;

-- Coordination of the CEMA countries' export and import policies with regard to the questions of the exchange of scientific-technological results with third countries;

-- The working out of measures aiming at the adjustment of scientific-technological standards, in particular in relations with the non-European member countries;

-- The close coordination of scientific-technological cooperation on a multilateral as well as a bilateral basis;

-- The working out of measures for the perfection of the economic and legal bases of scientific-technological cooperation as well as the improvement of the efficiency of existing or the development of such methods of scientific-technological cooperation as will guarantee closer links between science and production in the process of integration.

The complexity of the application of the coordinated scientific-technological policy arises from the fact that it largely depends on the availability of the appropriate resources, the organization of treaties and agreements on scientific and production cooperation for the creation and the spread of new technologies, the availability and coordination of investments, cooperation in standardization and unification, the coordination of reciprocal deliveries of finished products, components and subassemblies as well as the exchange of scientific-technological results. The accomplishment of the tasks arising from the implementation of the Complex Program require the skilled efforts of the central management and planning organs in close collaboration with the combines. In the following we will deal in greater detail with the key issues of scientific-technological cooperation arising therefrom for the combines.

Key Issues of Scientific-Technological Cooperation in Combines

The combines have available decisive potentials in science, technology and rationalization. Some 90 percent of the research potential of centrally managed industry are concentrated in them. GDR combines enjoy all
rch potential of centrally
managed industry are concentrated in them. GDR combines enjoy all
he greatest possible efficiency.(12)

The Complex Program of Scientific-Technological Progress aims at achieving top standards on the entire front of scientific-technologtical advances. This presumes that the various countries should select those problems and tasks from the wide range of tasks that they are best able to accomplish in view of their situation, resources and experiences. The international rate of development of the productive forces represents the most incorruptible criterion in this context.(13)

In many combines, specially those of the metal processing and chemical industries, this process is reflected in the fact that their production profile (including the research profile) has been specialized and concentrated on specific product groups and types. Ship construction and rail vehicle construction, textile machine and machine tool construction as well as many other industries have concentrated their potential on specific product lines. The finished products of these combines are largely exported to the CEMA member countries. Other products of these industries, for their part, are imported from the USSR or the other member countries.

Studies have shown that the present scientific-technological cooperation of combines is primarily concentrated on 4 key issues (and will continue to be so concentrated):

1. Coordinating with the main user the scientific-technological conception and parameters;

2. Research cooperation in the case of basic technologies and complex technical systems;

3. The exchange of intangible services;

4. Cooperation within CEMA in the field of standardization.

On the Concentration of Research by International Coordination of Scientific-Technological Development

Coordination and harmonization enable us to concentrate research and production on a range of production that is fairly certain to be salable, provided quality and price meet the coordinated terms and the development trends occuring worldwide.

It has been found useful to coordinate the following with the main customer of the products:

-- The basic trends of the development of the scientific-technological and economic standard of the respective product group consonant with long-range processes;

-- Fundamental goals and tasks of the research topic even before their inclusion in the plan science and technology;

-- Discussion of the project before transfer to production.

These are usually objects of great economic import for the producer as well as the user (importer). Combines must be fairly certain that previous services with respect to research, technology and investments will pay off. If that is not the case, acceptance of the objects for research and production is not efficient. However, profitability can often not be achieved by sales on the domestic market alone. The coordination and harmonization of research tasks are typical in traditional fields (such as ship construction, rail vehicle construction, TAKRAF [transportation equipment, conveying equipment and cranes]) as well as in new and modern fields of cooperation (such as special equipment for optical electronics).

Alongside the acceleration of scientific-technological advances, the further deepening of scientific-technological cooperation in the form of the coordination of scientific-technological development turns into an objective requirement in the above mentioned industries as well as in new fields. The reorganization of production in accordance with the international development trends of the productive forces represents a constant need. Many combines are able increasingly to carry out the apopropriate changes only if the main scientific-technological parameters and the economic effects of the renewal are harmonized with the main partner (usually the USSR), in other words if the renewal processes are coordinated.

At the present time, the ship construction industry is consulting with the USSR on conceptions for the ships of the 1990's. Essential coordinating discussions are carried out even before a research topic on the development of a ship is considered. In international cooperation, too, the conceptual phase of research therefore increasingly represents a task to be jointly accomplished by the producer and the customer. Before transferring the scientific-technological result to production, the project is also once more reviewed by experts of the future producer and the main customers. In the case of the Mukran-Klaipeda rail ferry, for example, users and customers in the GDR and the USSR are involved. Of course this is an example of specially intensive collaboration in the phase of the conception and transfer of the new product to production, but these processes are gaining greater importance in all highly specialized, export and research intensive production sectors.

All participants derive the greatest possible profit from the full utilization of the coordination of research cooperation accompanied by observance of the partners' economic interests. Such utilization may therefore also be the basis of far reaching cooperation in production. In so far the coordination of largely decided by the nature of the specific cooperation. In this context we define international scientific-technological cooperation as collaboration in the field of research by economic units or research institutions of two or more countries in basic research, applied research, development, design and standardization as well as the coordination of scientific-technological parameters between producers and customers, the common use of laboratory and testing facilities. The purchase and sale of intangible performances also represent facets of the international scientific-technological division of labor.(14)

Research Concentration by Research Cooperation for the Creation of New Basic Technologies and Complex Technical Systems

Research coooperation by the CEMA member countries is usually oriented to new directions of scientific-technological progress. It has been proven a decisive process of international scientific-technological cooperation precisely in the preparation and implementation of innovation processes, in particular for top standard technologies. Research cooperation has been useful whenever a country would not able on its own to independently, speedily and efficiently handle complex scientific-technological problems. This is due to the increasing research intensity in all sectors of production and the complexity of the tasks to be accomplished. Examples are the programs for space research, the creation of the scientific bases and the material-technical foundation for nuclear equipment, the ESER [uniform data processing system], the agreements on microelectronics and robot equipment, and so on. It is the rule for several interested countries to participate in such projects.The complexity of the tasks in science and technology and their application in production are characterized by:

-- The combined operation of many fields of knowledge as, for instance, in joint space research (physics, cosmic materials study, meteorology, biology, medicine and technical sciences such as communications technology, and others);

-- The combined operation of many different producers and researchers for the accomplishment of a task. In microelectronics, for example, researchers and producers of the basic materials industry, appliance engineering, electronics and the chemical industry need to be oriented to the development of the production of microelectronic components. The network of cooperation partners is widened by the necessary involvement of the users as early as the research process.

Consequences arise therefrom with regard to the management of these processes. In the case of complex integration measures, involving various ministries and combines, it has been found useful to assign to an economy managing organ or a combine the responsibility for coordination in the GDR and vis-a-vis the foreign contract partner. In the GDR a combine is usually assigned this responsibility.

In our experience it has normally been necessary to create the following prerequisites for efficient cooperation at a contractual basis:

-- The common definition of the economic and scientific-technological goals and tasks for the scientific-technological problem to be solved either bilaterally or multilaterally;

-- The division and delimitation of tasks between the partners involved for the accomplishment of the total task. This applies to the material, financial requirements and time schedules and conditions for the realization of the task;

-- Joint discussions at every stage as well as tests of interim and final results;

-- The establishment of the conditions for the transfer of scientific-technological results to production and their best possible economic utilization;

-- Safeguarding reciprocal deliveries and coordinated and cooperative presence on third markets.

These tasks can be accomplished only as parts of the plans science and technology, investments, production and sales of the economic unit and as management tasks of the manager and his collective. The most difficult management problem is that of in good time organizing research cooperation and also in good time pinpointing the fields where cooperation is necessary and feasible in the interest of mutual benefit, the interest of the best possible business management.

Innovation Processes and CEMA Standardization in the Combines

Multilateral and bilateral coordination of standards is gaining increasing importance with regard to both commodity exports and imports, the reconstruction and modernization of enterprises and efficient cooperation in research as such. The uniformity of the meaning of technical terms, the standardized use of symbols and formulas as well as standardized measurements, measuring methods and measuring aids, materials, and so on, represent an essential precondition for mutual understanding in the process of research. The multifarious international interlinking achieved by the division of labor increasingly requires not only the harmonization of the technical parameters of finished products but also that of subassemblies and components. The interchangeability of components and subassemblies is extremely important especially for the efficient conduct of repairs for the safety and operational capacity of plants.

With respect to the reconstruction of enterprises in the USSR consumer goods industry, the delivery of representative standards and models for the footwear industry and the clothing industry represents an essential element of the total contract. Important for the efficiency of these projects are, among others, standardized shoe (and clothing) sizes. If sizes and measurements differ, adjustment plans are needed, and these involve additional costs for the planner.

Standardization generally as well as the standardization of working and fire safety conditions assume increasing importance in research and production cooperation. By achieving uniformity of standards, it has been possible to completely abolish retooling and retrofitting costs in the production of domestic electrical appliances. It is particularly important in the case of modern technologies for uniform standards to be agreed right at the start and subsequent adjustments avoided thereby.

Consonant with these requirements, the multilateral agreements on the development and use of robot and microprocessor equipment specially emphasize the standardization of scientific-technological conditions and conceptions.

The need for the multilateral uniformity of standards is rising in response to the conditions of the extensive application of scientific-technological advances within the framework of CEMA.

Our interest in standardization is clearly determined by the extent of international interlinking, the quantitative level of the imports and exports of the partners involved. This does not necessarily directly apply to the respective export product. Though combines such as ORSTA Hydraulics export relatively little, they are vitally interested in the standardization of finished products in CEMA, because the salability of products that include hydraulic components largely depends on the standardization and general exchangeability of the hydraulic components and subassemblies. This is a general tendency applicable also to other components and subassemblies.

To improve the efficiency of CEMA standardization it will be necessary especially for the combines and foreign trade enterprises in contracts and efficiency documentations of international specialization and cooperation of production and scientific-technological cooperation to define the tasks and take into account the results of international standardization. Standardization must be included right at the beginning in the tasks to be accomplished by research cooperation. This applies especially to new solutions. Standardization tasks must also be attended to when specialization and cooperation agreements or foreign trade contracts are concluded. In view of the rapidity of scientific-technological progress, we must flexibly respond to the respective changes in parameters in the course of research cooperation, so that the highest possible standard may be achieved at the time the research results are transferred to production.

Exports of Intangible Services--Development Trend of International Scientific-Technological Cooperation

New opportunities for research cooperation largely arise from new directions of scientific-technological advances, such as microelectronics, robot equipment and biotechnology. At the same time, some specific topics of research cooperation move to the fore. These new directions also affect the modernization and renewal of the existing production potential. The standard of the development of specialization and cooperation in various sectors of the economy within the framework of CEMA, natural and historical conditions in the respective member countries and also in all sectors of the economy, the sheer speed of development of the renewal processes focus attention on the exchange of intangible services as productive performances. Key technologies such as modern information technology increasingly permeate the entire reproduction process of a combine. They permit the rational preparation and realization of research, production and sales. Often it is therefore concluded that, due to the great flexibility of the equipment, any quantity may be efficiently produced and that, consequently, the international division of labor is no longer needed.

In fact, flexibile automation as opposed to single purpose automation enables us to better respond to changed and differentiated customer wishes. Still, the problem remains that the socially required cost of a commodity is less and less determined by its manufacture as such. The costs of prior services achieve dominant importance for total costs precisely by the use of these modern technologies. Nonrecurrent or first time costs are very high with respect to the introduction of such modern technical and technological systems. They are recouped quickly only if the programs have multiple applications and a certain production volume is achieved. The specialization of research and, consequently, the exchange of such programs and other scientific-technological results thus becomes an essential objective of the division of labor. Moreover, some effects such as a low labor/production ratio occur only when large quantities are involved. The introduction of this modern equipment therefore does not replace the international division of labor, merely changes its substance and assumes more varied aspects. In thie connection, exports of intangible services in the form of software gain outstanding importance.

Almost all machine construction combines nowadays export software while, in 1978 for example, the Robotron Combine was the only such exporter. Other sectors also, such as the combines of the chemical industry and agricultural institutes are now exporting software.

Software is not the only intangible service to be exported. As the result of the modernization of the existing potential as part of comprehensive intensification, exports of intangible services as scientific-technological results, planning and design services become a typical feature. Plant exports also involve the export of know how--in other words, modern technologies, training and further educational services and methods of labor organization. If they follow the trend of scientific-technological advances at all, former plant suppliers are usually interested in the reconstruction of the existing potential. The GDR, for instance, will supply to the USSR M2.2 billions' worth of rolling mill equipment for the reconstruction and construction of metallurgical enterprises in 1986-1990.(15) In part this equipment will go to factories constructed by the GDR in the USSR in the 1950's and 1960's.

The USSR also utilizes the experiences gained in the GDR and other CEMA member countries with regard to the reconstruction and modernization of the light and food industries, in conjunction with the equipment supplied by the respective machine construction enterprises.

Intangible services are also traded as independent merchandise, independent of plants (license procurement, license sales, contract research). As a result of this trend in international cooperation, more and more sectors of the economy are involved in the process of the international division of labor, that used to be almost totally absent in the field of scientific-technological cooperation. Examples are the combines of the light and food industries (textile, clothing, footwear factories, mills, bakeries, and others). Some combines with previous experience in the field of the export of intangible services concentrate their management operation in particular on:

-- Orienting their research collectives right from the start to the possibilities for multiple and extensive utilization as well as to the international exchange of their scientific-technological results;

-- Expanding their design and planning capacities or organize them more efficiently by modern equipment;

-- Devote greater attention to software;

-- Improve commercial efforts in this field.

Innovation processes increasingly determine the structural changes in scientific-technological cooperation. It is therefore imperative also to review the economic criteria to be used for assessing the efficiency of scientific-technological cooperation.

The Criteria for the Appraisal of the Efficiency of Scientific-Technological Cooperation

Upon the transition to the intensive type of reproduction, it will be necessary to also apply the criteria for the economic appraisal of innivation processes to the preparation and realization of measures for international scientific-technological cooperation also.

Such criteria are:

-- Costs, prices, labor productivity and a scientific-technological standard conforming to world standards;

-- The greatest possible rate of renewal and appearance on the market at the most favorable possible time;

-- The highest possible earnings, especially on export markets, by the best possible quality, demand appropriateness in large quantities, the lowest possible costs;

-- The economic utilization of new scientific-technological findings. For the combines this involves the need to uniformly and as per plan manage development, production and sales;

-- The highest possible scientific standard of technological work as the foundation of the greatest possible efficiency of the reproduction process;

-- The conformity of objectives with the cost reductions actually achieved and with the rise in net output.(16)

Greater profitability is the decisive general economic criterion for the efficiency of any international scientific-technological cooperation.

Starting from the above mentioned yardsticks, this general criterion may be concretely defined as follows:

International scientific-technological cooperation is efficient if

-- These economic criteria cannot be met without international scientific-technological cooperation;

-- These criteria may be exceeded by means of international scientific-technical cooperation.

Earlier in this article we indicated the differentiated objective of scientific-technological cooperation. Also arising therefrom is the necessity of some differentiation in the appraisal and calculation of efficiency.

In the following we will describe some significant economic effects of the key issues of scientific-technological cooperation described.

The economic effects of a scientific-technological development coordinated between researcher, producer and customer consists above all in the relatively high degree of security of the research orientation adopted for the renewal of the production range and the sale of the new products. It is hard to quantify these economic effects. Often the operating results of the entire enterprises depend on them if the degree of specialization is already high and the prior research and investment services costly. These benefits of the socialist division of labor are often not evident to the workers, nor are they directly reflected in the balance sheets and economic accounting. In fact, though, they represent the crucial precondition for the proper management of the reproduction process.

Cooperative and concentrated collaboration (research cooperation) for handling the main directions of scientific-technological progress is increasingly the main trend of international scientific-technological cooperation for the creation of prior scientific-technological services. It is the special feature of this research cooperation that a hitherto unknown research result is to issue from the combination of effoorts and resources. At the time the assignment is made, both the research result and research costs are relatively vague. Nevertheless, it is imperative to assess the probable research result and estimate the probable research costs. This assessment also needs to be based on the socially required labor costs in relation to the use value of the research result. The final determination of the price, value and use value must await the accomplishment of the task. By contrast to research cooperation with regard to the solution of an outstanding problem, exports of intangible services and products involve existing and tested results of human labor. Research cooperation is efficient if

-- It is possible with the efforts and resources available to achieve a more favorable result that may be used in production;

-- It is possible to achieve a specific research result at lower cost than would be involved if the scientific-technological task had to be accomplished by the internal research potential alone;

-- A new technology or new product can be transferred earlier so as to reach the market at the right time or earlier.

The efficiency of CEMA standardization must be considered in conjunction with specialization and cooperation in research and production. It is an essential prerequisite for the comprehensive efficiency of research and production cooperation. The efficiency of standardization is ultimately reflected in the efficiency of production and research cooperation, the efficiency of the export and import of commodities and intangible services.

CEMA standardization provides the following prerequisites for the efficient organization of specialized relations:

-- A higher scientific-technological standard of products upon orientation to optimum international technical values;

-- Materials and energy conservation, quality and reliability improvements by common orientation to optimum international technical values and the the fixing of the corresponding quality standards;

-- Less retooling and retrofitting (signifying lower costs), greater ease of repair and servicing by the greater exchangeability of components and subassemblies;

-- Narrowing the range of assortments and increasing series volumes;

-- The greater efficiency of testing and checking;

-- Easing product approval and reducing the period of testing.

The efficiency of the purchase and sale of intangible services may largely be ascertained as per the efficiency calculation for commodity exports and imports. The domestic price and export earnings are contrasted--in other words the domestic costs socially agreed in the GDR for the respective research performance is contrasted with the export earnings. In the case of imports, we must examine whether import costs are higher or lower than research costs for solving the problem at home. Exports of intangible services may be very efficient, because

-- From the aspect of foreign exchange earnings obtainable, complicated work is more valuable than simple work;

-- Such exports require no or little materials;

-- Freight costs are minor;

-- The exportability of plant, equipment and devices is improved;

-- Existing research results may be used multiply and comprehensively.

Normally imports of intangible services must produce the same economic effects as research cooperation. This is expressed in shorter development periods and cost reductions. At the same time these results may more quickly become production effective than if they had to be made available solely by the own research potential.

Also to be indicated are the following aspects that, in connection with innovation processes, require a significantly greater economy of scientific-technological cooperation:

-- In connection with the preparation and implementation of innovation processes it is not only imperative for as many tasks as possible to be achieved jointly or by the division of labor; it is equally decisive whether the best qualitative solutions are achieved in the briefest delay and suitable for introducing to production on the largest possible scale. We therefore need the realistic assessment of the services provided and the shares achieved in the total result. This will encourage economic interestedness in cooperation.

-- Scientific-technical and technological solutions as the result of scientific-technological cooperation are designed to develop large efficiency potentials (resource conservation, quality improvement). Social needs for scientific-technological results in connection with the social definition of their value thereby objectively become the focal point of the economic valuation and calculation of the efficiency of international scientific-technological cooperation.

FOOTNOTES

1. See "Another Step in the Deepening of Cooperation in CEMA," joint comment by the SED CC Politburo and the GDR Council of Ministers on the results of the 41st (Extraordinary) CEMA Meeting in Moscow, NEUES DEUTSCHLAND, 23 December 1985, p 1.

2. See, for example, Y.S.Shiryaeev, "World Economy: New Technological and Socioeconomic Development Factors," Nauka Publishing House, Moscow 1984, in Russian; "Socialist Economic Integration in the Conditions of Comprehensive Intensification" (dissertations), WIRTSCHAFTSWISSENSCHAFT No 1/1985, pp 1ff; J.F.Kormnov, "Cooperation by the CEMA Countries and the Production Structure," VOPROSY EKONOMIKI, No 10/1985, in Russian; K.Morgenstern, "Perfection of the Production and Export Structure in the GDR and Socialist International Division of Labor in the Conditions of Intensification," WIRTSCHAFTSWISSENSCHAFT No 11/1985, pp 1625ff; G.Proft, "Further Deepening of GDR-USSR Cooperation in the Modernization and Automation of Key Industries in the National Economy,"

WIRTSCHAFTSWISSENSCHAFT No 1/1986, pp 21ff.

3. H.Koziolek provided a significant contribution to the theory of innovation processes by his book "Wissenschaft, Technik und Reproduktion" [Science, Technologty and Reproduction], Verlag DIE WIRTSCHAFT, Berlin 1981. The authors also refer to the works by H.Nick,K.Steinitz,H.D.Haustein,W.Marschall,E.Prager,H.Kusicka and F.Haberland.

4. "Aus dem Bericht des Politburos an die 11.Tagung des Zentralkomitees der SED, Berichterstatter: W.Jarowinsky" [From the Politburo Report to the 11th SED CC Plenum, Reporter: W.Jarowinsky], Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1985, p 48.

5. G. Mittag, "Preparing the Eleventh SED Congress by the Best Possible Performances," in "Seminar des Zentralkomitees der SED mit den Generaldirektoren und den Parteiorganisatoren des Zentralkomitees am 7 Maerz 1985 in Leipzig" [SED CC Seminar with the General Directors and Party Organizers of the Central Committee on 7 March 1985 in Leipzig], Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1985, pp 33f.

6. K.Marx/F.Engels, "The German Ideology," K.Marx/F.Engels, Collected Works, Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1956ff, Vol 3, pp 21f.

7. See "Every Second Machine Goes to Customers in the Soviet Union," NEUES DEUTSCHLAND, 23 September 1985, p 3.

8. See G. Marchuk, "New Technologies Speed Scientific-Technological Advances," PRESSE DER SOWIJETUNION, No 11/1985, pp 37ff.

9. "10.Tagung des Zentralkomitees der SED, E. Honecker, 'Zur Vorbereitung des XI.Parteitages der SED'" [10th SED CC Plenum, E. Honecker, "On the Preparation of the Eleventh SED Congress"], Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1985, p 32.

10. To be mentioned, among others, are the joint creation and utilization of equipment, the development of methodical-diagnostic centers, reciprocal materials supplies on the basis of contracts, the exchange of research personnel.

11. K.Steinitz, "Intensively Expanded Reproduction and the Development of the Production Structure," WIRTSCHAFTSWISSENSCHAFT, No 8/1985, pp 1123.

12. See "Oekonomische Strategie der Partei - Klares Konzept fuer Weiteres Wachstum" [The Party's Economic Strategy - A Clear Concept for Further Growth], Dietz Verlag, Berlin 1983, p 38.

13. See "Tenth SED CC Plenum...," as before, p} 31.

14. We thereby give a wider interpretation to the object of scientific-technological cooperation than the books "Soziallistische

Aussenwirtschaft" [Socialist Foreign Trade], Verlag DIE WIRTSCHAFT, Berlin 1984, p 216 and "RGW-Lexikon" [CEMA Dictionary], VEB Bibliographisches Institut, Leipzig 1981, p 261.

15. See "New Step Toward the Deepening of GDR-USSR Cooperation in the Period 1986-1990," NEUES DEUTSCHLAND, 1 November 1985, p 6.

16. See G. Mittag, "Preparing the Eleventh SED Congress...," as before, pp 36f.

11698
CSO: 2300/391

ENGINEERING, METALLURGY PRODUCT EXPORTS EVALUATED

Prague STATISTIKA in Czech No 4, 1986 pp 146-154

[Article by Jana Spilkova: "On Efficiency of Czechoslovak Exports of Products of Engineering, Electrical and Metallurgical Industries--Intensiveness Criterion of Selected Production Factors Based on Assessments of Inter-Sector Relations in 1977 and 1982"]

[Text] Foreign economic relations are an important factor of a dynamic growth of Czechoslovak economy. Our active participation in international division of labor by means of foreign trade both within the integrated configuration of the CEMA countries and on a worldwide scale is one of the factors determining the intensification of efficiency of Czechoslovak economic operations and exerting positive effects on the dynamism of our economic growth.

This paper evaluates the efficiency of Czechoslovak exports of products manufactured by the metallurgical-engineering complex, i.e., by the branches of the engineering, electrical engineering, and metalworking industries and of ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy; efficiency is the key factor of Czechoslovak economic integration in international division of labor in view of comprehensive demands that the production of the metallurgical-engineering complex be balanced in terms of selected production factors (capital assets, workforce, selected raw materials and supplies, including electric and thermal power, crude oil, solid fuels, ferrous and nonferrous metals) on the basis of data from assessments of inter-sector relations (AISR).

The system of "lucrative" sectors of the metallurgical-engineering complex in terms of the selected efficiency criteria stemming from analyses was created on the basis of indicators derived from AISR; it serves only as an initial groundwork for potential conceptual considerations of the integration of the Czechoslovak metallurgical-engineering complex in international division of labor, which must be corrected according to the "profitability" or "unprofitability" of specific foreign trade ventures and according to long-range objectives and plans of our trade policy.

1. Development of the Position of the Metallurgical-Engineering Complex in CSSR National Economy and in International Division of Labor in 1973, 1977, and 1982.

The position of the CSSR metallurgical-engineering complex as a whole remains relatively stable with regard to its share in the creation and consumption of national economic resources and its integration in international division of labor; nevertheless, certain significant and noteworthy trends appeared in the structure of the branches of the metallurgical-engineering complex in 1973, 1977, and 1982, namely:

--In terms of the shares of individual branches in total asset formation in our national economy, no substantive shifts have taken place in asset formation of the metallurgical-engineering complex, or as the case may be, the share of the engineering, electrical engineering and metalworking industries in asset formation of the metallurgical-engineering complex demonstrated no increase in the years under study; by the same token, the absolute volume of assets in nonferrous and ferrous metallurgy increased more rapidly than the absolute volume of assets of the engineering, electrical engineering and metalworking industries; in 1977 and 1982, when the absolute volume of imports of engineering products stagnated, the increment of assets in the engineering branches was covered exclusively with our domestic production;

--There has been an unambiguous trend toward increasing the share of production consumption and of exports in the consumption of production assets in the branches of engineering, electrical engineering and metalworking, which was to the detriment of nonproduction consumption and investments;

--In the years under study the share of imports of engineering, electrical and metallurgical products in the total volume of imports in foreign trade declined; the share of exports of the metallurgical-engineering complex in the total volume of Czechoslovak exports declined mainly due to the declining share of exports of the branches of ferrous metallurgy in 1977 and 1982, while all through the same period the rates of growth of the volume of exports in individual branches of the metallurgical-engineering complex remained below the rate of growth of total Czechoslovak exports;

--The stagnation of the volume of imported engineering products in 1977 and 1982 considerably affected the decline in the balance of Czechoslovak foreign trade.

The following conclusions may be deduced from the analysis of the structure and extent to which our metallurgical-engineering complex has been integrated in branch subdivisions in international division of labor in 1977 and 1982:

--The development of the volume of exports of individual branch subdivisions of the metallurgical-engineering complex corresponded with the sub-branch structure of exports, or as the case may be, it resulted in the concentration of exports of products of the current most important export subdivisions, above all, of machine engineering;

--The structure of exports of the metallurgical-engineering complex is the most significant factor affecting the efficiency of that complex; despite the basically positive trends reflected in the growing volume of exports of the subdivisions with above-average net foreign currency returns, trends toward inertia also continue to affect the growth of the volume of exports of subdivisions with conspicuous below-average net foreign exchange returns;

--From a comparison of the development of the structure of exports, imports, the balance of foreign trade in individual subdivisions of the metallurgical-engineering complex and of the indicators of export and import concentration, one may conclude that in the years under study specialization of integration of our metallurgical-engineering complex in international division of labor has not been enforced vigorously enough, particularly in the branches of ferrous metallurgy and in engineering;

--In 1977 and 1982 the changes in the subdivision structure of exports of the metallurgical-engineering complex failed to affect fundamentally the comprehensive consumption of exports in terms of workforce and capital assets; they led to a slight increase in the requirements of the number of workforce;

--There was no clear-cut correlation (analogically as in the export structure) between the development of the extent of export openness (measured by the share of exports in production) and the earned net foreign-exchange returns in individual subdivisions;

--The growth of the extent of export openness in the metallurgical-engineering complex as a whole (including machine engineering) progressed less rapidly than the extent of export openness of Czechoslovak national economy as a whole;

--The growth of the extent of export openness in machine engineering, electrical engineering and metalworking industries, which represent the key factor in the integration of our metallurgical-engineering complex in international division of labor, was accompanied by a declining extent of export openness (measured by the share of imports in assets) in those branches.

2. Export Efficiency of Products of Individual Sectors of the Metallurgical-Engineering Complex From the Viewpoint of the Development of the Export Structure in 1977 and 1982, and the Intensiveness of Balanced Production in Selected Production Factors in 1982

2.1. Sectoral Structure of Exported Products Manufactured by the Metallurgical-Engineering Complex in Terms of Net Foreign-Exchange Profitability and of the Consumption of Selected Production Factors in Manufacture of Exported Goods

A broad assortment of exported products and a low degree of specialization were characteristic for Czechoslovak exports in 1982. The same characteristic applies also to the metallurgical-engineering complex consisting of 239 sectors, 208 of them involved in exports. By the same token, exports of 96 sectors, i.e., almost one-half of all exporting sectors of the metallurgical-engineering complex, have not reached the volume of exports in the value of Kcs 100 million in WP [wholesale prices]; in other words, they do not amount to more than 0.14 percent of total exports of the metallurgical-engineering complex. The set of these 96 sectors shares 4.59 percent of the total volume of exports of the metallurgical-engineering complex, of which 30 sectors reported below-average net foreign-exchange returns, 16 sectors average net foreign-exchange returns, and more than one-half, i.e., 50 sectors, above-average net foreign-exchange returns. Of 112 sectors which may be regarded as vital in terms of their share in the total volume of exports of the metallurgical-engineering complex (they represent 95.41 percent of the volume of exports of the metallurgical-engineering complex), 52 sectors earned less than average, 17 average, and 43 sectors above-average net foreign-exchange returns.

From the above review it follows that the structure of exports of our metallurgical-engineering complex in 1982 failed to correspond with the achieved net foreign-exchange returns. This fact is even more conspicuous if we focus on sectors with higher shares in total exports of the metallurgical-engineering complex. Of 16 sectors with volumes of exports over Kcs 1 billion in WP and a share of 46.59 percent in the total volume of exports of the metallurgical-engineering complex, 10 sectors (5 sectors of ferrous metallurgy, 4 engineering sectors, and 1 sector in the branch of electrical engineering and metalworking industry) achieved below-average net foreign-exchange returns, 1 sector (engineering) average, and 5 sectors (machine engineering) above-average net foreign-exchange returns. At the same time the share of exports of sectors with above-average net foreign-exchange returns amounted to 13.08 percent, of those with average net foreign-exchange returns to 1.68 percent, and those with below-average net foreign-exchange returns to 31.83 percent of the total volume of exports of the metallurgical-engineering complex.

In this group 5 sectors demonstrated above-average net foreign-exchange returns; among them only sector 522--Machinery and Equipment for Fiber, Textile and Garment Manufacture--increased its export volume in 1982 over 1977 more (up 80 percent) than the increase of total exports of the metallurgical-engineering complex (up 40 percent). As compared with the growth of total exports of the metallurgical-engineering complex, other sectors in this group (sector 533--Machinery and Equipment for Surface, Construction and Road Works; and sector 457--Motor and Steam Locomotives) report an average growth; sector 512--Machining Equipment, and sector 442--Truck Systems, Subsystems and Parts--reported a below-average growth. In the above-mentioned group (with volumes over Kcs 1 billion in WP) during the period under study the growth of the volume of exports was more rapid than the average growth of the export volume of the metallurgical-engineering complex in sectors 444--Passenger and Freight Automobiles, 531--Wheeled and Caterpillar Tractors, 445--Trucks, and 144--Precise Seamless Steel Pipes, with below-average net foreign-exchange returns. Other sectors (in the branch of ferrous metallurgy) reported average net foreign-exchange returns and a rather below-average growth of their volume of exports, naturally, at rates that safeguarded their important position in the structure of exports of the metallurgical-engineering complex.

Thus even the trends of the development in the volume of exports of products manufactured by sectors which represent the key factors of the specialized profile of our metallurgical-engineering complex cannot lead to the conclusion that in the years under study sectors with above-average net foreign-exchange returns gained more important positions of the structure of exports of the metallurgical-engineering complex.

In comparison with the average consumption of individual production factors in the entire Czechoslovak domestic production and of all selected production factors, the exports of the metallurgical-engineering complex may be generally characterized as less intensive in terms of capital assets, workforces, selected supplies and raw materials as well as total selected production factors. At the same time it is obvious that in 1982 the exports of the metallurgical-engineering complex focused on exports of products manufactured by sectors with higher material consumption and with a lower consumption of capital assets, particularly of workforces. The basic factor determining the intensiveness of exports of the metallurgical-engineering complex as a whole was material consumption.

From the viewpoint of the earned net foreign-exchange returns and the consumption of individual selected production factors and total selected production factors the structure of exports of the metallurgical-engineering complex in 1982 may be characterized as in the following table:

Table 1. Sectoral Structure of Exports of the Metallurgical-Engineering Complex in Terms of Net Foreign-Exchange Returns and of the Consumption of Selected Production Factors in 1982 (in percent)

(1) Z celkového počtu oborů MSK má ČDV	(5) Z celkového počtu oborů MSK má komplexní náročnost na							
	(6) VVF celkem		(7) zákl. fondy		(8) pracovníky		(9) vybrané mat.	
	(10) pod Ø	(11) nad Ø	(10) pod Ø	(11) nad Ø	(10) pod Ø	(11) nad Ø	(10) pod Ø	(11) nad Ø
(2) podprůměrnou	34,34	21,46	37,76	18,04	49,45	6,35	20,16	35,64
(3) průměrnou	9,38	0,76	9,55	0,59	9,04	1,10	8,00	2,14
(4) nadprůměrnou	33,16	0,90	33,33	0,73	29,91	4,15	32,53	1,53

Key:

1. Among all sectors the MEC [metallurgical-engineering complex] demonstrated net foreign-exchange returns which are
2. Below average
3. Average
4. Above average
5. Among all sectors the MEC's comprehensive intensiveness in
6. Total selected production factors
7. Capital assets
8. Workforces
9. Selected materials is
10. Above average
11. Below average

More than 55 percent of the volume exported by the metallurgical-engineering complex in 1982 were delivered by sectors with below-average net foreign-exchange returns, roughly 10 percent by sectors with average net foreign-exchange returns, and less than 35 percent of the volume exported by the metallurgical-engineering complex by branches with above-average net foreign-exchange returns. Furthermore, the table clearly shows the correlation between net foreign-exchange returns and the consumption of selected production factors. These groups of sectors achieved average and above-average net foreign-exchange returns and a higher share of the volume of exports with below-average consumption of selected production factors in question individually and in the total volume of exports of the metallurgical-engineering complex, while the branches with below-average net foreign-exchange returns have a high share of the volume of exports of branches with above-average consumption of selected production factors (except for workforces) under study and total selected production factors in the total volume of exports of the metallurgical-engineering complex.

We may thus note a relatively narrow correlation between the indicators of net foreign-exchange returns and the consumption of selected production factors, with the exception of the indicator of workforce intensiveness where this correlation not sufficiently demonstrable. If we assume that the indicator of capital assets intensiveness is very stable, then the main potential resource for increasing export efficiency of products manufactured by the metallurgical-engineering complex is hidden in lower material intensiveness of those products.

2.2. Review of "Lucrative" Branches of the Czechoslovak Metallurgical-Engineering Complex Based on Selective Criteria of Efficiency

When preparing the system of "lucrative" branches in terms of exports of the Czechoslovak metallurgical-engineering complex based on inter-sectoral data for 1977 and 1982, we proceeded from the following criteria:

a) The share of exports of the branch's products in total volume of exports of the metallurgical-engineering complex, and the development of that share;

b) The earned value of net foreign-exchange returns;

c) Comprehensive consumption of selected production factors in the manufacture of products.

By concretization of the above criteria we produced a set of 41 lucrative branches whose share in the total volume of exports of the metallurgical-engineering complex in 1982 amounted to 31.37 percent; they are presented in Table 2. The set consists of branches with volumes of exports over Kcs 100 million in WP (i.e., with a share higher than 0.14 percent in the total volume of exports of the metallurgical-engineering complex), with earned net foreign-exchange returns above Kcs 1,000 in FOB prices and with below-average comprehensive consumption (as compared with the Czechoslovak national economic average) of total selected production factors.

Table 2. Selected Branches of the Metallurgical-Engineering Complex With the Highest Share in the Total Volume of Exports of the MEC, With Above-Average Net Foreign-Exchange Returns, and With Below-Average Comprehensive Consumption of Total Selected Production Factors in 1982

(1) Pododvětví	(2) Číslo oboru	(3) Název	(4) Čistá devizová výnosnost vývozu celkem		(5) Vztah pořadí oboru podle jednotl. výr. výrobních faktorů k celkovému průměrnému pořadí			(6) Celkové průměrné pořadí podle všech vybraných výrobních faktorů	(7) Podíl vývozu oboru na objemu vývozu HSK		(8) Změna celkového objemu vývozu oboru 1982/1977 v %
			(9) hodnota	(10) pořadí	(11) zákl. fondy	(12) prac.	(13) výr. mater.		(10) %	pořadí	
.32	161	Odlitky z litin (14)	1007	39	-	--	+	296	0,16	41	70
261	495	Turbíny parní (15)	2918	1	+	--	+	265	0,63	18	152
	496	Turbíny plynové (16)	1157	32	--	++	+	254	0,34	29	567
.62	425	Čerpadla (17)	1006	40	--	--	++	251	0,92	9	144
	427	Kompresory a vývěvy objemové (18)	1649	9	-	+	+	269	0,16	40	113
	466	Jeřáby (19)	1181	29	--	+	+	258	0,26	33	49
	475	Vozíky dopravní (20)	1218	27	--	+	+	[illegible]	0,27	31	116
	502	Zařízení válcovací (21)	1130	35	+	--	+	240	0,47	24	131
	503	Stroje a zařízení sléváren (22)	2399	3	-	--	+	241	0,43	25	221
	505	Stroje a zařízení na zpracování pryže a plastů (23)	1804	5	--	++	+	224	0,74	13	102
	533	Stroje a zařízení pro zemní, stavební a silniční práce (24)	1156	33	-	-	+	243	1,80	5	139
	534	Rypadla lopatková a korečková (25)	1221	26	--	--	++	251	0,34	30	67
	547	Montáže technologických zařízení a montáže opraváren. charakt. (26)	1005	41	--	++	--	191	1,25	6	113
263	512	Stroje obráběcí (kromě dřevoobráběcích) (27)	1493	13	--	++	-	235	2,93	2	127
	513	Stroje tvářecí na kovy a plasty (28)	1327	15	-	+	-	279	0,92	8	108
	516	Stroje a zařízení zvl. pro strojíren. výrobu a hutní druhovýr. (29)	2305	4	--	++	-	260	0,65	17	1077
	522	Stroje a zařízení pro výrobu vláken, textilní a konfekční (30)	1639	10	-	++	+	189	4,61	1	180
	523	Potřeby technické a příslušenství pro výrobu textilní a konf. (31)	1628	11	--	++	+	233	0,17	37	201
	524	Stroje a zařízení pro kožedělnou výrobu (32)	1765	7	--	++	-	249	0,55	20	144
	525	Stroje a zařízení pro polygrafickou a knihařskou výrobu (33)	1364	15	--	++	-	210	0,58	19	123
	526	Stroje a zařízení pro cukrovary, pivovary, lihovary atd. (34)	2570	2	--	++	+	282	0,25	35	51
	527	Stroje na zpracování mléka, obilí, masa, tabáku, ryb atd. (35)	1211	28	-	-	+	258	0,66	15	146
.64	536	Agregáty a prvky hydraulické (36)	1064	36	--	--	+	214	0,80	12	131
	[illegible]	Díly zemědělských strojů, zařízení a montážních celků (37)	1724	8	--	-	+	238	0,49	23	107
	[illegible]	Zařízení a přístroje čisticí, prací, žehlicí, úklidové, hol. (38)	1137	34	--	++	+	276	0,17	38	169
.65	444	Sestavy, podsest. a součásti nákladních automobilů a jejich mod. (39)	1772	6	-	-	+	273	1,84	4	119
	443	Příslušenství silničních motorových vozidel (40)	1330	18	--	++	+	285	0,50	21	145
	457	Lokomotivy motorové a parní (mimo elektrických) (41)	1070	37	--	-	+	258	1,90	3	133
	458	Vozidla kolejová pro osobní dopravu (42)	1292	22	--	+	+	241	0,94	7	112
	459	Vozidla kolejová pro nákladní dopravu (43)	1049	38	--	--	+	262	[illegible]	39	[illegible]
.66	441	Sestavy a součásti osobních automobilů a jejich účel. modif. (44)	1343	16	+	-	+	271	[illegible]	22	116
.67	291	Přístroje měřicí elektronické a mikroskopy elektronové (45)	1166	31	--	++	-	113	0,27	34	135
	296	Přístroje vědecké a laboratorní a zařízení vakuová (46)	1236	24	--	++	-	153	0,38	27	227
	297	Technika zdravotnická včetně přístrojů (47)	1302	21	--	++	+	159	0,84	11	150
	402	Stroje, přístroje a zařízení kancelářská (48)	1280	23	--	++	-	156	0,66	15	113

[Table continued on the following page]

	403	Stroje na zpracování dat (49)	1338	17	—	++	0	114	0,85	10	263
	405	Přístroje pro automatickou regulaci a řízení (50)	1533	12	—	++	+	129	0,34	28	207
271	366	Soustrojí zdrojová a soustavy pohonné elektrické (51)	1307	20	—	+	+	263	0,74	14	168
273	372	Prvky polovodičové (52)	1171	30	—	++	0	109	0,43	26	176
	374	Prvky konstrukční pro elektroniku (53)	1436	14	—	++	+	175	0,26	34	131
275	545	Zbraně lovecké a sportovní a účelová střelná zařízení (54)	1226	25	++	++	—	250	0,20	36	156

Poznámka : vztah pořadí oboru podle jednotlivých vybraných výrobních faktorů k jeho celkovému průměrnému pořadí podle všech vybraných výrobních faktorů je označen
(55) ++ jestliže pořadí podle zvoleného výrobního faktoru je o více než 10 % vyšší než celkové průměrné pořadí,
+ je o méně než 10 % vyšší, - je o méně než 10 % nižší,
0 je shodné s celkovým průměrným pořadím, — je o více než 10 % nižší.

Key:

1. Subdivision
2. No of sector
3. Title
4. Total net foreign-exchange returns
5. Relation of the order of the sector according to individual selected production factors to general average order
6. Total average order according to all selected production factors
7. Share of exports of the sector in the volume of MEC exports
8. Change in total volume of exports of the sector 1982/1977 in percent
9. Value
10. Order
11. Capital assets
12. Workforce
13. Selected materials
14. Iron castings
15. Steam turbines
16. Gas turbines
17. Pumps
18. Capacity compressors and vacuum pumps
19. Cranes
20. Carts
21. Rolling equipment
22. Foundry machinery and equipment
23. Machinery and equipment for processing of rubber and plastics
24. Machinery and equipment for surface, construction and road works
25. Power and bucket excavators
26. Assemblies of technological equipment and repair-type assemblies
27. Machining equipment (except for woodworking)

28. Cornice brakes for metals and plastics
29. Machinery and equipment, especially for engineering and metallurgical processing
30. Machinery and equipment for fiber, textile and garment manufacture
31. Technical equipment and accessories for textile and garment industries
32. Leatherworking machinery and equipment
33. Typographic and book-binding machinery and equipment
34. Machinery and equipment for sugar plants, breweries, distilleries, etc.
35. Milk, cereal, meat, tobacco, fish, etc., processing machinery
36. Aggregates and hydraulic units
37. Spare parts for agricultural machinery, equipment and assembly units
38. Drycleaning, washing, ironing, cleaning and barbershop equipment and appliances
39. Systems, subsystems and spare parts for trucks and their modification
40. Accessories for road vehicles
41. Motor and steam locomotives (with the exception of electric locomotives)
42. Rail vehicles for passenger transportation
43. Rail vehicles for freight transportation
44. Systems and parts of passenger automobiles and their special-purpose modification
45. Electronic measuring instruments and electronic microscopes
46. Scientific and laboratory instruments and vacuum equipment
47. Medical technology, including instruments
48. Office machinery, equipment and instruments
49. Data-processing equipment
50. Automatic control equipment
51. Generating turbo-sets and electric propulsion systems
52. Semiconductor units
53. Construction units for electronic industry
54. Hunting and sports arms and special-purpose firearms
55. Note: The relation of the order of the sector according to individual selected production factors is designated as follows:

++ if the order according to the selected production factor is more than 10 percent higher than the total average order;
+ slightly less than 10 percent higher;
0
- slightly less than 10 percent lower;
-- slightly more than 10 percent lower.

A characteristic feature of the established set is that it does not include total exports of ferrous metallurgy which share 19.70 percent in total volume of exports of the metallurgical-engineering complex in 1982, with the exception of sector 161--Iron Castings--whose share in the total volume of exports of the metallurgical-engineering complex as well as the value of net foreign-exchange returns in 1982 are on the borderline of the selected criteria. In 1977 and 1982 their volume of exports was almost one-third lower. Another characteristic trait is the conspicuous absence of sectors in the branches of electrical engineering and metalworking. The set includes only three branches of electrical engineering (i.e., 372, 374, 366) which hold a share of 1.43 percent in the total volume of exports of the metallurgical-engineering complex in 1982, and one branch of metalworking industry (545). An auspicious phenomenon may be seen in the more rapid growth of the volume of exports in these sectors as compared with the average growth of the volume exported by the metallurgical-engineering complex.

The main contents of the above set consist of machinery exports. The volume of exports of the machine engineering sectors in this set amounted to 29.60 percent of the total volume of exports of the metallurgical-engineering complex in 1982; approximately one-half of the branches demonstrated in 1977 and 1982 a faster growth of the volume of exports than the average growth of the volume of exports of the metallurgical-engineering complex. The key factors of this set are the following subdivisions: 263--Manufacture of Machinery and Equipment for the Processing Industry, with 11.32 percent, and 262--Machinery and Equipment for Heavy Industry, with 6.64 percent.

From the viewpoint of comprehensive consumption of selected production factors in balanced production it applies for the selected system of 41 lucrative branches that:

a) With regards to the selected efficiency criteria, all selected sectors are demonstrating below-average (within the framework of our national economy) consumption of total selected production factors; the consumption of capital assets in all sectors is below average, only 5 sectors report above-average consumption of workforces, and 2 sectors above-average consumption of selected supplies and raw materials;

b) If we regard total consumption of selected production factors in individual sectors of the system as the average of their partial consumption of selected production factors under study, then the outlined specialized profile of exports of the metallurgical-engineering complex consists of exports of products with considerably below-average consumption of capital assets, with above-average consumption of workforces, and with average material consumption.

* * *

The division of exports and imports according to two basic groups of territories, i.e., the socialist and nonsocialist countries, which was applied in AISR for the first time in 1982, makes it possible to assess the metallurgical-engineering complex and the selected system of lucrative sectors according to the marketing of their exported products in both types of markets.

In 1982 the share of total Czechoslovak exports to the NSC [nonsocialist countries] in total exports amounted to 36.4 percent, however, the share of exports of the metallurgical-engineering complex to the NSC in total exports of that complex represented 25.6 percent. At the same time exports of products of the metallurgical-engineering complex to the NSC shared 30.5 percent in total Czechoslovak exports to the NSC, of which the branches of ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy met 9.07 percent. From these data it may be concluded that the products of the metallurgical-engineering complex, particularly of machine and electrical engineering and of metalworking industries, have not been in great demand in the NSC markets.

While the share of exports of the metallurgical-engineering complex to the NSC in total exports of that complex amounted to 25.6 percent in 1982, the share of products exported by the system of lucrative sectors to the NSC in exports of the metallurgical-engineering complex to the NSC represented 19 percent and the share of products exported by the system of lucrative sectors to the NSC shared 15.5 percent of total exports of the lucrative sectors. By the same token, the share of products exported by the lucrative sectors to the NSC in total exports of the metallurgical-engineering complex amounted to 4.9 percent. These data prove that even the system of lucrative sectors has not met with significant demands of their products in NSC markets.

From the comparison of values of net foreign-exchange returns from total exports and from exports to the NSC in the system of selective lucrative sectors it follows that with tolerance up to ± Kcs 100 in FOB prices of earned net foreign-exchange returns, 20 sectors reported a lower value of net foreign-exchange returns from their exports to the NSC than the value of their net foreign-exchange returns from total exports, 9 branches reported approximately (within the framework of selected tolerance) the same value of net foreign-exchange returns from their exports to the NSC and from total exports, and 12 branches achieved higher net foreign-exchange returns from their exports to the NSC than net foreign-exchange returns from total exports. By the same token, the first group (20 branches with lower net foreign-exchange returns from exports to the NSC than from total exports) shared 9.06 percent in total exports of the metallurgical-engineering complex, the second group 5.40 percent, and the third group 4.54 percent.

The share of products exported to NSC by the system of lucrative sectors in exports of the metallurgical-engineering complex to the NSC amounted to 19 percent and was fulfilled by products exported by 30 sectors with net foreign-exchange returns above the criterion line of net foreign-exchange returns of Kcs 1000 in FOB prices (with a share of 17.79 percent in exports of the metallurgical-engineering complex to NSC); 11 branches failed to reach this criterion line of net foreign-exchange returns (with 1.21 percent share in exports of the metallurgical-engineering complex to NSC). A distinctly lower assessment in terms of foreign exchange earned for products exported to NSC markets in comparison with the assessment of foreign exchange for the same products exported to SC [socialist countries] was noted in the following branches of the selected system: 372--Semiconductor Elements; 374--Electronic Construction Units; 402--Office Machinery, Equipment and Instruments; 403--Data-Processing Equipment; 532--Parts for Agricultural Machinery and Equipment; 475--Carts; 427--Volume Compressors and Vacuum Pumps; 336--Aggregates and Hydraulic Units; 539--Equipment and Tools for Dry-cleaning, Washing, Ironing, Cleaning, Barbershop and Hair-dressing Establishments. On the other hand, a total of 12 sectors of the system earned from their exports to NSC higher returns in foreign exchange than from their exports to SC, especially the following branches: 527--Machinery for the Processing of Milk, Eggs, Cereals, Fodder, Flour, Meat, Fish and Tobacco and for Chocolate- and Candymaking and Food Preservation; 442--Truck Systems, Subsystems and Parts; 459--Rail Vehicles for Freight Transport; and 509--Machinery and Equipment for Rubber and Plastics Processing.

The selected system of lucrative sectors has also basically met selected criteria of profitability in terms of net foreign-exchange returns earned for exports to NSC. Hidden potential assets for higher net foreign-exchange returns for exported products of the lucrative sectors as well as for all exports of the metallurgical-engineering complex may be found above all in the change of the territorial structure of products exported by the system of sectors analyzed in this paper, and furthermore, in a higher share of products exported by lucrative sectors to the NSC in the total volume of products exported by the metallurgical-engineering complex to NSC.

Methodological Notes

In this analysis the indicator of net foreign-exchange returns, i.e., the differential indicator corrected by comprehensive imports consumed by the exported products, was regarded as the basic indicator of export efficiency. The average value of net foreign-exchange returns of total Czechoslovak exports in 1982 was 854, in other words, after adding all imports used for the production of exported goods, it was necessary to export products in the amount of Kcs 1000 in WP in order to earn Kcs 854 in FOB prices. Since the metallurgical-engineering complex is the key factor of Czechoslovak export, the value of net foreign-exchange returns in the range of Kcs 854-999 in FOB prices is regarded as average; the sectors which fail to achieve the value of Kcs 854 in FOB prices are regarded as sectors with below-average net foreign-exchange returns, and sectors with net foreign-exchange returns above Kcs 1000 in FOB prices as sectors with above-average net foreign-exchange returns.

The logic of the construction of the indicator of net foreign-exchange returns suggests that the value of net foreign-exchange returns is determined by two basic factors, namely:

--The differential indicator, calculated as the share of the foreign price earned for exported products (FOB) in domestic price (WP), currently used in Czechoslovak planning and managerial operations;

--Comprehensive consumption of imports, which characterizes the consumption in domestic production, assessed in WP of imported materials in foreign prices (FOB), by which the differential indicator is reduced.

Thus, the indicator of comprehensive consumption of imports objectifies export efficiency of our domestic production measured by the differential indicator. Therefore, the resultant indicator of net foreign-exchange returns may be regarded as an efficiency indicator, or indicator of national economic export profitability of products manufactured by individual sectors.

Next to effects stemming from the CSSR's economic integration in international division of labor, internal conditions of production also determine the amount of the value of earned net foreign-exchange returns (and thus, the efficiency of Czechoslovak exports). This is reflected in the indicator of net foreign-exchange returns by means of domestic price of the production (in WP). If we regard WP as an objective expression of the value of domestic production which includes also the value of all "inputs" necessary for that particular production, we may specify on the basis of AISR the basic important "inputs" which constitute the value of domestic production, and regard them as the principal determinators of the value of domestic production and thus, also of the efficiency of exported domestic products.

From the system of indicators of comprehensive consumption of production calculated from AISR, this paper characterizes the consumption of selected production factors in the manufacture of exported products by indicators of comprehensive capital consumption, comprehensive labor consumption, comprehensive consumption of selected supplies and raw materials, including comprehensive consumption of electric and thermal energy, of oil, solid fuels and ferrous and nonferrous metals. The effect of internal conditions of production (or consumption of selected production factors in domestic production) on the efficiency of Czechoslovak exports may then be evaluated by assessing the correlations between the structure of exports of the metallurgical-engineering complex, the consumption of selected production factors in the manufacture of exported products, and net foreign-exchange profitability of such exports.

9004/6091
CSO: 2400/277

DEPUTY MINISTER SEES NEED FOR FIXED ASSETS UTILIZATION POLICY

Warsaw ZYCIE GOSPODARCZE in Polish No 23, 8 Jun 86 p 3

[Interview with Prof. Michal Hebda, deputy minister, Office of Materials and Fuel Economy, by Anna Wieczorkowska: "Forty Billion"]

[Text] [Question] You participated in the preparation of three reports on the utilization of fixed assets in Poland. The first such report was ade in 1974, the second in 1983 and now the third one has come out.

[Answer] These reports were made to justify the need to introduce systems changes which would increase the efficiency of utilization of production assets, transportation and buildings.

The first report was written in 1974 on the orders of the government. In this report which was actually the synthesis of 12 problems reports, we pointed out that fixed assets are barely 60-70 percent utilized. The low level of organization and operating technology has caused very low efficiency in the use of vehicles and machinery. For example, the statistical truck in organized transportation was out of order 100 days a year. Running vehicles were unused due to poor organization 30 percent of the time and the mean value of freight transported was less than 50 percent of capacity.

According to our estimates, the degree of use of our vehicle fleet was and remains very low. In agriculture, it is only a little over 50 percent. At the same time, the use of cranes and gantries has not exceeded 20 percent. The utilization of machinery in the steel industry and marine industries has not exceeded 70 percent.

[Question] What sort of economic effects has that had?

[Answer] We have estimated that every year, 400 billion zlotys worth of vehicles and machinery are not fit for use. This is often caused by a lack of spare parts which has in turn caused in our industrial production a loss of more than 15 percent of the total value of production in our economy or about one trillion zlotys.

We have also estimated that the costs for operating vehicles, machinery and technical equipment throughout Poland has reached a level of 800 billion zlotys annually and has, in other words, considerably exceeded annual investments. At least 25 percent of these enormous operating costs are unjustifiable.

[Question] Operating costs and therefore maintenance costs...

[Answer] ...use and upkeep. Operation involves all of the organizational, economic, legal standards and technical problems in human cooperation with machinery from the moment it is produced until it breaks down. Furthermore, there are also problems connected with equipment use, repair, conservation, restoration, diagnosis and finally in supplying spare parts, fuel, oil, lubricants, etc.

With regard to the cost of "large" repairs, that was estimated (and this was repeated in the second report) as being about one-fourth of the general operating costs or more than one trillion zlotys at the present time.

We have very strongly indicated the need to manage operating fluids such as fuel, oils and lubricants and proposed measures for their more efficient use. We have also pointed out that only a small group of scientists and technicians have studied operating problems.

[Question] Among of the economic consequences of poor operation, we must also mention the constantly growing demand for spare parts.

[Answer] One of industry's worse sins has been that it produces parts by a certain value sum and does not concentrate on producing parts that last longer. If, for example, an industrial plant plans to produce two million zlotys worth of spare parts, then it most often makes the most expensive parts in order to meet its production plan. Therefore, not knowing the the operating characteristics of its own products, the producer turns out the sort of spare parts that are better from his own point of view. At the same time, operating studies of vehicles and machinery have shown that about 20 percent of the assortment of these parts are scrapped. That demonstrates that a shortage of operations studies on produced goods as well as a lack of regard for what such studies have shown are to blame for the enormous surplus of parts. This surplus is valued into billions of zlotys of completely superfluous items stored for years and then scrapped while there is a drastic shortage of necessary parts. A second cause is the organization of industry which is oriented toward the final product rather than the production of subassemblies.

[Question] In your opinion, what are the causes for such poor operating practice and terrible waste?

[Answer] Lack of an operating policy for managing fixed assets.

[Question] What does that mean specifically?

[Answer] Our country primarily has a producer's market. Producers generally have a national monopoly. They do not have to or want to take any interest in how well their products work. That is why these products are so often mediocre, why they break down so much more often than those produced in other countries and why they do not last long enough. In comparison to world standards, our product service life is several times shorter.

We do not have a good and well-organized system for service, repair and certification of products. Our machinery is often out of order much longer than the required repair time.

We also lack well-trained and experienced operators because there is no school of higher learning in Poland ready to instruct them.

[Question] Is an engineer or efficiency-minded technician not enough?

[Answer] What is needed is an engineer, economist, technical and skilled worker. We must remember that designers, technicians and operators are all trained very differently. It is all a matter of what they know about their trade and their way of thinking. A designer should know materials, standards and the principles of design and construction as well as how machinery operates. A technician must work out a technology for what has been designed so that it will function as efficiently as possible in a manner consuming the least material and energy. An operating engineer should think about how his firm's machinery can be correctly used and therefore how it is to be serviced, maintained, organized and operated. Above all, he must have managerial skills.

[Question] But that is how any good manager thinks. If such problems occur, then is it not the fault not only of poor training but also lack of any economic incentives to work more efficiently?

[Answer] Obviously, one of the causes of poor operation is that our economic, political and social mechanisms encourage quantity, often at the expense of efficient management of assets. This mens that some workers and technicians are insensitive to the abuse of their tools.

Poor product quality, poor operating documentation and producers' lack of interest in correct maintenance are the direct causes of poor operation of the vehicles. machinery and equipment they produce. But it is also a lack of good specialists. We train metal-workers three years and a combine operator is trained only three months.

[Question] If operation is so greatly neglected, then it must also have a bad effect on the quality of what we make.

[Answer] Obviously. I must say that I am not always able to convince some people in science and industry of this.

[Question] If a bad product is turned out and then it is not operate correctly, there is no way it can be improved.

[Answer] That is an important shortcoming of our economic system. The producer is not responsible for the quality or social usefulness of his final product. He sends it out the gates of his factory and then forgets it. This was one of the main points of our report. We want scientists to take a look at these problems and pointed out that the creation of diagnostic systems, the theory of machine and equipment diagnosis and the technology for restoring parts is just as important as any other science discipline. Just as important as producing one's own oils and lubricants is the ability to select the right oil for the right machine. That is a real art and one must know everything about a machine to make the right choice. If someone does not draw attention to this "stupidity", then almost all of our assets will be destroyed and our productivity will fall.

[Question] Has the new report not seen any improvement?

[Answer] Unfortunately, things are not much better than before. Our production property is still only about 60-percent utilized and the cost of operating fixed assets is estimated at about four trillion zlotys while repairs costs amount to one trillion, 38 billion zlotys.

Railroad and road transport continues to have empty cargo space and about 40 percent [illegible text] often about 30 percent of normal work time. Worker turnover has gone down 20 percent since 1980 while employment in operation services has dropped by 30 percent.

The legal system does not regulate firms' responsibility for the operation of their fixed assets. The organization and technology for reconditioning parts and recovering and using operating fluids has been largely neglected.

There continues to be a shortage of instructors in middle and higher schools that can train for the proper operation of public property. Schools and institutions also pay too little attention to solving the theoretical and practical problems in the organization and technology for utilizing services (repair, diagnosis, maintenance, reconditioning and decommissioning) and supplies (fuel, oils, power and spare parts).

The level of management has also deteriorated. Bad organization and technology in such a sensitive area as housing construction has meant that nearly a million (every tenth) dwelling cannot be repaired or can only be repaired at same cost as construction of a new dwelling. Restoration of such a high number of dwellings would tie up the country's construction industry for 5 years.

[Question] Is that information from the second report?

[Answer] Yes. The second report comprises 70 volumes of some 4800 pages. Thirty-seven of these volumes are ministry documents, 9 come from the Chief Statistical Bureau and the remainder are documents prepared buy industrial and scientific sections.

The report evaluates the state of fixed assets, their utilization, repair, maintenance, diagnosis and the management of fuels and lubricants. These materials received unusually thorough preparation and we see them in an economic sense as a report on the state of the state. This is also a document that shows the causes of our economic failures. With regard to the state of operation of fixed assets in Poland whose value presently amounts to 40 trillion zlotys, I can say that in the 10 years between these two reports, the situation has not much improved.

[Question] The warnings of the first report were therefore ignored.

[Answer] As the result of a discussion of the first report, the Presidium of the Government issued its resolution number 133/75 which ordered the directors of certain ministries to work out schedules for improving their operations and the Ministry of Science, Higher Education and Technology and industrial institutes to work out a theory and innovations for the operation of vehicles and machinery. This resolution remained in force until 1980.

[Question] With what result?

[Answer] The program was not really implemented by any sector.

[Question] You previously worked as an industrial expert and now you are a vice-minister with authority.

[Answer] I feel that this is not a question of my authority. I just have more opportunities to formulate programs on legal standards, economic mechanisms, organization and technology. Above all, the political and economic leadership now fully understands the method of reasoning and management that is generally known the operations strategy of management. The Presidium of Government and PZPR Politburo's decrees on this matter have expressed full acceptance of the measures proposed by the report. I feel that the results of comprehensive development of a system of efficient operation of our assets depend chiefly on the inventiveness, knowledge and practical possibilities for influencing the economy of institutions such as the Ministry of Materials and Fuel Economy which has such a leading role in this area of economic activity.

I am obviously quite glad that I can now employ my own ideas about the organization and technology for operating our fixed assets.

[Question] How do you wish to do that?

[Answer] Through various large-scale systems for efficient operation of assets.

Along with the Ministry of Higher Education and Technology, the Ministry of Education and Upbringing and other organizations, we want to create a cohesive system of cadre education and training as well as a system of scientific research that will aid the economy with theoretical and practical ideas on reconditioning assets and operations economics and technology (utilization, maintenance and supply).

We are trying to work out a system of legal regulations and standards that will establish principles for rational utilization of fixed assets and especially production assets, to create organizational structures for service and repair within branch and regional system and to develop technological ideas about technical maintenance, conservation, repair, reconditioning of parts and diagnosis. We also intend to create efficient systems for supplying oil, fuel, lubricants, spare parts, instruments and repair tools.

[Question] As you said, the 1975 resolution did not produce any results. In itself, a law cannot be effective unless it is enforced.

[Answer] I feel that no action is without any result at all. It is true that the resolution was not properly implemented but we must remember that this was in a period of relative abundance without going into the correctness of such a policy when it was not fashionable to take care of old equipment. This was, however, a good experience for professionals. After all, we can today much better propose economic ideas for efficient operation of fixed assets.

To have an idea, you must have the right time and supporters and this idea must have an objective existence. I feel that we now have all of those because the economic conditions dictate taking better care of our assets and the state agrees because it has adopted the direction of the operations strategy and that strategy is objectively and economically justified so that there is now the proper time, supporters and the objective need for this in Poland.

[Question] Will this be implemented by administrative measures?

[Answer] Chiefly through economic measures. For example, at the present time, it has been decreed that repair and conservation work is to be regarded as net sold production. The next regulation we want to introduce is that operating resources be handled together with investment resources. This will allow firms to invest by buying new and repairing old equipment and modernize old equipment.

For the economic measures to have their desired effect, the maker of the final product must be responsible for the organizational and technical operation of their product and they are not at this time. It is the same problem with repair and reconditioning. There must exist an industry that produces reconditioning materials and repair tools.

[Question] Will regulations, decrees and laws change this?

[Answer] No, but without them it will not be possible to proceed in accordance with law in order to prevent mediocre production.

[Question] Who will decide what is mediocre?

[Answer] The authorized institutions.

[Question] For tens of thousands of products?

[Answer] Not for the time being. It is enough if we start with construction and agricultural machinery, machine tools, vehicles and home appliances. After all, we cannot continue these economically detrimental activities where we put much more materials, energy and effort than developed countries to make products of quality much worse than the world standard. If, for example, per automobile, tractor or construction machine made in Poland we consume more materials, energy and labor than any other country and then sell them more cheaply than our foreign competitors, can we call that efficiency? This is what has done so much harm to our economy and standard of living.

[Question] Can we get out of this rut armed with no more than laws and decrees? Maybe we should talk about practical or mechanical solutions. If, for example, FSO [Passenger Automobile Factory] produces as it always has, that is because the steel it uses is the same as it has always been.

[Answer] That is why we must make our first issue one of good work, discipline and efficiency. If we are to make high-quality products, we must also have high-quality materials and components and if we do not have these, we do not have to produce garbage. After all, we have to pick one point to break the vicious circle in which quantity counts for more than quality. We have to stop producing for quantity.

To bring about more efficient operation of our production assets, we have taken measures to streamline the organizational structures for managing operation and the functioning of the operating systems in businesses. We have analyzed the state of operations documentation of fixed assets, the state of repair specialist support within different branches and regions, the availability of diagnostic equipment for repair work and programs for the cadre training at the vocational, middle and higher levels.

There has been established a program for production and operation of fixed assets and a draft of regulations for the National Social and Economic Plan and the Central Annual Plan as well as government orders for basic economic tasks that intensify the efficient operation of fixed assets. There is also a program of scientific work aimed at assisting the growth of efficient systems for the operation of national assets.

There has also been prepared a concept for computer-aided management of systems for operating fixed assets.

Under a commission of the chairman of the Planning Commission, the principles have been developed for consolidating the proposed pro-operations measures in the system of economic reform mechanisms through legal regulations and standards as well as the organizational structures of the central government and businesses. I feel that the practical realization of this program will produce a fundamental improvement in economic efficiency.

[Question] Thank you for the conversation.

12261
CSO: 2600/545

BANK CREDIT POLICY CRITICALLY EVALUATED

Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish No 23, 8 Jun 86 p 15

[Article by Marek Misiak: "The Bank vs. the Budget"]

[Text] The economic reform requires banks to compel businesses to manage themselves more efficiently. However, a greater interest in efficiency is not the responsibility of the banks alone. From a meeting on 16 May with the chairman of the Polish National Bank, Wladyslaw Baka, I have the distinct impression that if banks do not come out more openly with their problems, they too may be responsible if the hopes placed on them are not fulfilled.

Bankers and not just bankers are presently inclined to feel that the restrictions on credit in 1983-84 were too severe. W. Baka hinted that the increased credit available to firms in 1985-86 was necessary since it limited excessive payment logjams.

However, in 1983-84 and 1985-86, costs in the economy did not go down enough to provide any financial resources. These logjams did therefore occur and everyone cried out that the banks should not limit credit. The decision was then made to liberalize credit policy. It still remains an open question whether credit can be effectively used to stimulate efficiency.

Chairman Baka warned that the business credit policy of 1985-86 will be continued on a selective basis and this should be understood as meaning that only firms with credit ability will have access to credit funds. We know what sort of difficulties are caused in trying to define this credit ability as does the chairman of the Polish National Bank. Many firms in very miserable economic shape unfortunately have a profusion of financial resources. What are banks supposed to do in such a situation? The withdrawal of credit may not be a sufficient incentive for improvement.

The source of undeserved money may be too generously alloted reductions and various types of surcharges as well as the excessive ease with which prices are raised in certain areas (such as construction services). The bank's suggestions to restrict credit to businesses also caused a defensive reaction by founding organs who managed to win reductions or surcharges for inefficient firms. This eliminated any encouragement for more efficiency and made it possible for firms to ignore the bank's demands.

W. Baka said: "The bank will not consider the fact that a firm is trying to receive reductions but it will consistently withdraw credit from any firms that fail to improve their efficiency. The sharper requirements mean that the number of state-owned firms in which the bank has found a lack of credit ability increased from 210 at the end of last year to 310 at the end of April of this year. A program for restoring credit ability is being carried out in 127 of these firms. However, in most of them, work on such programs has still not been completed. Credit has been refused to 72 firms. In 38 firms, credit was restored once guarantees were received and commissar management was introduced.

What, however, is to be done with some large firms with endangered credit ability and which are unable to solve their problems?

There are many such firms and their founder's organs do not always put enough energy into finding their own solutions. Commissar management is sometimes used to bide time. The given firm will try to gain access to budget funds is sought without any attempt at improving efficiency and seek to erase any information the bank might obtain about it by joining some fictitious gigantic company. It is hard to find such companies because of the many existing vagueries in the financial and planning system and also because of delays in central decisions that would specify the correct principles for the functioning of particular firms.

The lack of sufficient influence over credit policy to improve efficiency is more obvious in investments, especially central investments, which are 84-percent financed from credit. Many of them do not negotiate repayment of credit. At the same time, the influx of this credit often makes possible for investers to create a galloping increase in the price of construction services.

Should the bank then not take more energetic measures to limit these credits? Business investments are barely 15-percent financed by bank credits. We will recall that part of these investments credited by banks were imposed by the beneficence of the inventory on several former central investments.

Until now, firms have preferred to use their own funds rather than those of the bank. Apparently, a company's own funds are, in spite of all other problems, more available. Obviously, low interest in credit for modernization and export trade has been caused by easy access not only to bank money but also (and above all) budget funds or money created through raising prices under a monopoly over the market.

The result of all this has been a much higher than planned growth in money and stock. The banks' opposition to this cannot be limited just to restricting its credit policies. Is the Polish National Bank strong enough to the restrict the use of budget surcharges to firms and other institutions? Can it bring about a lessening of the amount of conferred tax reductions and deductions?

In response to this question, W. Baka said that an increase in budget debts at the end of the year would require verification of the repeating high excesses in budget expenditures over income in the first three quarters of each the year that are declining only in the fourth quarter. At the end of 1984, the budget deficit from bank credit was 128 billion zlotys while the average yearly encumbrance imposed on the credit system by the budget deficits was 194 billion zlotys in 1984.

This is certainly not an isolated problem among the firms that must use the credit policy to improve their efficiency. The bank should therefore speak out publicly to point out the chief barriers to realization of its policy in specific firms and institutions.

12261
CSO: 2600/545

JPRS-EER-86-116
1 August 1986

STUDY EXAMINES EFFECTS OF REFORM ON ENTERPRISE ACTIVITY

Warsaw GOSPODARKA PLANOWA in Polish No 1, Jan 86 (signed to press 15 Apr 86) pp 15 - 19

[Article by Stefan Krajewski and Miroslaw Smusz: "The Functioning of Enterprises Under Economic Reform"]

[Text] I. The present study summarizes 4 years of research by a dozen-strong team of employees of the Institute for Political Economy of the University of Lodz. (Footnote 1) (The research team included H. Bartczak, A. Bugus, Z. Borowska-Kwasik, A. Fornalczyk, W. Kasperkiewicz, A. Krajewska, S. Krajewski, J. Kwasniewski, E. Malecka, M. Smusz, R. Zielinski. Research coordinator: W. Caban; scientific consultant: J. Mujzel. This research project was developed within the framework of interministerial task unit MR III 16.1.12 (on contract for the Institute of the Operation of National Economy of the SGPiS [Main School of Planning and Statistics]).)

Empirical data collected in 1982 through 1984 in about 50 chemical, engineering, foodstuffs, iron and steel, timber, mining and construction materials enterprises provided the backbone for the research. These enterprises were of varying size (workforces ranging from several hundred to about 10,000), producing both producer and consumer goods (the shares of the two kinds of production being similar) and situated in different areas of the country (Lodz-City, Kielce, Krakow, Olsztyn, Piotrkow, Plock, Radom, Wloclawek and Zielona Gora provinces).

The research has covered basic aspects of the enterprise operations, such as the autonomy of enterprises, the financial system, prices, the incentive system, personnel management, development activities, purchasing and sales, export, activities of self-government and associations (new).

Research has confirmed the hypothesis on the fundamental role of the enterprise at the initial stage of reforming the economy. However, the utility of embarking on research at the economic center and units of enterprise environment (new associations, banks, wholesale organizations) has become apparent. At the present stage of research, it was only possible to include the analysis of activities of the associations (new). In 1984 and 1985, research was carried out at 23 associations, of which 21 were of intrabranch scope (15 within the Ministry of the Chemical and Light Industry and 6 within the Ministry of Iron and Steel Engineering) and only two were interbranch.

Materials and statements collected in 1982 through 1985 suggest the following conclusions regarding selected aspects of enterprise operations under the economic reform.

1. Membership of enterprises in associations (new) is common. The way in which the associations were set up and the extent of their statutory activities have perpetuated the traditional branch nature of links among enterprises and traditional branch organization of industry.

Statements collected in enterprises mostly give a favorable evalution to the activities of both voluntary and compulsory associations. The fact that issues of current enterprise operations are the first priority among the expected and actual functions of associations may be the decisive factor in the matter. This influences the high degree of uncertainty with regard to the external environment of enterprises, especially the short supply of the factors of production and the variability of the specific regulations on economic management.

In assisting the enterprises in protecting their interests, the associations also contribute to stabilizing extemporaneous systemic arrangements. The associations are the institutional support base for preserving the traditional system of economic operation and the allocative mode of activity of the center without resorting officially to the command management methods (i.e. the base for the compulsory-allocative methods used by the center). Essentially, those methods, also termed indirect centralization, rely on customizing the operation of economic instruments as well as the arbitrary and short-term nature of the latter. Technically, this does not infringe on the statutory autonomy of enterprises. The significance of associations in stabilizing the extemporaneous systemic arrangements owes especially to their mediation in the increasingly widespread rationing of the factors of production, oversight of the implementation of operational programs and government orders and interventions aimed at tax and write-off relief for their member enterprises. On the other hand, associations are a natural extension of the position of branch ministries, an extension left intact by the reform.

Branch associations foster monopolization of the market. However, the high degree of technical and organizational concentration of production at the enterprise level is more essential in this regard.

2. During the period of restoration of employee self-government, essential changes in their personal composition occurred, especially in large enterprises. Contacts between the self-government bodies and enterprise management are marked by a low level of conflict. The number of self-government bodies stating that they have had disputes with the management keeps decreasing. We have ascertained that the following factors were an influence:

a) the weakening position of enterprises vis-a-vis the pressures and arguments of the external units (mainly the parent agencies),
b) the continuing preponderance of the professional factor (enterprise management and parent agencies) over the social one (employee councils),
c) the declining interest of workforces in the activities of self-government,
d) the personal makeup of employee councils.

The disputes involved primarily the jurisdiction of self-government and the issues associated with the income of the workforce. Thus, the adversarial self-government bodies have primarily defended what they considered to be their own authority and to a degree assumed a "trade-union" posture.

A low level of conflict was accompanied by the generally favorable evaluation of management by the self-government bodies as far as communicating information on enterprise activities was concerned. Due to the natural predisposition of the professional element to subordinate the social element by means of information, the favorable evaluation may show that self-government bodies are not always aware of the threat of subordination through [the restricted flow of] information.

3. In the field of planning, the autonomy of enterprises has been asserted. However, there are attempts at non-systemic (administrative) intervention in the form of requests for specific information and informal pressures through arguments and recommendations. The enterprises are apprehensive about non-systemic sanctions in case of failure to comply with these pressures and recommendations.

Short-term considerations still dominate in enterprise programs of operations; this results from the short-term nature of central planning. Final versions of annual plans are often established through successive iterations as late as the period of implementation. The planning process in enterprises is hindered by a belated receipt of information on the central plan provisions, including changes of economic instruments, as well as by a high degree of uncertainty with regard to supplies. Overly frequent changes in parameters and regulations, at times conflicting with each other, are an especially potent negative influence.

A switch to centralized regulation of the amount and mix of production through operational programs and government orders is an important step towards overcoming the traditional system. However, the favorable impact of the new instruments is still inadequate because they are approached formally. Adequate funds to make these instruments work are not ensured; the extent of bidding in order to promote efficiency is still small; benefits are small for enterprises overcoming supply difficulties and their influence on changing the mix of output is barely perceptible.

4. Supply of raw and other materials has remained the main problem for enterprises over the entire period under study. The situation in this field has not improved significantly, especially with regard to domestic sources of supply. This has been coupled with persistently spreading direct and indirect (mandatory brokerage) rationing. This widespread rationing facilitates the strengthening of brokers and producers, the creation of potentates from the units deciding the allocation of rationed assets and the weakening of market links. A majority of enterprises try to avoid the brokerage of branch sales agencies in favor of direct contacts with the purchasers.

The existence of a seller's market in the country in general makes the sales of goods produced problem-free for enterprises.

5. The "favorable" sales situation in the national market is one, though not

the most important, reason for the stabilization of output earmarked for exports at a low level in the enterprises surveyed. Difficulties of selling in foreign markets due to acute competition in pricing and low quality of products, unprofitability of exports, a difficult supply situation in the domestic market and unsatisfactory efficiency of foreign trade organizations are the basic obstacles for the growth of exports.

Incentives for exporters, though enhanced under the reform, have brought few results. The ROD [retained hard currency earnings allowance] system plays the main role; a lesser role is played by income tax relief and contributions to the PFAZ [State Fund of Professional Activization]. These incentives are geared to meeting quantitative targets rather than improving the efficiency of exports.

Connections between enterprises producing for exports asnd foreign markets are still inadequate. In settlements between producers and PHZs [Foreign Trade Enterprises], the share of [export] contract prices is diminishing markedly in favor of domestic market prices. The rate of return on export activities is often determined by the case-by-case rate of exchange compensation. The low efficiency of export is being gradually institutionalized and sanctioned.

6. The concentration of enterprises on the issues of current operation leads to obvious shortcomings in innovation and developmental activity. Consequential instruments exacting efficiency from enterprises in these spheres are still lacking.

The depreciation of fixed assets is growing, as well as its tangible consequences for enterprises. The increase of modernization and reproductive investment is clearly inadequate. The simultaneous occurence of the credit barrier and the failure to use the moneys accumulated in the development fund testifies to the shortcomings of management in this field (besides, the banks force the financing of turnover assets from the development fund). The reevaluation of fixed assets has significantly changed amortization write-offs. This, however, had no impact on the financing of modernization and reproductive investment.

The lack of pressure on innovation coming from the enterprise environment combined with numerous persisting difficulties (materials, hard currency, finance, personnel) meant a further reduction of the ranking of innovation and degradation of the R & D facilities in enterprises in 1984. The ammendment of the statutory framework of innovative activities effective in mid-1984 has raised expectations of its revival, but so far without concrete results. Innovative activities are geared to meet the extemporaneous rather than long-term needs of enterprises.

7. Since 1981, the number of personnel at most enterprises surveyed has markedly declined, the most pronounced slump coming in 1982. The decline abated gradually, but was still apparent in 1984. At the same time, the composition of the workforce has deteriorated, because employment fell most rapidly in the group of workers immediately involved in production and in the group of R & D employees.

In an environment of perceptible labor shortage, no elements forcing the streamlining of the workforce have thus far appeared. Streamlining of the workforce is hardly facilitated by the unstable rules of the economic and financial system, disruptions in supply and subcontract deliveries and a difficult situation in the local labor markets.

Widespread early retirement gives rise to concern. This is primarily the case with workers immediately involved in production. This also reflects badly on [interpersonal] relations existing in enterprises, the incentive system and the condition of the workers' health.

Work on statutory days off and overtime bring about an improvement in the availability of labor. Workers increasingly often accept the lengthening of work hours due to high remuneration which, however, undermines the cohesion of the incentive system.

At the same time, not too many retirees could be encouraged to work because of the condition of their health, exhaustion due to intensive work resulting in a higher base for determining retirement benefits, reluctance to take jobs in short-staffed positions immediately in production and, finally, an cpportunity to obtain a decent salary in case of taking a job outside the socialized sector. Likewise, nobody is interested in working for production cooperatives, mainly due to non-competitive wages.

No apparent correlation has been found between the strength of the workforce, its rate of change and the labor shortage of enterprises surveyed, on the one hand, and the level and rate of growth of wages on the other hand. However, the persistent labor shortage makes it easier for enterprises to secure preferences in the PFAZ contributions.

8. The rapid increase in wages at all enterprises surveyed bore no relationship to the rate of growth of production, labor productivity and changes in profit.

The increase of wages is restricted by PFAZ contributions. However, in the period under study, the scope of reductions and preferences allowing the enterprises to avoid the PFAZ contributions has been markedly broadened. At the same time, such reductions and preferences have been customized and have become increasingly arbitrary. The formal statutory tightening of rules for determining the PFAZ contribution has actually been offset. Further development of such phenomena may lead to a pronounced disruption in implementing systemic arrangements.

The PFAZ contribution guidelines currently in effect have pronounced anti-efficiency clauses which place enterprises with considerable labor and capacity reserves in a more favorable position.

The enterprises are truly autonomous in setting remuneration levels. In a majority of cases, the introduction of enterprise remuneration systems results in the increased role and significance of the basic wage, simplification of guidelines and a more immediate linkage between remuneration and the direct result of labor. Tapping simple reserves of growth in labor productivity and increased production are stressed by motivating workers immediately involved in production to work more intensively. The range of wages of employees with different professional skills, duties and responsibilities is decreasing. In our opinion, not enough attention is being paid to creating more effective incentives for managers, engineers and economists.

Cooperation of enterprises switching to the new remuneration guidelines with the parent agencies and the Ministry of Labor, Wages and Social Affairs is proceeding smoothly.

The shortage of funds needed to introduce wage changes and organizational shortcomings in the sphere of personnel and norm setting in enterprises are the main reasons for delays in implementing new remuneration guidelines.

9. Over the entire period of reform, the share of contract prices has remained high in both purchasing and sales. In 1984, the significance of these prices increased. At the same time, the practice of cost-based price setting for all kinds of prices, including contract, has taken root.

Rapid growth of prices registered in the period under study was caused primarily by the growth of wholesale prices [of inputs] and to a lesser degree by increasing labor costs and changes in taxation. This indicates the prevalence of cost and production-related prerequisites for price regulation over the supply-and-demand considerations. This perpetuates the cost-based methods of price setting.

Despite their growth, contract prices most often are not equilibrium prices. Primarily formal bans (freezes) and apprehension about higher taxes put a brake on the growth of contract prices. The mode of price-setting actually used and their position below equilibrium levels indicate that these prices do not actually play the role originally ascribed to them. They do not differ much from regulated prices.

There is no market reference level to verify the prices since these are not equilibrium prices. On its part, non-market verification is most often formal in character, further strengthening the dominance of the "cost factor" in price setting. As a result, a tendency towards spurious price ratios occurs, with prices thus losing their properties of parameters in economic analysis.

Enterprises are not responsive to changes in prices of the factors of production. In sales, the influence of prices on production and the mix of output is at best indirect, through specific variable arrangements in the financial system of enterprises.

10. In the financial system of enterprises, the strengthening tendencies testify to the lack of pro-efficiency edge in the instruments of indirect management of enterprise operations. The correlation between the financial result of enterprise operations (profit) and the accumulation of the development fund, postulated in theoretical models of microeconomic efficiency of enterprise operations, is not there. Profits are marked by the most variable movement compared to other indicators (accumulation, sales, costs etc); they do not correlate with indicators included in the financial system of enterprises.

There is not enough evidence to support the contention assumed in the guidelines of the reform on enterprises striving to maximize the financial result. Their efforts are concentrated primarily on attaining the indicators making it possible to provide satisfactory remuneration to the workforce and on securing tax relief.

Price changes in 1982 created the framework for a correct development of the financial syhstem of enterprises; their economic and financial situation improved radically. However, since then a gradual erosion of this system has set in.

The same tendency is apparent in settling the accounts of enterprises with the state budget. The role of turnover tax, in that instance a substitute for profit taxation, is increasing. Customized preferences in contributions are proliferating. The strategy of the center with regard to the PFAZ (forcing the streamlining of the workforce and remunerations in enterprises by tightening the requirements) has met with effective resistance by way of minimization of the PFAZ contributions by individual enterprises.

Proportions of profit distribution do not indicate a pronounced tendency to favor the consumption-oriented funds.

The share of credit in the turnover (sales) is decreasing. The development fund drawn from the profit is increasingly and in greater part used to finance turnover expenses. The domineering role of the bank in financing turnover expenses is as apparent as ever.

II. The operation of enterprises has undergone fundamental reform in recent years. However, after the first round of radical changes (1981-1982) there have been few further significant modifications and steps in the direction of originally intended arrangements. Only two significant steps forward can be noted: the repeal of progressive taxation of profits and introduction of enterprise remuneration systems.

The further fate of reform hinges to a great degree on whether and to what extent the economic center and the environment of enterprises are reformed. At present, material and technical aspects are emphasized in control planning. Instruments associated with the reform and market are to facilitate the meeting of the material and technical targets set. Given the still small changes in the role and functions of the center, this presents the threat of a gradual dismantling of market instruments and return to the traditional systemic arrangement. There is a readily detectable tendency to increasingly customize economic instruments and preferences, to establish and assign them arbitrarily and to vary and reduce their effective duration.

The center has again begun to tackle a large array of specific matters and operations management (among other things, petty allocation, setting most prices, assigning custom-tailored preferences, detailed evaluation of enterprise operations, evaluation of the work of managers and setting their salaries). This brings about a recurrence of the past situation when the center again would not have the prerequisites to handle strategic long-range issues.

The inner workings of the center and units of the enterprise environment are still relatively the least known. Therefore, far-ranging research is necessary into, among other things:

- the role of material-technical and economic-financial aspects in central planning;
- methods of designing the economic-financial instruments for managing the economy;
- modification of the functions of central institutions and units of the enterprise environment in line with the requirements of the reform;
- compliance of economic policy with systemic arrangements.

The genuine purpose of operation of enterprise workforces is still little known. The financial system of a reformed enterprise is designed on the assumption that enterprises strive to maximize profits. Our research does not provide enough evidence to substantiate this assertion. In practice, the enterprises give preference to activities enabling them to raise remuneration to the satisfaction of workforces. A trend towards a reduced significance of profit in economic policy and systemic modifications is apparent.

In general, enterprises have quickly adjusted to the new situation and are able to attain quite efficiently their own particular goals which often are not related to the efficiency of management tested by the market. Therefore, the enterprises still operate with great certainty of achieving their goals to a considerable degree even at a low efficiency of management due to reductions, preferences and subsidies. Evaluation and verification of management efficiency by the market is still inadequate.

The external evaluation of enterprise operations which was weakened in the initial stage of the reform is gradually beginning to strengthen. It is carried out by many units using various criteria for evaluation. The subordination of enterprise managers to the parent agencies in the line of duty has been reinforced; this creates conditions conducive to increasing the pressure and intervention of outside echelons.

In our opinion, discerning the genuine goals of the workforce is a necessary condition in designing a proper economic and financial system for enterprises. In this connection, research should be undertaken which would make it possible to identify these goals.

The reasons for which the process of reforming the economy has been impeded are multifaceted. Resistance and apprehension at various levels of managing the economy are undoubtedly among the important ones. Negative consequences of inadequate advances in resolving some economic issues are also very important, however. Three of the still unresolved key issues should be pointed out here:

1. Prices are not of a parametric character in the basic sectors of the economy. This undermines the objective nature of economic results and justifies, or altogether provides foundation for, the interference of the center. Due to the lack of parametric prices, pressure is intensified to exclude a segment of the economy, especially enterprises operating at a loss, from the general framework of the reform.

2. The scope of direct and indirect rationing used in spheres of fundamental importance for economic units (materials' management, [hard] currency, loans and labor in the form of mandatory employment brokerage) is still wide. Rationing subjects enterprises to restrictions which weaken and undermine economic autonomy. The process of decision-making is transferred to the units allocating the short supplies, outside the enterprise.

3. Individual economic units have entered the new system of operation under varying conditions. To this day, these conditions have not been equalized to a satisfactory degree. For example, enterprises with considerable capacity and labor reserves are in a favorable situation. This is an important reason for the arbitrary and custom-tailored interference of the center in the operation of enterprises.

9761
CSO: 2600/492

PROBLEMS IN INCREASING AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS SURVEYED

Belgrade EKONOMSKA POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 16 Jun 86 pp 17-19

[Article by Milosav Ilijin: "Illusions Instead of Goods"]

[Text] There are estimates to the effect that by the year 1990 the exports of the agricultural sector could reach an annual value between $2.4 billion and $2.8 billion, i.e., threefold more than over the period 1976-1980 and 2.2-2.5-fold more than in recent years (about $1.1 billion).

How hard a nut this is to crack is shown by the failure in recent years to achieve the ambition of $1.5 billion, even though only two simple things are required: to produce the goods in question--the types and quality demanded--and open up the channels for them to reach foreign customers. In other words, this turns out to embrace a much larger number of conditions and requirements, above all in the domain of farm policy and export policy.

According to the customary criteria used in international economic organizations, Yugoslavia is actually not an agricultural exporter in the full sense, i.e., a "regular exporter." That would require, for example, having commodity reserves of the principal foodstuffs representing 15 percent of its own annual consumption. Otherwise it falls among the "occasional exporters," or indeed even in the rank of countries "on the verge of vulnerability" with respect to the food supply.

Yugoslav farm exports are small in volume and unstable. According to official foreign trade statistics, up until 1975 they were below the level of $500 million a year, and then by 1980 more than doubled, reaching a value of $1,124 million. But since that time they have merely fluctuated close to that level: In 1981 they reached $1,242 million, in the next year $1,172 million, in 1983 $1,228 million, and then in 1984 they again fell below the level of 4 years earlier, to $1,111 million. However, in view of the high growth rate of export prices of food in the world over the period 1973-1984, amounting to an annual average of 4.1 percent, the rise in the real value of our farm exports has been smaller and has ranged from $502 million in 1975 to $739 million in 1980, and then by 1984 had fallen to $717 million.

Under the influence of those fluctuations and also as a function of the trend of overall Yugoslav exports, the share of the farm sector has also been very uneven. In 1973 they represented 17.3 percent of total exports, and by 1980 they had fallen to 12.5 percent, and in 1984 they fell to their lowest proportion of 10.8 percent of total exports of the Yugoslav economy. When we bear in mind that agriculture and the food processing industry realize about 19.5 percent of Yugoslavia's social product, it follows that the record exports of farm products represented the sale on foreign markets of about 38 percent of the output of Yugoslav agriculture; that is, about 7.5 percent of the social product of the entire country was sold.

The datum that Yugoslavia's farm exports today represent only 0.59 percent of world farm exports provides the most realistic picture of their trend. This can be conceived as progress, since in 1981, according to the statistics of the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), our share in world exports of farm products amounted to only 0.53 percent. Yet we should bear in mind that over the 12-year period in question, along with the fluctuations referred to, Yugoslav exports of farm products have grown at an average rate of 3.8 percent, while world exports of those products have shown an annual growth between 4 and 5 percent. Today those sales are reaching a volume of $232 billion, which represents between 11 and 12 percent of total world trade. In other words, others have benefited from the larger room for international trade and the increased demand in the world for farm products.

At the same time, over the period 1973-1984 Yugoslavia has been a steady importer of these products, and the value of imports has constantly exceeded that of exports (Table 1). The net trade deficit for farm products has ranged from $695 million (1979) to $87 million (1982 and 1983) and $208 million (1984). It should be added that these movements in particular years followed mainly upon borrowing abroad and restrictions of imports and that there is a low correlation with exports.

Table 1. Exports and Imports of Farm Products, the Trade Balance, and the Share in Yugoslavia's Total Exports, in thousands of U.S. dollars

Year	Exports	Imports	Net Result	Share of Exports of Farm Products in Total Exports (%)
1973	492,008	781,657	-289,569	17.3
1976	669,056	985,252	-316,196	13.7
1980	1,123,921	1,655,954	-532,033	12.5
1981	1,241,817	1,504,570	-262,753	11.4
1982	1,171,900	1,258,819	- 86,919	11.8
1983	1,227,665	1,315,079	- 87,414	12.4
1984	1,111,410	1,319,631	-208,221	10.8

It follows from this overall survey that the level of our farm exports and the highest point reached so far have been very modest. It can even be said that farm exports have been out of proportion both to the natural and economic capabilities offered by our soil, climate, and the level achieved in the country's technological and economic development and also out of line with the growth of world trade in farm products. We can draw a conclusion as to why this is so only from a more detailed examination.

Export--But What

We do not have many products like hops, for which the world supply is restricted to a small number of countries, and the demand is constant and almost unlimited. If we compare the ranking of our products to the list of farm products and processed foods involved in international trade (Table 2), the list is strikingly similar as is the ranking on the basis of proportion--grain, livestock, meat and meat products, fruit and vegetables and products made from them, tobacco, wine, and so on. The only exceptions are oilseed, milk and dairy products, which do not play a major role in our exports. This coincidence is at the same time the first indication that Yugoslav farm exports are aimed at the sector of the strongest international supply.

A further comparison reveals that we are dealing with confrontation with the strongest exporters of particular products (corn, beef, canned pork products, and so on), and that on the same markets. The dominant position of the largest individual exporters with respect to determining delivery dates, prices, and so on, on particular markets (as in the case of the United States on the West European corn market, Argentina or Australia when it comes to beef, Denmark and Holland on the pork market, the Mediterranean countries for wines, and so on) actually suggests that stability, continuity, and the quality of our supply are the things mainly taken into account on the particular markets for these goods. If one is to capture, hold, and maintain a market, one must above all be constantly present on that market and known for stable quantities of goods representing standard quality. This presupposes stable production first of all, and that not only with respect to quantities, but also with respect to adaptability to demands known in advance of (known) customers. And if that is to be achieved, of course, production and trade have to take place under conditions which favor the meeting of those requirements.

To what extent our farm sector fulfills those elementary preconditions of successful exports can be judged right away from the uneven and relatively low average yields (over a spread representing a multiple factor), and then from the heterogeneous breed patterns of livestock herds and fluctuations of various production operations from year to year. One can see from the most recent publication of the FAO on the status of agriculture in the world (EKONOMSKA POLITIKA, No 1782) that certain countries are today producing in value terms several times more goods per hectare of available cropland than Yugoslavia, and in the case of neighboring Greece, this difference is all of 11-fold. There are those who believe that the reason for this lies in the technical, legal, and administrative standards and restrictions such as the maximum landholding, and even Branko Mikulic, chairman of the Federal Executive Council, announced in his first reference to farmers at the last meeting in Bjelovar that an effort would be made to subordinate those standards to the requirements of production and economy. However, it is not a question here just of technical obstacles, but of overall conditions and relations in production, of the socioeconomic position of private farmers, whose work--when it comes to the principal products--is "evaluated" by administrative decisions and agreements (on prices, credit financing, exports, and so on), and not by the market. We should recall the corn exports in recent years which did not take place because of the ban in effect all the way until April, while those exports begin with contracts concluded even before the harvest! Even full bins or refrigerated storage, then, are not reliable signs of prosperity for exports, since the principal farm products can be exported only after complete agreement among the republics and after all the established dates have passed, even though during that time export prices have dropped precipitously (as has happened with corn). Likewise there could be forcible exports under the pressure of reasons having to do with the balance of payments regardless of prices.

Table 2. Exports of the Most Important Agricultural Products 1973-1984, in tons

Product	1973	1976	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Corn	276,730	458,891	278,967	220,346	206,205	1,330,707	685,115
Tobacco	17,496	25,166	24,957	22,242	25,163	28,146	18,221
Hops	3,444	2,877	3,326	2,877	2,462	2,671	3,259
Fresh fruit	15,266	14,934	22,260	65,276	48,787	121,466	93,933
Prunes	8,445	4,625	11,394	18,336	21,306	19,647	24,975
Beef cattle	9,802	12,327	18,686	34,960	36,242	29,926	39,500 20,000
Sheep	44	1,696	2,090	2,819	709	1,843	1,480
Horses	37,248	40,813	27,006	31,013	21,365	23,826	22,053
Beef and veal	64,861	56,830	57,857	21,443	43,843	36,763	36,904
Pork	947	6,285	68	243	4,323	1,363	4,876
Processed meat products	31,062	25,663	34,069	36,579	47,443	53,760	50,059

Table 2 provides sufficient illustration of the presence of Yugoslav agriculture on foreign markets with respect to the principal export items mentioned: the figures, for example, on the sixfold jump of corn exports between 1982 and 1983, and then a drop to half in the next year. Much the same is true of fresh fruit, sheep, pork, and so on. It is superfluous to argue that this is one of the reasons why more and more of our goods have to be exported every year to bring in the same value.

Haphazard Assortment

At the same time, our agrarian exports reveal the limited nature of the assortment. Those in the know say that products which are not sufficiently represented in our offering of livestock products are older young beef and mutton (such as is sought, for example, in the Arab countries), livestock, meat for processing, veal (subject to frequent bans), lambs (for slaughter in accordance with Muslim customs), or turkey and goose meat (which during the New Year's holidays is imported into West Germany without any sort of duties or variable levies). Much the same is true of bottled varietal and quality wines (which are today mostly exported in tanks), and then fresh fruit, where the principal position is taken by apples, and that the outdated varieties, while there is a far lower representation of those fruits which are much less widespread in the world: apricots, quality sour cherries, olives, and indeed even what once was the queen of our agricultural exports--plums (because of unsatisfactory drying).

This unadaptability also undoubtedly arises from the relations which prevail in production and from the treatment which the farmer has in the economic system and economic policy. This situation is not encouraging, but rather stifles all motivation and interest to begin and take the risk of any particular production operation, and that is the consequence of the nonexistence and underdevelopment of the market. It is striking that foreign customers themselves and even the officials of certain governments of West European or oil countries have long been saying in negotiations about balancing trade that they are interested in certain articles (fattened lambs, medicinal herbs, wine), but they still have not found a response in terms of our offering.

Yet these are only the general problems, what we might call the roughage problems, in the quality and assortment of our export offering. Their other more subtle portion is made up of specific problems of the tighter health standards and quality standards of particular goods, especially on the markets of the West European countries. The last chapter in this has just been written by the standards and control measures adopted by the countries of the EEC (among themselves and toward "third countries") with respect to radioactivity, which have given some people the impression that this is an additional way of making life tough for our exporters. But even so, those circumstances cannot be avoided nor changed.

A Ballast of "Privilege"

All the advanced agricultural countries have with their measures of economic policy been offering support and aid to their farmers so that in their production costs and productivity they would be as competitive as possible and would be as successful as possible in their exporting. Some do this in the production stage like the United States through tax exemptions or favorable credits for maintaining inventories, and indeed even by compensating landowners for not planting, while others like those in Eastern Europe cover the costs of investment and production in a planned manner through state budgets, and yet others like some members of the EEC also do this through compensation or various subsidies to exporters through funds which are built up from taxes on imports from third countries, along with government budgets or the budget of the community.

It cannot be said of our economic policy that it has not picked at least a few flowers from every garden, but it seems that they have all been transplanted to the wrong place and in the wrong way. This can be said right away about investment credits, domestic and foreign, which were supposed to bolster the export capability of our farm sector, which the republics and provinces distributed to their organizations according to their sense of responsibility for their own development--such as greater self-sufficiency above all in feeding their own population and the best possible position in interrepublic trade. Nor did the selection of purposes for investments, then, arise out of real market flows and the economic motives of the producers themselves. But they are the ones that have to repay those loans, with the exchange rate differences that have built up, even though they have not had even the indispensable preconditions or economic motivation to use the facilities that were built. They are driving the organizations based on them into losses and absorbing the capital generated by even those few activities which are still operating in the black. At the same time, the nonexistent internal business capital, in spite of the fictitious income and unrealistic depreciation, is made up for with new "selective" credits from note issue for current production, inventories and preparation of exports. Although they are preferential with respect to the required participation of the investor and the level of interest (last year at the level of the rise of prices), these credits are becoming too expensive for agriculture. Producers are cutting back on their programs, reducing investments in farm equipment, yields are dropping and costs are rising per unit output, and profitability and competitiveness are being driven down.

Table 3. Exports and Imports of Farm Products 1980-1984 (according to the standard international trade classification; in millions of dinars*)

Classification	Exports			Imports		
	1980	1982	1984	1980	1982	1984
Total	1,130,367	1,238,403	1,279,736	1,879,988	1,591,060	1,497,067
Food	106,149	109,040	109,453	119,997	81,614	50,117
Livestock	11,677	11,692	10,766	1,368	1,007	748
Meat and processed meat products	32,300	38,522	32,610	11,728	5,756	3,668
Dairy products and eggs	518	859	1,737	1,183	2,426	1,865
Fish and processed fish products	4,163	4,555	3,574	3,085	2,876	2,273
Grain and processed grain products	13,500	14,064	25,542	37,737	28,118	762
Fruit and vegetables	19,484	28,303	24,523	16,867	10,208	8,682
Coffee, cocoa, spices, and processed foods	1,622	1,936	1,813	32,048	13,287	10,581
Livestock feed	2,021	2,067	3,266	12,362	12,994	11,586
Other foodstuffs	20,864	7,042	5,613	3,618	4,942	9,952
Beverages and tobacco	21,525	27,793	18,364	3,720	2,190	2,574
Raw materials	82,980	57,939	60,335	192,648	174,076	177,625
Hides and furs	88	125	59	12,401	9,040	12,716
Oilseed and fruit	1,313	606	808	9,307	9,231	17,080

Table 3 (continued)

Classification	Exports 1980	Exports 1982	Exports 1984	Imports 1980	Imports 1982	Imports 1984
Textile fibers and waste	7,512	8,047	7,138	51,839	52,064	54,833
Animal and vegetable oils and fats	2,514	1,022	1,724	11,876	6,397	12,498

---

* At parity of $1 U.S. = 124.80 dinars.

Yet economic policy has a ready-made solution even for this--in support prices prescribed on a seasonal basis for the principal farm products "at the level of the Federation," and for other products at the republic and opstina level, as their mutual "real parities," has measures for "adjustment" with prices in industry and--how ironic--has measures to protect the standard of living of the population!

There is no doubt that not a single economic activity can withstand that kind of ballast even with a much shorter production cycle than is the case of field cropping, where it is 1 year, or livestock raising and fruitgrowing, where it is more than 1 year. The gap, then, between the ever higher production costs or domestic prices on the one hand and the steadily dropping prices of all farm products on the world market on the other, especially our export prices, can hardly be overcome by any sort of "real exchange rate" or export incentive. Dr Milorad Stanojevic, former chairman of the Federal Committee for Agriculture, himself said at a meeting held in Novi Sad in late April about our farm exports that domestic prices of our goods are far above the commodity exchange prices at which the world conducts its trade: 40 percent for corn, 65 percent for soybeans, 120 percent for sugar, 10 percent for hogs, and so on. Which is why all measures in this arsenal remain "insufficiently stimulative" for agricultural exports, and farm exports remain "unattractive in terms of income."...

It is difficult to see where this circular trajectory begins and ends. But it seems that this could be the attitude toward the world market, that is, the way its significance is conceived in domestic farm policy. Policy must first of all remove the mortgage of indebtedness which it has imposed on agriculture and then also open up the process of the "influence" of the world market on domestic relations and costs through greater openness to imports of cheaper foreign goods. Then exports become the first and most important goal and direction, as the only realistic way out of the circle we have described.

7045
CSO: 2800/303

HUNGARIAN ATTEMPT TO REWRITE ROMANIAN HISTORY

Bucharest MAGAZIN HISTORIC in Romanian Mar 86 pp 33-40

/Article by Stefan Pascu: "Distortions and Falsifications of History"7

/Text7 Interest in history and the lessons of the science patronized by the Muse Clio is constantly growing. More and more works, scientific ones intended for specialists but also popular ones intended for the general public (but without deviating from the historical truth thereby), are written about the more remote or more recent past of their own people but also of other other peoples, because it is one of the many lessons of history to contribute to knowledge and to greater international friendship and collaboration on the basis of knowledge. In this spirit Romanian historiography can collaborate with all the world's historians of good faith and clear conscience.

Unfortunately, however, alongside the works that command respect by their scientific quality, other have been published abroad recently that are foreign to that requirement and accordingly foreign to the desire for objective knowledge and consolidation of all-around collaboration between the neighboring and friendly Romanian and Hungarian countries and peoples on that basis.

Agoston Szekelyhidi's "review,"printed by the journal ALFOLD (The Plain) No 9 1945, in the Hungarian-language edition of my book "What Transylvania Is," Bucharest, Kriterion Publishing House, 1984, 255 p), is in the latter category.

Naturally my first thought was to identify the journal and the author, and so I consulted a scholarly reference work entitled "Introduction to the Sources and Literature of Hungarian History"("Bevezetes a magyar tortenelem forrasaiba es irodalomba," Budapest, 1954-1958), published under Acad D. Kosary's signature. I looked in the list of abbreviations but did not find the publication.

Next I looked in the index of authors to find the reviewer, with the same result. His name was not in the work. I consulted the new edition of Prof D. Kosary's work, thinking that the reviewer would have been too young in 1958 but in 1971 he would have been old enough to be noted by the author of the work. My hopes were dashed again. Neither the journal nor the reviewer were entered in the long list of abbreviations (13 pages) or the very long index of names (112 pages).

Desolated by this lack of consideration for a scientist of Szekelyhidi's caliber, I took the next logical step and began to read the reviews, where I found from the start flattering opinions of the author of the book "What Transylvania Is." "The author is one of the most penetrating investigators of these problems. His work as a scientist, which has been going on for decades, is focused upon Transylvania and the national unity of Romania. He has published a whole series of monographs on the subject, as well as studies of the important periods, events and personalities. His latest book is actually intended as a popular work, in which he has supplement his activity as a historian with that of a journalist, without lowering his standards thereby but apparently raising them. He has imbued his precise descriptions and analyses with a narrator's animation and a poetic atmosphere, and he has been attentive to the tone of his exposition, nowhere attacking, stigmatizing or accusing anyone. At the same time he has organized the whole around the major problems." And further, "Pascu has responded to the controversies, but without polemics. The titles of his chapters recall the debatable questions in turn." A list of the chapters of the book follows, and then the conclusion: "Actually they are solely exciting and enigmatic events" (sic!). And finally, "The reader (meaning the reviewer) of Pascu's historical works cannot forget how many splendid pages written by the Romanian historian he has previously read through with understanding, sympathy and admiration." I regret that I do not know of Szekelyhidi's works, if they exist (through no fault of mine but that of his colleagues, who have not entered him in the reference works), in order to form an opinion of them because I do not want to remain obligated. Even though the reviewer calls me by my surname throughout like friends of the same age, this dialogue from equal to equal does not bother me because I am thinking the man must have acquired his education by "correspondence."

After all this I was more and more curious to know what led Szekelyhidi (I trust it will not offend the reviewer if I follow his example in this purely formal matter) to pay so much attention to my book, and it took no great effort to satisfy my curiosity. Here it is in his own words: "He has extended the radius of action of the Romanian element in Transylvania over the entire history of the length and breadth of Transylvania. He has accordingly attributed a secondary position, importance and influence to the three traditional nations (sic!) Hungarian, Saxon and Szekler, thoughout history."

How would the reviewer have wanted to limit the radius of action of the Romanian element? It is well known to all men of good faith in the world that the Romanian people lived there without interruption, were found there by the Hungarian, Saxon and Szekler populations (not nations!) and were in the absolute majority there from their origin to the present day, playing the decisive role in the entire history of Transylvania. It is equally curious and deplorable logic or lack of it on the part of a journalist claiming to "make order" in the history of Transylvania by the correction he wants to make of an "unjustified" historiography. But here figures take the place of superfluous comments. In this case either the reviewer's calculator was defective or he did not bother to turn the pages of the book. Had he done so, he would have seen the trap that he was setting for himself, because he would have readily found that 39 of the 85 works mentioned in the text (collections of narrative and documentary sources and interpretive works) are by Romanian authors, 20 are by Hungarian authors, 11 are by Saxon authors, and 15 are by Greek, Latin, Italian, German, French, English and American authors (especially since their titles are in italics), instead of eight studies by foreign authors out of a total 83 titles, as he states.

The reviewer's comments can be divided into six categories: (1) statements attributed to the author of the book that do not occur in the text, (2) the origin and continuity of the Romanians in Transylvania, (3) presentation of the role of the populations or national minorities, (4) the statistical ratio between the Romanians and the national minorities, (5) the Romanians' ethnic and cultural unity, and (6) the formation of the unified Romanian national state.

The reviewer does not shrink from resorting to artificial formulations, which he attributes to me. Nowhere in the book's 255 pages will such formulations be found as "development of the Daco-Thraco-Roman-Romanian people for at least 2,000-2,100 years," or "In this land (Transylvania) some nation, nationality or dominant groups always rule in an illegitimate and unjust way," or "The Thraco-Daco-Roman-Romanian people, of a direct and single origin, created a system (a civilization) of settlements in the 8th-10th centuries, a socioeconomic system of state organization, language and culture that formed a solid and permanent basis for all the subsequent systems," and at another point, "The kings, voievods and princes consolidated their power against the Romanians by means of the ancient purposeful strategy of national and class oppression. This situation, amounting to a conspiracy, was finally remedied in 1918 by the Romanians' national and state unification," and adding at another point, "that between the 8th and 18th centuries no clear proofs were preserved of the unified majority Romanian population in Transylvania because the colonists assimilated the civilization of the indigenous population there and only their influences remain in history."

The Arguments for Romanian Continuity

Szekelyhidi is troubled by the Daco-Roman origin of the Romanians and their uninterrupted continuity in the land of their ethic origin, the Carpatho-Danubian-Black Sea area. And I wonder in my astonishment why it is troubling him. We are not bothered by the fact that the Hungarians belong to the great family of Turkic people or the fact that the tribes originating in the Ural-Altaic region settled in Pannonia at the end of the ninth century. Each to his own origin and history! If Szekelyhidi had been in the least familiar with scientific ethics, it would not have been difficult for him to ascertain the historical facts, because the logical and factual proofs of the Daco-Roman origin take up no less than 10 pages of the work in question. Let us remind him of some of the factual proofs of this continuity in order to save him and others from reading the 10 pages:

a) In cities of Roman Dacia: use or reuse of the old Roman constructions and fortifications at Sarmizegetusa for defense purposes, the immense burial ground at Apulum containing over 1,500 Christian graves dating from the 4th to the 12th centuries, and the late Roman and Dacian remains, hundreds of artifacts and thousands of Roman coins from the period of the migrations found at Napoca, Potaissa, Porolissum, Tibiscum and Dierna;

b) In the former Roman camps: remains of Dacian and late Roman occupancy in 12 such constructions located throughout Transylvania, bronze and silver coins, and early Christian artifacts;

c) In rural settlements: identification and study of dozens of settlements throughout the former province, wherein dwellings, artifacts and ornaments were found of striking Roman tradition supplemented with new characteristics, and the fourth and fifth century Latin inscriptions such as the one at Micia (Vetel), the Quartine Vivas inscription or the famous votive offering at Biertan with the text Ego Zenovius votum posui, in addition to the two such inscriptions found at Porolissum and a third one at Gornea in the Banat. All of them are in Latin and accordingly belong to the only Latin-speaking population, which had embraced the new faith of Christianity in the preceding centuries.

Such evidence has also been found in the lands inhabited by the free Dacians (extensive areas in Wallachia, Moldavia and Transylvania), where the whole population remained in their ancestral homes, subject to Romanization both in the time of Roman rule and in the period of the first waves of migration through coexistence with the Daco-Romans in the former province. The expression of this unity differs from the Ipotesti-Cindesti and Costisa-Botosana cultures (fifth and sixth centuries) and the Dridu culture (7th-11th centuries).

These are too many weighty proofs for Szekelyhidi's pen and ALFOLD's paper. Moreover ignoring them made his "scientific" opinions easier to digest. And furthermore the reviewer did not even take the trouble to read what was written about the Daco-Roman origin and continuity nearly two centuries ago by Andras Huszti ("O es uji Dacia," 1791, p 8): "The descendants of the Getae (Daco-Getae) are still living today and dwell where their forefathers dwelt speaking the language their forefathers once spoke. No people has a language as close to Latin as the language of the Romanians. That is a sure and unmistakable sign that they are the descendants of the ancient Roman colonists in Transylvania." Or if he wished to make certain from a Latin text written at the same time and also by a fellow countryman of his, Jozsef Benko ("Transilvania sive Magnus Transsilvaniae*Principatus olim Dacia Mediterranea dictus," 1st edition 1777 or 2nd edition 1834, pp 28-29), he could have found that "The Romanians are living proofs of the remnants of the Roman colonists mixed with other populations." But such archeological arguments or those covered with the dust of libraries are probably unworthy of the high science of Szekelyhidi, who finds all knowledge of the subject in the writings of Roesler, Hunfalvy and others like them.

A perfect "dialectician," as he introduces himself in order to preclude any doubt about the "objectivity" of his analysis, Szekelyhidi even outdoes his mentors. They accepted the unnoticed "penetration" of the Romanians from the Balkans and their settlement north of the Danube throughout the 9th-13th centuries. But Roesler's theory was formulated over a century ago. Why should the "immigration" theory have remained unchanged? Such "dialectical" reasoning also explains Szekelyhidi's illuminating "theory" to the effect that the Romanians did not "infiltrate stealthily" but were "settled" by the kings of Hungary in stages, first by Ladislau Cumanul (that is between 1272 and 1290). Why the Romanians were settled by Ladislau Cumanul is a question that the one who made the "sensational" discovery does not answer. He is not in the least disturbed by the fact that the 217 documents concerning Transylvania during King Ladislau Cumanul's reign do not make even one reference to such a "settlement," while the Teutonic Knights, who were settled in Transylvania half a century earlier, are referred to in 19 surviving documents covering a short period of 25 years only, a period for which documents concerning Transylvania are far fewer. The readers, aware of Szekelyhidi's scientific prestige, are to take his word for it without demanding a shred of evidence. Is it a problem of method, or of conception? Or rather lack of both, since untruths are in themselves enemies of method and conception.

*[sic]

Tricks of Ignorance

Skekelyhidi thinks his readers are either very well informed or entirely indifferent to such problems. In either case he can permit himself omissions and evasions, which are his idea of "method and conception." If as the reviewer believes the Romanians were not settled until the end of the 13th century, who was inhabiting Transylvania after the "abandonment" until the late ninth century, when the tribes of "Hungarian settlers" reached Transylvania in 895? The reviewer does not feel obligated to give any answer to that question either, just as he did not feel obligated to his readers to provide them with any evidence that the Hungarian tribes reached Transylvania in 895. He probably imagines that AL-FOLD's readers do not know of the work of Master P, King Bela's scribe (secretary), entitled "Gesta Hungarorum (Deeds of the Hungarians)," which tells in Chapter XXVII of the fight between Tuhutum (Teteny), the leader of a Hungarian tribe, and "Duke" Gelu of Transylvania, stating that at thattime Tuhutum ruled Transylvania and Sarolta, of Tuhutum's family, was the wife of Prince Geza and the mother of King Stephen the Saint. .

Sometimes the sources like to play tricks on "historians" who do not know their own history and annals. For Master P clearly states that the route to Pannonia taken by the Hungarians under Duke Almus lay to the north of Transylvania through the Hovos forest and from there to the Ung regions, where they occupied the settlement of Munkacs (Et sic venientes per silvam Hovos ad partes Hung descenderunt. Et cum illuc pervenissent, locum quem primo occupaverunt, Munkas nominaverunt eo.). Accordingly Prince Geza's wife, the mother of King Stephen the Saint, was Tuhutum's great granddaughter which, for historians accustomed to reading and understanding the sources correctly, means that three generations or more than a century passed between the two episodes, that is between the Hungarians' settlement in Pannonia and the beginning of their expansion properly speaking into Transylvania during the reign of Stephen I. The tricks that Master P played on his follower over the centuries are still going on, for the chronicler, not foreseeing the intentions of Szekelyhidi and others like him, was indiscreet enough to record in his work that when the Hungarian tribe went into Transylvania that country was ruled by "a certain Romanian, Gelu" (Gelou quidam Blachus dominium tenebat), "the duke of the Romanians" (Gelou dux Blachorum), and "Gelu the true ruler of Transylvania" (Gelou vero dux Ultrasilvanus), and that Transylvania was inhabited by "Romanians and Slavs" (Blasii et Sclavi).

In this situation I have to choose between Szekelyhidi's statements and those of the sources. The choice is not too difficult, especially since he has raised to the rank of "method and conception" his bad habit of butchering and distorting the text by selecting what suits him out of the context and rejecting what inconveniences him.

Szekelyhidi is dissatisfied with the way the roles of the Hungarians, Szeklers and Germans are presented in the history of Transylvania. And to convince his readers of the "injustice" that has been done them, he quotes some conclusions from the book under discussion: "The rich and troubled history of Transylvania is common to the indigenous Romanians and to those who settled there in the course of time: Hungarians, Szeklers and Germans coexisting alongside Romanians and creating material and cultural values in common." And further, "The Hungarians, Szeklers and Saxons came with their traditions, customs and attitudes and their own institutions, grafted upon the indigenous ones of the Romanians and deeply embedded in the soil and in the awareness and accordingly stronger than those of the late comers and settlers." What is incorrect in those statements? I have nothing to add, change or correct in those conclusions. But the reviewer concludes that such statements "present the other peoples who have been living there as colonists without the right conferred by autochthonous status." I have not considered Hungarians or Szeklers colonists or without rights, but I could not consider them indigenous because they are not. The author himself admits that they "arrived" in Transylvania in 895 (correctly, at the beginning of the 10th century in isolated warlike expeditions and also at the beginning of the 11th century in an expedition of the same nature). It is true that I did not applaud the "domination of the dominant groups" of the foreign populations over the Romanian people, but not because those groups were Hungarians, Szeklers or Saxons but because a historical-materialist conception, which is our guide in evaluating historical phenomena, does not in my opinion justify exploitation of the majority by any minority in either the social-political or the ethnic sense.

But the reviewer denies the fact known even to people with a primary school education that the Transylvanian Romanians were oppressed by the Hungarian nobility. I am again faced with a dilemma whether to take his word for it or to believe the contemporary well-informed sources that I recommend to him because he probably does not know them and is unaccustomed to refer to sources in his "studies." One of them is the work of the Hungarian humanist Antonius Verancius or Verancsics in the 16th century ("De rebus gestis Hungarorum" in Antal Verancsics,"Usszesmunkai" I, Pest 1857, p 143), secretary of the Prince of Transylvania, who says about the Romanians, "Nulla illis libertas, nulla nobilitas, nullum proprium jus, praeterquam paucis districtum Hazak incolentibus (They have no freedom, no nobility and no law of their own, except the few living in the Hateg district)." For more than a century the decisions of the diets of the Autonomous Principality of Transylvania between 1540 and 1653, organized in the collection of laws entitled "The Approved Constitutions (Approbatae Constitutiones)," regulated the Romanians' position as follows (Section VIII, "On the Romanian Clergy"): "Although the Romanian people in this country have not been included in the received (recognized) estates or religions..." And in another passage (Section IX, "On the Romanians"): "Although the Romanian nation has been tolerated in this country for the public good regardless of its inferior status...," and again in another passage Part V, "On the Romanians," Edict XLIV): "Romanians in any other category (than those on guard duty) shall not dare to carry muskets, quivers, sabres, broadswords, halberds, spears or other weapons." Will this unequivocal evidence give Szekelyhidi pause about his scientific "method and conception"?

The Countless Multitude of Romanians

Another matter that aroused Szekelyhidi's dissatisfaction is the statistical ratio between the Romanian people and the coexisting populations, or the absolute majority of Romanians in Transylvania at all times. And once again the facts are more conclusive than unsubstantiated assertions. In Pope Gregory IX's effort to increase the number of Catholics in Transylvania in 1374, he thought of the large number of peoples called Romanians (multitudo quorundam populorum qui Valachones vocantur). The absolute majority of Romanians in Transylvania is also indicated by the record of papal tithes (1332-1337), listing only about 900 Catholic parishes in about 3,000 settlements existing at the time. The former were inhabited by Hungarians, Saxons and Szeklers and the latter by Orthodox Romanians. The proportions of Romanians were even higher in some areas. In the Banat for example the Orthodox, or Romanian, population came to 95 percent and the Catholic, or Hungarian, population was only 5 percent. At the beginning of the 14th century the Romanian population of Maramures amounted to 90 percent and the others only to 10 percent. By the end of the same century the proportion of Romanians was lowered to 80 percent by the settlement of groups of Ruthenians in the 14th century.

This proportion underwent some changes that are quite understandable on demographic grounds, since a larger population increases more than a smaller one. The ethnodemographic experts always stress that point. By the middle of the 16th century the situation was even more in the Romanians' favor in Northwest Transylvania (Satu Mare, Bihor and Solnocul de Mijloc-Salaj). According to Istvan Gyorffy's figures, the villages in Satu Mare were over 75 percent Romanian and only 24 percent Hungarian, in Bihor County they were 84-93 percent Romanian and only 7-16 percent Hungarian, and in Tara Zarandului they were over 85 percent Romanian and less than 15 percent Hungarian. The Banat in its turn was called a "Romanian land" (Olahsagh) in the middle of the 15th century, and in the middle of the next century the Italian Giovannandrea Gromo called it the "Romanian Land beyond the Carpathians" (Valachia Cisalpina, Valachia Citeriore), and two Jesuit reports in 30 years stated that the Banat was a Romanian province (provincia Valachica). In Hunedoara County nearly 70 percent of the villages were Romanian and little more than 30 percent were Hungarian. Concerning Tara Fagarasului, the Italian Antonio Possevino, one of the Cluj University faculty, stated at the end of the 16th century that "There are more than 70 villages, nearly all of which are inhabited by Romanians," and the Rodna area was characterized at the beginning of the 16th century as the Valea romaneasca (Vallis Valachalis) and the Romanian district (Districtus Valachicus). It was only in the Saxon and Szekel centers in Southeast Transylvania that the ethnodemographic situation was more favorable to the Saxons and Szeklers.

Forgetting, it seems, that he "settled" the Romanians in Ladislau Cumanul's time, Szekelyhidi makes another "epochal" historical discovery, to the effect that "The mass immigration of Romanians into Transylvania began after the Ottoman conquest in the 18th century." He concludes from this that "Their overwhelming majority (in Transylvania) was formed after that date." He does not tell us where these Romanians emigrated from en masse, leaving the reader free to guess. The Balkan Peninsula is not a likely source, since that was conqured by the 15th century, nor Hungary, which was actually conquered by the Ottomans in 1541 and made a Turkish pashalik. From the Romanian Principalities? They were never conquered by the Ottomans and always kept their autonomy. The "theory" of an immigration from the Romanian lands is not new. It is a century old and now, after it was refuted by an objective critical analysis, Szekelyhidi is reviving it without reservations, not mentioning that the situation was exactly the reverse, that is tens and tens of thousands of Romanians crossed the Carpathians to escape the social and national oppression of the nobility. The number of those who sought better living conditions in the Romanian lands south and east of the Carpathians was so great in the 16th and 18th centuries that officialdom itself was worried about it. The Hungarian chronicler Mihaly Cserei says it clearly: "The people are crossing en masse from Transylvania into Moldavia. We have made every effort to stop it but without result," and the Wallachians and Moldavians were heard to exclaim, "All Transylvania has come here," according to a report sent to Empress Maria Theresa in 1773.

Yet the Romanians continued to be in the absolute majority of the Transylvanian population throughout the 18th century and on to 1918. It was 63-65 percent Romanian in 1720-1721, when Hungarians, Saxons and Szeklers together came to 35-37 percent; 66.46 percent Romanian in 1761-1762, with 21.62 percent Hungarian and Szekler together and 11.72 percent Saxon, and 63.5 percent Romanian in 1773, with 24.1 percent Hungarian and Szekler together and 12.4 percent Saxon. The ethodemographic situation in Transylvania continued to be in favor of the absolute majority of Romanians. The Emperor Joseph II also confirmed it when he said, "The Romanians are undoubtedly the oldest and most numerous inhabitants of Transylvania. And the learned Hungarian Iaszlo Kovari stated that over 1 million Romanians and only 213,000 Hungarians were living in the Transylvanian counties (before the 1848 revolution), so that "You can travel for whole days in Transylvania without hearing a single Hungarian word."

"You Cannot Exist Without Us"

The reviewer is also "unalterably opposed" to the fact that Transylvania was closely connected with the other Romanian lands, Moldavia and Wallachia, with which it maintained close economic, political, cultural and institutional relations based on a common origin and ethnic background and common language, customs, interests and aspirations. I am not sure that the evidence will satisfy one who ignores it out of ignorance or bad faith, although Hungarian historians and chroniclers of unquestionable prestige have said that Transylvania was always oriented toward Wallachia and Moldavia. The historian Sandor Szilagyi ("Erdely orszag tortenete teknitetet muvelodesere," I, p 66) stated, "Transylvania and Hungary never merged but have always been two different countries. The needle of the Transylvanian compass pointed east because the majority of its population belonged to the eastern church, while that of Hungary has pointed west ever since its first king." And E. Farczadi ("Az erdely vajdak igazsag, zolya'l, tatasi ihaldskori es mukodesc 1437 elott," Budapest 1910, p 7) said, "The kings of Hungary had to agree to a special organization of Transylvania with the powerful voievods who ruled it under the urgent pressure of necessity, because awareness of independence there was so deeply rooted that the formation of the state, once begun, could no longer be checked." As Miklos Endes knew ("Erdely harom nemzete es negy vallasa autonomiajanak tortenete," Budapest 1935, p 152), "The Transylvanians tried to organize as a sovereign state after the example of Wallachia" before the Principality of Transylvania was organized. The chronicler Mihaly Cserei exclaimed, "Learn, Transylvania, learn and do not unite with Hungary, for the Hungarian gruel has often burned your mouth."

As for the intensity of the economic ties among Transylvania, Wallachia and Moldavia, the many privileges granted to the traders from Transylvania by the voievods of the Romanian Lands to carry on free trade in the respective countries are weighty evidence, in addition to the large number of participants and localities engaged in commercial activities. The conclusions from these facts were drawn in the middle of the same century by the great Wallachian magistrate Stanila in a letter to the Brasovans: "You well know that you cannot exist without us and that your country, Tara Birsei, cannot exist without our country."

The close political relations among the three Romanian lands in the voievodate period are attested by the military collaboration in the anti-Ottoman struggles and by the attempts to unite them during the voievodate of Iancu de Hunedoara, who was also "commander in chief" of Wallachia and "father" of Moldavia, and during the reign of Stephen the Great, who ruled large areas of Transylvania and tried to take over Wallachia as well. All these attempts laid the groundwork for the unification of the three Romanian lands under Michael the Brave's rule, the Unification in which an important part was also played by the Romanians' awareness of their kinship, which was noted and emphasized by many Romanian and foreign chroniclers, among whom the Transylvanian chronicler Istvan Szamoskozi, an enemy of Michael's, pointed it out as an explanation of Michael's victories over the nobles' armies. The 12 treaties of alliance concluded among the three Romanian lands in the 17th century out of the total of 31 international treaties they concluded are further conclusive proof of the close political ties that were the legacy of the historic achievement in 1600, the unification of the Romanian lands.

The cultural ties among Transylvania, Wallachia and Moldavia supplemented the political and economic ones, from the first Romanian translations made in Maramures at the turn of the 15th century, which also circulated in Moldavia, and the Brasov printings of the Wallachian deacon Coresi, which also circulated south and east of the Carpathians, just as thousands of books printed in Wallachia and Moldavia circulated constantly in Transylvania. The number of books dedicated to all Romanians is also significant, a dedication emphasized in the Prefaces, addressed to "the whole Romanian nation," "all Romanian kin," "the entire Romanian people," "for the benefit of the Romanian people," etc.

Recent studies have also demonstrated the antiquity, persistence and originality of many political and legal institutions common to all Romanians: principalities and princes, voievodates and voievods, boyars and serfs, judges and juries, courts and the customary right (jus valachicum), etc., whose antiquity is apparent in identical Romanian rural communities everywhere and which are proofs in themselves of the unity and continuity of the Romanian people.

The common Daco-Roman ethnic background gave rise to the common Romanian or Daco-Romanian language with no devisive dialects and only regional ones without major differences. The importance of the language to the Romanian people's evolution has been pointed out and demonstrated convincingly by many Romanian and foreign scholars, such as the great 15th century humanist Antonio Bonfini, who was well acquainted with the facts and stated that the Romanian people fought as hard to preserve their language as to save their lives. And the Hungarian scholar Jozsef Benko said about Romanian customs in the second half of the 18th century that it would be easier to snatch the club from the hands of Hercules than their customs from the Romanian people's awareness.

Fulfillment of the Age-Old Dream

At this point I do not think it superfluous to discuss a question that seems to have been the reviewer's main incentive, namely the formation of the unified Romanian national state as an inevitable, objective and unanimous process desired and accomplished by all Romanians.

Once again truncation and distortion replace all thought on the reviewer's part. Instead of quoting the conclusion in my book in full, he takes one line out of the context in order to detract from its significance. Therefore out of respect for the readers I shall reproduce the entire passage concerning the treaty of alliance concluded on 17 August 1916 between Romania and the Entente recognizing the right of the territories inhabited by Romanians in Austria-Hungary to unite with Romania. "It was the first international recognition of the Romanians' unification in a single state and of Romania's territorial integrity, an international recognition of the ethnodemographic principle." That is the fact that bothers Szekelyhidi, and therefore he considers it "risky" to support the ethnodemographic principle in our times. He does not tell us why it is risky and leaves the "risk" of an explanation to the readers. He has "honored" his scientific mission and can exclaim, "Dixi et salvavi animam meam." Nor does Szekelyhidi accept another fact, namely that the achievement of national-state unity demonstrated an impressive solidarity on the part of the entire Romanian people, workers and peasants, intellectuals, townsmen, artisans and small landowners, the CNRC /Central Romanian National Council/ ("the single forum representing the will of of the Romanian people") being composed of six representatives each of the Social Democratic Party and the National Romanian Party. The act of solidarity was rehearsed in 1859, when the unification of the principalities was decided by another impressive unanimity of will. For recognition of the truth, Lajos Kossuth's words spoken in exile upon learning of the events in 1859 are conclusive: "Such a spirit is necessary for a people to found a nation or, if they have lost it, to regain it." (L. Kossuth, "Irataim az emigracziabol," 2d edition, Budapest 1880, pp 376-380) The allusion to the Hungarian people is unmistakable! If Kossuth had been living in 1918, in his moments of sincerity he would have repeated his thoughts about the "Great Unification."

Nor does the description of the war Romania fought in 1916-1918 as a war of "national completion" suit Sekelyhidi, who objects that the war was fought "as part of the clash of the great imperialist powers bent upon conquests," so that any participation in that war for any reasons whatever is to be judged harshly as an unjust action. But here is V. I. Lenin's view expressed in July 1916 on the nature of the struggle for national liberation: "This era (of imperialism) by no means by no means excludes the national wars, for example those launched by small states, annexed let us say or oppressed nationally, against the imperialist powers, nor does it exclude the large-scale national movements in Eastern Europe." (V. I. Lenin, "Complete works," Vol 30, p 355)

The reviewer does not consider it plausible either that the Romanian prime ministers of the period unanimously "pursued the policy of national dignity and defense of sovereignty." But the book does not mention the Romanian prime ministers of the period but only those at the time of the Paris Peace Conference (I. I. C. Bratianu, Gen Vaitoianu and Al. Vaida Voievod), who actually defended the two principles. A century or an exact date and a period or a specific event are all the same to Szekelyhidi, who blandly declares, "It makes no difference." In criticizing the Treaty of Trianon, for example, he does not realize that the opinions are those of the French prime minister and chairman at the time of the Supreme Council, Alexandre Millerand, who explained in his letter of 6 May 1920 that "Its authors (of the treaty) made every effort to study and understand the situations in Central Europe and the claims and age-old grievances of the nationalities and also to consider impartially all that could constitute a right of Hungary's." The territorial provisions were adopted, Millerand declared, "upon examination of the documents of any kind that could be invoked in support of the Hungarian argument. The spirit of justice that prevailed when the Treaty of

Trianon was approved is also borne out by one of the important parties to the peace negotiations, Ch. Seymour, an expert in the American delegation who added to Millerand's letter, "With few exceptions the approved frontiers conform to the ethnic distribution of the populations. Where the ethnic criterion is in doubt, the scales seem to have been tipped slightly in favor of the former ruling German and Hungarian nationalities." (Ch. Seymour and Col House, "Ce qui se passa rellement a Paris en 1918-1919," 1923, p 92) As for the value of the Treaty of Trianon, I would remind the reviewer that it was confirmed by 37 signatures representing 20 countries (10 for Europe, 5 for Asia, 3 for Latin America, 1 for North America and 1 for Australia), chairmen of ministerial councils, ambassadors, high commissars, admirals and ministers plenipotentiary including G. de Benard, Hungarian minister of labor and social protection, and A. Drasche-Lazar, minister plenipotentiary of Hungary.

We cannot help wondering what Szekelyhidi was after. To question the value of the peace treaty that righted an age-old wrong. That seems to have been his purpose, but in order to achieve it he attempted numerous zigzags like a boat tossed by the waves, with the obvious intention of misleading his readers. Believing that his intention was accomplished, he betrays the secret to them: "Beyond destroying the monarchic structure, the peace treaties that ended World War I actually served the great powers' capitalist interests, and social progress was advanced only marginally, in the shadow on those interests. Accordingly the peace treaties could and did become the unextinguished tinderbox of World War II." In other words, the peace treaties should be annulled and the monarchies restored in their place because they are so unjust and cause such catastrophes, in this case the two-headed Austro-Hungarian monarchy, that "prison of the peoples," as Lenin described it, with its so false structures and its counts, barons, serfs and servants because, as Szekelyhidi says, "Social progress was advanced only marginally!" Does he not think it a shame that monarchic structures so good for the big landowners, industrialists and bankers were destroyed for such insignificant progress? Of what importance are international law and the peoples' rights? What does it matter that the Peace Conference at the end of World War II declared the odious Dictate of Vienna null and void and recognized that Northwest Transylvania, which had been stolen by means of that fascist dictate, belonged to Romania, thus reaffirming the international recognition of the Great Unification of 1 December 1918, which had been legalized again by the Treaty of Trianon? International treaties are to be regarded as "scraps of paper" that can be readily destroyed! Is that not what Hitler did? Why should not others do it, since the peace treaties of 1919-1920 became "unextiguished tinderboxes" of World War II in Szekely's opinion? And all these adjudged "rights" are formulated in the name of "socialist internationalism" and the "affinity and similarity of the interests of the working classes, nations and nationalities" beyond the borders dividing countries. In his imagination, Szekelyhidi's commentaries have the significance of a memento, to the effect that the "onerous points" in the treaties must not be forgotten, and especially to the effect that actually "The historical legacy is still full of obstinate isolations, upheavals and discords,"he thinks. Who keeps these "discords and upheavals" alive? Is it not those who would turn back the clock of history?

The reviewer's opinions conclude with the "wise advice" that the constitutions must be "modified, supplemented and differentiated." Which constitutions does Szekelyhidi mean when he demands "modifications and supplements" in the name of a "sense of responsibility"? The conclusion of the review makes it possible to gather who the targets of these "thoughts" are, namely those who make "mistakes that could have been avoided and useless evasions due to hasty elimination of the characteristics of the coexistence of nations and nationalities that could have been interpreted and exploited." In other words, those who sacrifice "the long-range solution of the problems on the altar of the easier, temporary solutions."

Some conclusions can be readily drawn from the discussion as a whole. Szekelyhidi and all those like him, unconscious of the responsibilities of the written or spoken word, deliberately falsify the facts in order to sow the weeds of discord and antagonism among peoples and to maintain the Utopian nostalgia for times gone forever, forgetting the fact that historical processes are irreversible and that the victories won by sacrifices and the justice achieved by the resolute will of the peoples cannot be wiped out by obstinate thoughts. The peoples must be very attentive to such malicious intentions in order to nip them in the bud. All men of good faith must replace them with good will and a sincere desire for collaboration, in the name of socialism and friendship among peoples in general and particularly among those whom history has made neighbors. But friendship and collaboration must be based upon truth and justice, whether it is a matter of the historical past or of their present and future.

5186
CSO: 2700/181

SUMMARIES OF MAJOR EINHEIT ARTICLES, JUNE 1986

East Berlin EINHEIT in German Vol 41 No 6, Jun 86 (signed to press 13 May 86) pp 482, 575

[Summary of article by Prof Dr Manfred Banaschak, member of the SED Central Committee, chief editor of EINHEIT: "Related to the Present and Oriented Toward the Future"; pp 483-491. A full translation published in this report]

[Text] EINHEIT Editor Assesses 11th SED Congress, Prospects

> On the 11th SED Congress, its democratic preparation process, and its resolutions, marked by the creative application of Marxism-Leninism to concrete requirements. How does one achieve that each at his place draws, in full responsibility, inferences from it for the whole? On the ideological-theoretical conception, which implies an orientation to the safeguarding of peace and to economic and social policies in their unity, and on the requirements resulting from the economic strategy for organizing scientific-technological revolution and clarifying the questions raised thereby in ideology and social strategy.

[Summary of topical editorial article; pp 492-524]

[Text] Economic and Social Policy--Our Main Battleground

> The goals we have adopted for the further perspectives of the GDR till 1990 and beyond are determined by our carrying on the proven course of our united social and economic policies consistently and combining the scientific-technological revolution that has entered a new developmental phase ever more closely with the advantages of socialism. What high demand for performance derives from it for science, is explained by Prof Dr Hannes Hoernig, member of the SED Central Committee and SED Central Committee department chief, in his article, "Science Facing Ambitious Tasks," where inferences are drawn for the development of science and its linkage with production. Prof Dr Johanna Toepfer, member of the SED Central Committee and of the GDR State Council, and deputy chairman of the FDGB National Executive Committee, in her

contribution, "With Men and for Men," demonstrates how the advantages of socialism are more effectively still to be tapped and what measures derive from it, in particular, for trade union work. Prof Dr Claus Kroemke, deputy department chief in the SED Central Committee, in an article entitled, "Through Productive Forces Development for the Good of the People," devotes himself to the new requirements placed on the implementation of the party's economic strategy with an eye to the year 2000. Prof Dr Gerhard Merkel, deputy general director of the VEB Robotron Combine, corresponding member of the GDR Academy of Sciences, and member of the GDR Research Council, in an article entitled, "Microelectronics--A Challenge to Each Combine," and Prof Dr Rolf Schulze, director of the Biotechnikum at Martin Luther University in Halle-Wittenberg, in an article entitled, "Biotechnology--A Modern Productive Force," argue the role of key technologies for the further implementation of the economic strategy]

[Summary of article by Guenter Sieber, member of the SED Central Committee and director of the International Relations Department of the SED Central Committee, "Working Together for Peace," pp 525-530. A full translation of this article is published in this report]

[Text] Peace, Dialogue Called Prime Foreign Policy Goals

The political stability and economic dynamism of the GDR--the foundation for our successful foreign policy efforts. The priority goals and trends in the SED's international activities as issued by the 11th party congress. Safeguarding peace as the issue that precedes everything else. Our policy of outcome-oriented dialogue and of cooperation with all forces of reason and good will. Our fraternal alliance with the CPSU and the USSR--the guarantee for our further advances and the people's innermost cause. Our party's internationalist responsibility.

[Summary of article by Historian Werner Kirchhoff, SED Central Committee candidate, vice president and chairman of the secretariat of the National Council of the National Front of the GDR; pp 531-536]

[Text] Allied With All the Forces of the People

Results and experiences of the successful mass political efforts of the National Front of the GDR are presented with a view to the tasks to be resolved in the outcome of the 11th SED Congress, in terms of the election appeal. Collaboration, based on trust, among the parties and mass organizations of the Democratic Bloc, the National Front of the GDR and the people's representations--an outcome, tested in life, of Marxist-Leninist alliance policy.

[Summary of article by Dr Norbert Kaluschke, political affiliate in the SED Central Committee; pp 537-542]

[Text] 17th CPCZ Congress Stakes Out a New Stretch on the Road

> Pointing to important changes in the life of the CSSR and in the world, the highest forum of the Czechoslovak communists gave an accounting for the construction of the developed society while analyzing the experiences gained throughout. What tasks have to be resolved during further advances under changed conditions, and how is one to meet the supreme obligation of contributing to the prevention of the danger of a nuclear inferno, to securing a peaceful prospect for mankind--that was the towering topic in the deliberations and resolutions of the party congress.

[Summary of article by Political Scientist Walter Neumann, political affiliate of the SED Central Committee; pp 543-548]

[Text] Cuba's Communists Adopt High Goals

> The successful balance-sheet for what the Cuban people created under PCC leadership and under very complicated international conditions as well as the new requirements, born by a high sense of responsibility, for the further development of the socialist island of freedom in America demonstrate this: With sound optimism and firm confidence, Cuba, a solid member of the socialist community, is going to continue in making its contribution to the strengthening of socialism and the safeguarding of peace.

[Summary of article by Dr Werner Gerth, head of the workers' youth department of the Central Institute for Youth Research under the GDR Council of Ministers; and Dr Leonhard Kasek, deputy chief of the same department; pp 549-555]

[Text] Youth and Creativity

> Coping with the scientific-technical revolution is a task of revolutionary importance for the young generation today. Meeting this demand, as raised by the 11th party congress, necessitates developing and using the creative abilities of the young people while addressing their abundant interests in science and technology. What inferences are derived from it for the management activities in schools, enterprises, and institutions, so as to tap all potentials for creative scientific-technical efforts in spotting special gifts in good time, for instance, and fostering them in a comprehensive fashion?

[Summary of article by Dr Wolfgang Herger, SED Central Committee member and department chief of the SED Central Committee; pp 556-561]

[Text] Preserving the Peace, Committed to the People

> Preserving the peace--the most important task of our age--also is served by our party's military and security policy. Supported by the people's trust, our party created a reliable defense system for our socialist fatherland as part of the socialist defense coalition. Aware of its responsibility, our people is thereby making an important contribution to safeguarding peace on the dividing line between the aggressive NATO and the socialist defense coalition--true to its obligation to do everything possible so that never again will war emanate from German soil.

[Summary of article by Dr Helga Kanzig, instructor at the Institute for the History of the German Workers Movement, Academy of Social Sciences, SED Central Committee; and Prof Dr Rolf Richter, director of that institutue, pp 562-566]

[Text] Plebiscite of Historic Scope

> The Saxon plebiscite and its pervasive effects were a revolutionary victory of the people of historic scope. While taking the lessons of history to heart, the economic roots of imperialism were eradicated under SED leadership, the foundations were laid for developing a socialist economy, and a decisive contribution was made for peace in Europe.

5885
CSO: 2300/433

EINHEIT EDITOR ASSESSES 11th SED CONGRESS, PROSPECTS

East Berlin EINHEIT in German Vol 41 No 6, Jun 86 (signed to press 13 May 86) pp 483-491

[Article by Prof Dr Manfred Banaschak, member of the SED Central Committee, chief editor of EINHEIT: "Related to the Present and Oriented Toward the Future"]

[Text] The highest forum of our country's communists has convened. Aware of its obligation to its own people and the international revolutionary movement and of its responsibility constructively to contribute, on the side of the Soviet Union and in the community of the socialist countries, and together with all reasonable and peace-oriented forces in the world, to solving the most urgent problem of humanity, the preservation of world peace, the 11th SED Congress has pronounced the word that guides us. Thereby it emphatically confirmed that our Marxist-Leninist militant alliance is fully meeting the demands of the era--with regard to the requirements in the struggle for safeguarding peace as to our further economic and overall social development.

Peace and strengthening socialism for the good of men informed the party congress negotiations like a red thread. Relying on the ideological unity and organizational cohesiveness of our ranks, it became a mighty demonstration of the party's will and capacity to do all it can, in conformity with its vanguard mission, in further advancing purposefully along the course on which we have made such good headway in the 1970's and, thus far, in the 1980's. By its resolutions it is initiating a qualitatively new phase in the process of implementing our party program, in the shaping of the developed socialist society, marked by the creative application of Marxism-Leninism. The tasks to be solved throughout, the goals to be attained, and the ways to be taken are accurately staked out in the Central Committee report by general secretary Comrade Erich Honecker, which attests to the vitaliy of the Marxist-Leninist ideas also on German soil and expresses in a concentrated fashion our party's real leadership capacity for translating those ideas, as consistently as creatively, into action.

And what is of the most crucial weight for the future of our country as well as the community of socialist states on the whole is this: The party congress at once became an impressive manifestation of our unity and irrevocable bond with the CPSU and the other fraternal parties, a manifestation of the desire, in accordance with the objective need for speeding up the solution of the tasks confronting all of us, further to intensify the collaboration among the fraternal states in politics, economics, science, and technology and to face the new dimensions in socialist integration. The attendance of a CPSU delegation, headed by Central Committee General Secretary Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, at the work of the party congress and the friendly meetings with communists, with working people in our republic, were a persuasive demonstration, noted worldwide, of these very fraternal ties between our two countries and of the firm militant community between their Marxist-Leninist parties. "In the meeting between the SED leadership and the CPSU delegation we jointly came to the realization," Erich Honecker announced, "that the 11th SED Congress and the 27th CPSU Congress have demonstrated the full agreement of views and positions of our parties on fundamental questions of socialist and communist construction and of foreign policy, the solidity of our fraternal alliance. Tribute was paid to our all-round cooperation, and steps were agreed on for deepening it further. Without such close cooperation among all fraternal countries and raising its level by a whole magnitude, the complicated tasks the times are assigning us cannot be resolved."[1]

The presence of 143 delegations of communist and workers parties, revolutionary-democratic parties and organizations, national liberation movements and socialist and social-democratic parties from all five continents turned the locale of the convention into a rostrum of proletarian internationalism and anti-imperialist solidarity, while it also expressed the breadth of the peace struggle movement. It underscored the international reputation of the SED and reinforced our assurance of its being on the correct path.

The orientation for it, given in the party congress report and its other documents, is the outcome of a careful analysis of what has been achieved and what needs doing, the result of a conscientious examination of what we have to do to preserve peace and further shape the developed socialist society in conformity with the concrete conditions and specific requirements in our country and how it has to be done in line with those very conditions in order to promote our political stability and economic dynamics effectively, through which we can then forcefully further direct, and comprehensively, the course that aims at the well-being of the people.

Entered into it have the deliberations and recommendations of the broad public debates, carried on for months in the perimeter of the party congress, on all essential domestic and foreign policy issues. That not only attested to our pulsating democratic life, it also expressed an essential feature of our party marking the party congress and its preparations: the firm bond with the people from which it evolved, of which it is a part, and to which it feels committed as the supreme pretext for action. Experiencing such a policy in ordinary terms, finding out that the party stands by the people and that, in the struggle for peace and for high growth rates in the economy, it focuses with all its energy on the well-being and happiness of the people, turned the party congress, in the broadest sense of the term, into a forum of all the people and effectively turns its resolutions everywhere and its clear political course into general norms for action--as illuminated by the commitments of the Zeiss workers, in the election movement, and in many other initiatives in the socialist competition.

Not only did the party congress deliberations take place in public, through broadcasting, television, and the press, even in its periphery, through the resolutions of the 9th, 10th, and 11th Central Committee sessions and through the publication of other analytical materials, the entire population was drawn into debates on what has been accomplished and what remains to be done. For instance, the report submitted to the Politburo by Erfurt Bezirk Management, "Experiences, Results, and Conclusions on Conducting Public Debate in Preparation for the 11th SED Congress," was as fully published, verbatim and in all detail, as was the report on the course and results of the confident individual conversations with all members and candidates and the Spremberg Kreis Management report on experiences and results in conducting the party elections, the report on parents' advisory council elections for the 1985/86 school-year, and other revealing materials and analyses.

Everyone could thereby make himself familiar with the accomplishments achieved and with our country's developmental problems and their discriminating assessments by our party, with all the domestic and foreign policies in their reciprocal interconnections and requirements. Moreover: Everyone was called upon to submit his own ideas on it, his recommendations, criticisms, and suggestions for decision-making, and hence for party congress resolutions. And that was done to the nth degree. Thereby precisely resolutions could finally be taken in which millions and millions recognize themselves, and a policy was defined with which, it being their own policy, they can fully identify.

That is a very important criterion in defining this very party congress. It is the fact that the party congress itself by no means marked the start of the debate. Rather, through the democratic process of getting set for it "in place," debates were being held most concretely for months, in creative restlessness, top achievements were performed with the idea of rapidly generalizing them, inadequacies and the necessary steps for doing away with them were frankly discussed in any given field, in a businesslike manner, and right there on the spot it was frankly being explained how things that did not yet work could be straightened out. All developmental problems were thoroughly analyzed and this especially in places where most could be done for coping with them. That fact produced the prerequisites for that at the party congress, drawing inferences from it, the strategic orientation could be issued for our further advances based, as according with our possibilities and requirements, on the vote from the entire people.

Each at His Place and in Full Responsibility for the Whole

Tasks, approaches and goals are clearly outlined on the basis of the party program, the experiences gathered in the process of its implementation, and the foreseeable long-term requirements. What matters now is that whatever was found to be necessary in the outcome of the big public debate, the party congress resolutions, become an action program for everyone under ordinary conditions, and that therefore one sees to it that the communists, and in fact all the citizens, absorb the richness of ideas in the party congress documents and derive consequences from them for what they themselves do--each at his place and in full responsibility for the whole.

Getting set for the party congress was very arduous indeed. Magnificent accomplishments were achieved and obligations were met that strengthened our economy and with it also the foundation for the goals staked out far and wide by the party congress. Nothing, however, would be more erroneous than letting precious time pass poorly used for reasons of just catching our breath for once. We have no time to lose. Neither the peace struggle nor our housing construction program, our scientific-technical progress or our focusing on more high-grade consumer goods tolerate a standstill or climbing down a peg even in the demands we have to make on ourselves. On the contrary, each day, each hour counts and wants to be used so that an optimum effect derives from it for implementing the party congress resolutions as they serve the well-being of the people, so that thereby each can with a good conscience stand up before himself and before society. And that means, first of all, that agreeing with the resolutions of necessity implies a personal commitment on one's own job. Word and deed together are wanted. And it means, secondly, practicing study, discussion, and implementation in unity, as it were, directly, that is, tackling without any delay the transformation of the resolutions, the implementation of the interests of our socialist society and each of its citizen that they express.

Hence, what matters in the public debate on the 11th party congress directive for the five-year plan on economic development up to 1990 is that new suggestions and initiatives arise from it for the mighty economic performance improvement needed. In every way it will be necessary to bring the abilities, experiences, and creative potentials of the working people into effect so as to combine still more effectively the tempestuously advancing scientific-technological revolution with the advantages of socialism and, through a broad application of the key technologies, stably secure our dynamic economic growth. Reaching and maintaining a technological performance status that puts us into the front rank by world standards is a task which allows no delay to be solved. Any loss of time would mean backwardness and forfeiting market benefits, profits and, hence, the range for more social progress. The economy of time is something we want more and more inclusively than ever; strict attention should therefore be given to it in the process of exploiting the party congress in that its resolutions are considered everywhere within their contexts and with the requisite consequences for one's own field of work, while one immediately approaches their being converted into action.

That makes high demands on the leadership activities of the party organizations, especially on their central concern, their ideological work. Commenting on the importance of this responsible work, Friedrich Engels wrote: "Whatever starts people moving must pass through their heads."[2] So that their heads get them started as it conforms to the very own interests of the workers class and all working people, they have to be familiarized with the very party congress resolutions that serve precisely those interests. So one must demonstrate to them how tried and tested the political course for solving present and future tasks, in accordance with new requirements, has consistently been, so that they will commit themselves, deliberately, knowledgeable of the social givens and interconnections, and with all their hearts, to the implementation of this policy as a most personal concern.

Such conscious action presupposes understanding the party's overall policy. That, however, cannot be made out if one, say, explores only those passages in the party congress documents that directly address one's own field of work. High achievements in one's field of work arise, rather, from becoming aware of one's own responsibility in that one comprehends the essential processes in their own contexts. And that means one will have to take the trouble of penetrating the essence and totality of party policy, as captured in the party congress resolutions. And no one can do that job for anyone else. It would be futile trying to reflect the whole wealth of ideas of the party congress in all reciprocal determinations in an article such as this one. That would bound to remain superficial. Even so there are no doubt major lines that open the approach to the overall policy, are central to exploiting the party congress, and evoke consequences for ideological work.

Placed on one general denominator, the strategy issued by the party congress is in a comprehensive sense aimed at the well-being of the people and so, first of all, at the preservation of peace and, secondly, at our united economic and social policies connected with it organically, being our main battleground.

The Categorical Imperative of Our Time

"As the most important task we regard the preservation of peace and, hence, the prospects for a secure future,"[3] that way Erich Honecker explained the orientation the party congress had issued. In view of the immense destructive power of today's weapons systems, there is as you know no alternative for the survival of humanity but peace. The atomic mushrooms of Hiroshima and Nagasaki have radically reformulated the problem of war and peace. Today the alternatives are either peaceful coexistence or non-existence. No third one exists. Nuclear war knows no loopholes; no one could save himself from it anywhere. The survival of any human civilization as all our efforts in carrying on the shaping of developed socialism, that is to say, for a happy life truly of human dignity, have peace for their compelling prerequisite. And that is germane to socialism because here, after all, there are no classes or strata or groups that would want war or armaments.

"Our policy has no booby traps," said Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev. "We are not offering a clenched fist to the West but an open hand. I wish to stress: We are seeking ways for mutual understanding and arms limitation, not from weakness. We need peace, but not only we do, all do! Our policy is determined by the care for the survival of mankind, perhaps the only civilization in the cosmic spaces of the galaxies."[4] And as if to undergird that position, he added a new initiative to this comprehensive program by the Soviet Union for liberating mankind from all atomic weapons up to the year 2000. It is aimed at significantly reducing all components of the ground forces and the tactical aircraft of the European states and the U.S. and Canadian forces deployed in Europe. This new initiative complements the comprehensive peace program of the 27th CPSU Congress and is of special importance because it takes the wind out of the massively seductive rigged up sails of those who want you to believe Western Europe could not renounce nuclear weapons because it would lose in security due to the armed forces and conventional arms of the Warsaw Pact states and "succumb to an overwhelming armada of Soviet tanks." Mikhail Gorbachev's proposal on reducing conventional armed forces from the Atlantic to the Urals has rendered this argument of the NATO politicians meaningless.

In total conformity with the conclusions of the Soviet communists, that objective conditions had evolved in the world arena under which the confrontation between capitalism and socialism could proceed solely as peaceful competition and peaceful rivalry, Erich Honecker affirmed in his Central Committee report: "A nuclear war would see neither victors nor vanquished. Against the U.S. intent of crowding space with lethal weapons all those are raising their voices in the world who have a sense of responsibility for their peoples and for humanity. Through a policy of outcome-oriented and businesslike dialogue and cooperation, the GDR is going to go on and advocate the recovery of the international situation and a return to detente."[5] The safeguarding of peace also has been and remains the key issue in the relations between the two German states, which bear a special responsibility for it--with regard to the lessons of history as well as in view of the fact that they border on each other, on the dividing line between the strongest military coalitions mankind has ever known, to which they belong respectively.

There is no lack of indications to that effect in Bonn either. Not words, however, but deeds are decisive. As to deeds, the FRG government evidently is abetting the destructive U.S. policy, thereby hampering its relations with the socialist states, including those with the GDR, and hurting the interests in security and cooperation in Europe. What is needed, however, is an earnest intention, confirmed by action, not to remain stuck in the cliches of confrontation and the seeking of military superiority. The logic of political thinking compels us--as Mikhail Gorbachev and Erich Honecker keep insisting--to learn to live and get along with each other, whether we like each other or not. That has consequences of its own. It demands "approaching things in a new way and finding new forms and procedures in the relations between the various social systems, states and regions."[6] It does in no way mean, however, stopping the ideological confrontation--least of all with the star warriers and their ideological spokesmen. The needed continuation of the policy of an outcome-oriented and businesslike dialogue and cooperation rather also calls for intellectual efforts at cogently contending for peace and socialism, for our ideals and values by arguments stemming from our theory and practice and enforcing the idea of peaceful coexistence against confrontation and provocations.

If in conjunction with the greater war danger and the need to act against it jointly our party's contacts with social-democratic and socialist parties have increased, that does not do away the many differences of principle in sociostrategic, ideological, and many practical-political issues. There is nothing new in this; accepting it only means being honest. New and significant however is that in spite of these differences, from bitter experiences of history and as a precept of our era, above and beyond all that separates us, we have found each other as partners speaking together while they respect each other. And not only that, but acting too, as documented by the joint SED-SPD initiative on setting up a chemical weapons-free zone in Central Europe.

Our answers differ mainly with respect to the future of mankind and how to get there. In the final analysis, no one would reach that future--whatever we may say about it and about how to get there--unless we keep the way open for us and for the next generations by preserving peace. "Communists and Social Democrats are important partners in the struggle for enforcing a policy of visual judgment, reason, and realism in the interest of peace, regardless of existing ideological and socio-political differences of opinion,"[7] as Erich Honecker has put it. This is the task that decides everything, the one we are addressing fully, and to which we subordinate all other questions of intellectual confrontation that must be carried further.

Our Major Battleground

The most important domestic policy guideline organically linked with the peace struggle pronounces this: "Our main battleground is the unity of economic and social policy."[8] For more than one and a half decades already it has stood up under most diversified conditions as the solid foundation for political stability and for the firm ties between the people and the ruling party, as it lets each of us experience the humanism of our order under ordinary conditions and precisely thereby motivates effectively for conscious action. Our own experiences as those of the fraternal parties, the party congresses of which have, for all intents and purposes, issued identical resolution guidelines, indicate that this does not amount to some sort of model of ideas that may or may not be practiced, but to a policy that logically derives from the social purpose of socialism, which must fully be brought to bear in the process of shaping the developed socialist society.

The five-year plan directive is logically based on preserving the unity of economic and social policy as the nucleus of our further economic strategy because precisely thereby impulses are released that are needed for securing economic growth. In his Central Committee report Erich Honecker summarized the nature and substance of this strategy in ten key points. The tasks resulting from it for the various sectors are shown in detail in the five-year-plan directive and in the speech on it by Willi Stoph. For the party organizations, the state and economic management organs, the trade union organizations and the youth association the point now is to derive from it concrete conclusions, campaign programs in the truest sense of the word. The tasks to be resolved with a view to the turn of the millenium, mind you, truly amount to conducting a battle, one, mainly, over scientific-technological progress. and this in magnitudes according with the observation in the Central Committee report that the scientific-technical revolution has entered a new phase. This is a statement on an objective state of affairs of fundamental importance that demands penetrating consequences. Precisely that is what the party congress issued in the form of the economic strategy it conceived.

That is a cohesive conception based on the universal inevitabilities of socialist construction and on the experiences of a policy proven in practice, which aims at organizing further economic and social progress by the criteria of what will be required today and tomorrow. Under a transcending aspect, as it were, this strategy, in conformity with the possibilities and necessities of our country, aims at linking the advantages of socialism still more effectively with the scientific-technological revolution, and that means, with the truly revolutionizing insights and procedures that constitute the new phase of its development and are pointing into the far distant future.

The key term here is key technologies--one of the terms most likely used most often during the party congress, one handled most expertly not only by the scientists, but by the workers and cooperative farmers as well, especially by the young people. That is a most auspicious sign. It indicates we are facing the race against time and the requirements of an internationally ever faster productive forces development, relying especially on youth. For youth owns the future. That future is determined by socialism. To youth it is going to mean as much happiness as the young people themselves will forge in the revolutionary struggle and as masters of science and technology, and as the elders pave them the way and enable them for it.

Coping with the scientific-technological revolution is a task of truly revolutionary importance today. And we have no other choice, there is no other way. Our country's future can be based solely on comprehensive intensification, by way of science and technology mainly. At the proper time and presciently our party has issued the orientation for it. It is found already in the program issued by the ninth party congress, and it has been extended and rendered more precise on the 10th and now the 11th party congress in line with the experiences gathered and as a rapid reaction to newly ripened problems. And this does not involve merely some new emphasis or such, some refinements or nuances, it is a scientific-technological transformation that has to be coped with by 1990 and beyond, till the year 2000. Microelectronics, electronic computer technology, computers, robots, CAD/CAM, modern information technologies and laser technology are synonymously defining all that.

Of benefit to us here is that we have created a well functioning system of a socialist planned economy proving efficient, dynamic, and flexible with the combines as its spine. They are standing up brilliantly as a modern form of socialist large-scale production management under the conditions of intensification. They increasingly become the driving force for the needed high dynamics in science and technology and for the economic utilization of their results. We are well prepared thereby for the approaching qualitative changes in our economy, for the ever more clearly indicated profound transformation in the technological field, and for the already ongoing breakthrough to a fundamental modernization of the productive forces based on an all-inclusive use of microelectronics.

The party congress has sharpened our awareness for it. It has outlined the picture of the GDR of tomorrow--without thereby slighting the everyday conditions of today, however. Its resolutions are related to the present and oriented toward the future simultaneously. What with all its needed orientation to science, techniques, and technology it left no doubt about their not being ends in themselves, but that what always counts are the people and the satisfaction of their needs. Yet precisely because this is so and cannot be otherwise in a socialist country and for a Marxist-Leninist party, we attach such a great importance to the scientific-technological progress as the crucial foundation for the continued prosperity of our country's citizens.

That is a task the solution of which relates not only to the development of the embodied-material elements of the productive forces. The new phase of the scientific-technological revolution, marked by high- tech development, requires at the same time a close link with the social structures, with man, his technical skills, education and culture, and also with nature. It makes high demands on man who, with all the computers and robots, remains the chief productive force and, through his energy and initiative, the master of the scientific-technological progress.

With the qualitative upgrading of the embodied-material elements of the productive forces, however, the embodied-material foundations of man's place in production also change. That is to say, even the socialist production relations are necessarily subject to constant development and change. Coping with the scientific-technological revolution then also is a high demand made on the party's leadership activity also to shape the production relations deliberately so that they offer the modern productive forces the most favorable developmental chances on behalf of strengthening socialism.

Our party has met this demand. That is attested to by the experiences of the road behind us as by the 11th party congress orientation for further advancing. Remember the formation and consolidation of the combines, the perfecting of management, planning, and economic stimulation, especially under the aspect of encouraging scientific-technological progress, the linkage between science and production, and also the further development of rural cooperative work, the extension of cooperation relations. All these are concrete forms of expression of changes in the socialist production relations brought about deliberately on behalf of productive forces development. It is understood that the scientific-technological transformation within the five-year plan and beyond up to the turn of the millenium, as outlined at the party congress, requires the perfecting and qualitative further development of the socialist production relations, of the social relations, of the character and forms of labor, and of the working and living conditions, to ensure the needed economic growth on behalf of all citizens' prosperity and be of benefit to their personality development.

This reveals that our party's economic strategy, as conceived with an eye to the year 2000, implies a whole conception for our ideological work. It must, first of all, provide an understanding for this strategy and each individual's readiness and ability to draw the inferences pertaining to him wherever he stands. Secondly, the point is to push ahead the practical organization of scientific-technological progress through our party organizations' clarifications and real leadership capacity. And thirdly, what matters finally, especially in the interest of high efficiency in the practical organization of the scientific-technological progress, is to create full awareness of its social and ideological content.

This complex of questions undoubtedly will still gain in importance as production is becoming more and more subject to scientific penetration, which turns the economy increasingly into a materialized science and more and more affects the interactions of the economy with the various social sectors. This involves the questions about the link between the socialist and the scientific-technological revolution, about the meaning of science and technology, about the relationship between man and technology, between scientific-technological and social progress, the changes of the character and the forms, the future of labor and the relation between labor and leisure and meaningful leisure time activities, the role and social prestige of science and the responsibility of the scientist in our time, all the way to the question about the historic dimension of the scientific-technological revolution. These are ideological, social-strategic questions raised by the revolutionizing development in science and technology, a central social science concern, while dealing with them is by no means merely of academic interest, but shapes men's attitude toward scientific-technological progress and, hence, toward consciously mastering it.

If ideological work is called upon further to elevate its mass effectiveness and ideological substance, that applies principally to all the questions pertaining to the economic strategy and, in particular, to the scientific-technological revolution and its organic link with the advantages of socialism and with the struggle for peace and disarmament. Responding to them in such a way that the thinking, feeling, and conduct of the citizens are determined by it, certainly is an ambitious task, but a beautiful one nonetheless, because it serves a good cause, the party cause of ours, that policy that was largely shaped by Erich Honecker and is scientifically sound, proven in life, and politically necessary--a policy which, alongside the Soviet Union and in the community of the socialist states, serves peace and is directed on the whole at the well-being of the people.

FOOTNOTES

1. Erich Honecker, "With the Soviet Union on a Sound and Certain Course," NEUES DEUTSCHLAND, 8 May 1986, p 3.

2. Friedrich Engels, "Ludwig Feuerbach and the End of Classical German Philosophy," "Werke" [Works], Vol 21, Dietz publishing house, Berlin, 1962, p 298.

3. Comrade Erich Honecker, "Bericht des Zentralkomitees der Sozialistischen Einheitspartei Deutschlands an den XI. Parteitag der SED" [SED Central Committee Report to the 11th SED Congress], Dietz publishing house, Berlin, 1986, p 6.

4. Mikhail Gorbachev, "Grussansprache an den XI. Parteitag der SED," Dietz publishing house, Berlin, 1986, pp 29-30.

5. Comrade Erich Honecker, "Bericht . . .," op. cit., pp 10-11.

6. Ibid., p 10.

7. Ibid., p 91.

8. Ibid., p 26.

5885
CSO: 2300/433

PEACE, DIALOGUE CALLED PRIME FOREIGN POLICY GOALS

East Berlin EINHEIT in German Vol 41 No 6, Jun 86 (signed to press 13 May 86) pp 525-530

[Article by Guenter Sieber, member of the SED Central Committee, director of the International Relations Department of the SED Central Committee: "Working Together for Peace"]

[Text] The 11th SED Congress wholly stood under the aegis of carrying on with the very course that for 15 years has been governing our successful party policy. Attention was concentrated on those matters which in the continued shaping of the developed socialist society up to 1990 and up to the year 2000 will become of central importance. The top forum of the 2.3 million communists corroborated that the SED will, consistently and resolutely, continue to carry on its course for the well-being of the people and the strengthening of socialism, which also makes a contribution to the safeguarding of peace.

Of great political weight and the basis for our optimistic approach to the ambitious tasks of the present and the future is the fact that the 10th party congress resolutions were fully met. At the 11th party congress, Comrade Erich Honecker announced: "At a time marked by harsh international conflicts and in a world which, after a period of detente, drifted into a situation of the sharpest international confrontation, we have reliably steered our ship through the surf."[1] And so our socialist German state, on the dividing line between the two different social systems in Europe, the two largest military alliances, was politically stable and economically dynamic even under more complicated conditions.

That is, not last, attributable to that our party has recognized and tackled those tasks in good time that are due to the challenges of our era, particularly to the scientific-technological revolution. Many of the fraternal parties attending our party congress paid special tribute to that. We are proud of what Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, said, "that the cause of socialism is making sure headway on German soil."[2]

Part no doubt of the successful balance-sheet on the implementation of the 10th party congress resolutions also are the activities of the SED and GDR on the international level. The SED has made its own unique contribution to the fraternal socialist states' common struggle for the safeguarding of peace, their coordinated policy on enforcing the course of peaceful coexistence, and to the struggle by broadest popular forces for creating a coalition of reason and realism for a recovery in the international situation. To do all the more for peace now remains the supreme maxim of our acts.

For implementing the foreign policy program of the 11th party congress we may assume that new opportunities offer themselves in the struggle for a turn in the world political situation--even though its exacerbation continues. The CPSU's initiative-rich approach to world political issues and its comprehensive programs for freeing the world from nuclear weapons up to the year 2000 and for creating an international security system have opened a new phase in our peace policy.

The 11th party congress has vividly demonstrated that the SED's successful future-oriented policy in the domestic and foreign policy field also raised further the respect for our party in the international arena. The 143 foreign delegations attending represented a total of 89 communist and workers parties, 34 revolutionary-democratic and other democratic parties and movements, 19 social-democratic and socialist parties, and the periodical PROBLEMS OF PEACE AND SOCIALISM. A special expression of the high regard, international recognition, and solidary bonds with our party was the attendance of a CPSU Central Committee delegation headed by its general secretary, Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev. Thus the 11th party congress became a forum for proletarian internationalism and anti-imperialist solidarity and, at once, a demonstration of the consistent desire by the SED to take an active part in the joining of all forces of reason and realism on behalf of the survival of humanity.

The Decisive Task--Securing the Peace

For the international policy of the SED and of our republic the 11th party congress formulated priority goals and directions borne by the deep will to peace by our party and people. They accord with the humanistic essence of our socialist society. Decisions of great consequence are being made in our times about war and peace, about the destiny of mankind. Either one will consistently carry on with the positive promptings of the summit between Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev and U.S. President Ronald Reagan in November 1985 in Geneva, which could lead to a gradual termination of the arms race, the reduction of the war danger, and the recovery of the world political climate. Or the most aggressive forces of the imperialist system, still staunchly seeking a military superiority over socialism, manage to establish qualitatively new mass destruction systems on the earth and in space, which would push mankind still more toward the brink of a nuclear inferno. Therein lies the question that transcends all others, on the answer to which depends today the securing of world peace and thus, the survival of humanity. For that reason the 11th party congress announced as its supreme precept: "Consistent efforts for the activating and joint action of all forces of peace, reason, and realism with the purpose of averting nuclear war through effective steps in arms limitation and disarmament, preventing the militarization of space, abolishing nuclear weapons, and surmounting the confrontation by the cooperation among the states."[3]

How urgent the implementation of that objective is became once again drastically evident on the days of the 11th party congress in connection with the air raids by U.S. aircraft on Libyan towns. The acts of those U.S. and NATO circles that have a say-so in it, and which have clearly been exacerbating the international situation through their arms buildup and confrontation course since the early 1980's, entail adventurism and irresponsible toying with the risk of a nuclear world conflagration. By those aggressive acts the situation in the Mediterranean that has been so tense for years anyway became extremely aggravated. Together with our Warsaw Pact allies, our party and state condemned these peace endangering acts and called for calmness, reticence, and a sense of responsibility on behalf of world peace. This situation once again made emphatically clear how fragile world peace is and how fast a local conflict can turn into a world conflagration.

Our approach to international relations is borne by a responsibility for the future of the socialist society in the GDR. And more than that: As a reliable member of the socialist peace alliance we feel co-responsible for the fate of all mankind, its survival, and for ensuring that our planet remains inhabitable. For that reason, so the party congress resolved, the SED and GDR will continue their policy of dialogue and joint actions to prevent a nuclear inferno and for a peaceful coexistence of the peoples guided by reason, realism and a sense of responsibility for a peaceful future on our planet, doing so with all their strength. And here we assume that national security can no longer be guaranteed except within the scope of stable international security. Instead of the unreasonable and illusory desire for military superiority over socialism, which the most aggressive forces of the imperialist system keep exhibiting, a sense of responsibility and equanimity are needed in international affairs. A new approach is called for in political thought and action in the international arena. Wars and armed conflicts as means of politics are no longer justifiable.

In Berlin, the GDR capital, the city of peace on the dividing line between socialism and capitalism, the CPSU Central Committee general secretary proposed a new USSR initiative: He came up with the proposition to agree on a significant reduction of all components of the ground forces and tactical aircraft of the European states and relevant U.S. and Canadian forces deployed in Europe. Territorially, the region for such a reduction is to range over all of Europe from the Atlantic to the Urals. This important initiative met with undivided agreement from all party congress delegates. In his concluding speech, Comrade Erich Honecker affirmed: "We fully agree with our friend and comrade Mikhail Gorbachev who from the rostrum of our party congress most impressively confirmed the Soviet Union's consistent peace policy, the comprehensive program issued by the 27th CPSU Congress to rid the world of all atomic weapons by the year 2000. In its foreign policy the GDR will exhaust all possibilities to implement the goals of that program and ensure peaceful prospects for humanity."[4]

The Basis for Success--Fortifying the Socialist Fraternal Alliance

The alliance with the CPSU and the USSR, with the fraternal parties and states of the socialist community, and with all socialist countries remains the decisive foundation for further advances in implementing our policy for the good of the people and for peace. The states of the socialist community have entered a new, higher stage of their development. The tasks in this developmental stage are of great consequence and are determined by the requirements for the further shaping of the socialist society in the various countries and those for scientific-technological progress in the 1980's and 1990's, and by the requirements for their joint struggle for the all-round strengthening of the might and international influence of socialism.

The 11th party congress documented our resolve further to deepen the relations with the parties and states of the socialist community, especially with the CPSU and the USSR, on party, governmental, and social levels and to take an active part in the implementation of the CEMA comprehensive program and in further consolidating the unity and cohesion of the socialist community. Already at the 27th CPSU Congress Comrade Erich Honecker had affirmed this: "In the long-term development and cooperation program between the GDR and the USSR in the fields of science, technology, and production up to the year 2000 we find a crucial basis for carrying on our united economic and social policies in the second half of the 1980's. Our lofty targets compel a close link between the intellectual and material potentials. Our collaboration with the other fraternal socialist countries has also been contractually agreed upon up to the turn of the millenium. We always regard our collaboration as an essential contribution to increasing the strength of the entire socialist community and further strengthening the material foundations of its peace policy."[5]

The meeting between the SED leadership and the CPSU Central Committee delegation participating in the 11th party congress confirmed the full agreement in views and positions on the basic issues of socialist and communist construction and in foreign policy. The following words by Mikhail Gorbachev during our party congress attested to that: "We cannot imagine the future of the Soviet Union without close collaboration with the GDR and the other fraternal countries. Not only because our internationalist conviction requires it of us, but also because without this collaboration the complicated tasks the times assign to us cannot be resolved."[6]

The 11th party congress could take it for granted that the fraternal parties and states are acting jointly on the basis of their correlated and coordinated foreign and security policy, that they altogether have created the prerequisites for expanding the economic, scientific-technological, and political potentials of socialism in a new quality, and that they will continue to ensure the defense of socialism on any given necessary level. Also with the other socialist countries the GDR will expand and deepen mutually advantageous collaboration on behalf of ensuring peace and strengthening socialism and international solidarity.

Active Anti-imperialist Solidarity

Our party and our state always attach great importance to the relations with the peoples fighting for their national and social liberation and with the liberated states. The 11th party congress endorsed this active international solidarity with those peoples and the GDR's interest in further developing equitable and friendly relations with the countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America and with the parties and movements of national liberation. The states and political forces in those regions are carrying on even under the more complicated conditions of the 1980's their struggle for consolidating their national independence and surmounting their underdevelopment, against neocolonialist exploitation. In the nonaligned movement and in regional organizations they are working for favorable external conditions on behalf of their independent development. Just as the socialist states and the peace forces in the capitalist countries, they look at a world of peace as an indispensable prerequisite for it.

The heads of state and government in those six states that included the members of the nonaligned movement of India, Argentina, Tanzania, and Mexico, as well as neutral Sweden and the NATO member Greece appealed to the people, parliaments, and governments around the world to halt the arms race and nuclear weapons tests, prevent the militarization of space, and abolish all nuclear weapons. These initiatives are fully supported by the GDR and the other socialist states. Our party rates the nonaligned movement as an important factor working for the recovery of the international situation.

The peoples of Africa, Asia, and Latin America are increasing their resistance against neocolonial exploitation and the imperialist policy of force and are turning against the imperialist attempts at shifting the consequences of the capitalist crisis onto their countries. A high interest policy, tougher credit terms, and protectionism from the imperialist states and their finance organizations indebted the vast majority of the countries on those continents and ushered in serious consequences for securing their national independence, the consolidation of the democratization processes, their economic development, and the standard of living of the populations. The efforts by those states, directed against those developments, especially against the U.S. policy of Diktat and hegemonism, and their struggle for a new international economic order based on equality are given full support by our party and our state.

The 11th party congress delegates unanimously ratified a solidarity appeal expressing an irrevocable bond with all revolutionary, democratic, and peace loving forces in the world. We shall continue to express our sympathy and firm solidarity with all the peoples that are fighting for liberty, independence, justice and human dignity, social progress and a peaceful future.

Policy of Dialogue and Collaboration

The 11th party congress underscored emphatically that the peaceful coexistence between the two social systems in the world has become a condition for the existence of mankind for which there is no alternative. Thus our party and our state will continue to do what they can in extending on that basis the relations with the capitalist states.

The GDR is going to continue to contribute actively to reducing the war danger through a policy of result-oriented, businesslike dialogue and collaboration, based on the generally recognized principles and norms of international law and the mutual regard for the states' legitimate interests. While unerringly seeking and using any least chance for it, we remain a reliable and accountable partner in international relations. Many activities and encouraging results in this respect already surfaced in years past. Only recall the top level meetings with the top representatives of Italy, Greece, Sweden, France, Japan. Austria, and Finland. Political, economic, and cultural relations have developed between the GDR and many capitalist countries. While this is so, our party and our state envisage many other possibilities for extending such relations, especially in Europe. That pertains to continuing the process that started in Helsinki, the negotiations in Stockholm and Vienna, the cooperation between CEMA and the European Community, and the collaboration for coping with global problems.

The initiative submitted in June last year by the SED and the SPD for setting up a chemical weapons-free zone in Central Europe, which was then picked up by the GDR and the CSSR governments and proposed to the FRG government, is an example for what steps are possible toward detente and disarmament. As such a step we also regard the proposal from the Palme Commission for setting up a nuclear battlefield weapons-free zone in Central Europe. Ongoing talks between SED and SPD task forces are exploring the chances for implementing it.

The 11th party congress underscored that even in the GDR-FRG relations the preservation of peace is and remains the crucial question. Our approach to these relations is dictated by the responsibility that arises for both German states with respect to the lessons of history as well as to their geographic-political location in Central Europe, on the dividing line between both social systems and their military alliances. Since the end of World War II our party and state have let themselves consistently be guided by that never again must a war emanate from German soil. The FRG government espoused that as well in the joint declaration of 12 March 1985. The FRG's participation in the U.S. space armament program of SDI, however, does not conform to such an obligation and does damage to the relations. Our party assumes that in the relationship between the two German states everything must be avoided that could cause extra burdens for the situation in Europe and in the world. That also calls for the recognition of the realities generated in Europe after World War II by all political forces in the FRG.

Firm Component of the Communist World Movement

In working for a world of peace and for a life of happiness for the people, our party always proceeds from its internationalist responsibility as a firm and reliable part of the communist world movement. It has done intensive work in recent years in contributing to raising the weight of the revolutionary, democratic, and peace loving forces in the world arena. In April 1983, an international science conference, "Karl Marx and Our Time--The Struggle for Peace and Social Progress," was held, a noted event signaling SED efforts toward that objective. Its central idea, that the preservation of peace has become a question of survival for humanity, giving rise to far-reaching new questions for the communists' strategy and tactics, was reflected in the speeches by many foreign delegations at our 11th party congress.

Today the communist movement is a worldwide force of independent and equal parties in 100 countries. Inspired and linked by the ideas of Marx, Engels, and Lenin, and by the traditions and experiences of their struggle, these parties are seeking common goals: a peaceful world granting the peoples a free decision about their future, the way of national and social liberation.

of socialism and communism. Today also the communists prove the selfless representatives of the interests of the workers class and all working people, of humanity's survival interests. Taking account of the self-reliance and accountability of each party as it prepares and implements its policy, the SED advocates the extension of bilateral and multilateral cooperation with the fraternal parties, by which the differences in approaching the tasks to be solved that result from national and international conditions must not infringe the common struggle and common responsibility.

In recent years our party has also further developed its cooperation with a number of socialist and social-democratic parties. The 11th party congress paid tribute to the greater commitment shown by the Socialist International and its member parties to halting the arms race on earth and in space and its active efforts on behalf of disarmament and detente. In collaborating with these parties the SED continues to proceed from that regardless of existing ideological and sociopolitical differences of opinion, communists and social-democrats are important partners in the struggle for a coalition of reason and realism.

Our peaceful foreign policy is aimed at ensuring favorable external conditions for the continued shaping of the developed socialist society and at bringing about a permanent world peace. The implementation of the foreign policy program of the 11th party congress undoubtedly will call for great efforts. And we always keep in mind the inseparable connection between domestic and foreign policy. The initiatives and obligations assumed by many work collectives toward implementing the party congress resolutions demonstrate this dialectic is being understood. Each communist, each citizen in our country has available a broad field of activities to make his personal contribution with new ideas and a sense of responsibility at his place of work, within his working circle, to the strengthening of our republic, the good of the people, and to peace.

FOOTNOTES

1. Comrade Erich Honecker, "Bericht des Zentralkomitees der Sozialistischen Einheitspartei Deutschlands an den XI. Parteitag der SED" [SED Central Committee Report to the 11th SED Congress]. Dietz publishing house, Berlin, 1986, pp 5-6.

2. Mikhail Gorbachev, "Grussansprache an den XI. Parteitag der SED," Dietz publishing house, Berlin, 1986, p 8.

3. Comrade Erich Honecker, op. cit., p 20.

4. Erich Honecker, "Final Speech at the 11th SED Congress," NEUES DEUTSCHLAND, 22 April 1986, p 2.

5. Erich Honecker, "Grussansprache an den XXVII. Parteitag der Kommunistischen Partei der Sowjetunion," Dietz publishing house, Berlin, 1986, p 15.

6. Mikhail Gorbachev, "Grussansprache . .," loc. cit., p 17.

5885
CSO: 2300/433

POLITICS GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

AXEN'S SELECTED SPEECHES, ESSAYS REVIEWED

East Berlin EINHEIT in German Vol 41 No 6, Jun 86 (signed to press 13 May 86) pp 567-568

[Review by Prof Dr Gerhard Hahn, director of the Institute for International Relations of the GDR Academy of Political Science and Jurisprudence, of book "Kampfum Frieden--Schluesselfrage der Gegenwart" [The Struggle for Peace--Key Question of the Present], by Hermann Axen, member of the SED Politburo and Politburo secretary for International Relations, Dietz Verlag, East Berlin, 1986]

[Text] In view of the threat to the survival of mankind that emanates from the arms buildup and confrontation course of authoritative U.S. and NATO circles, "our party has considered and is considering it a decisive task," as Comrade Erich Honecker affirmed at the 11th SED Congress, "to offer its contribution to reducing the war danger by its dealings and conduct." (Footnote 1) ("Bericht des Zentralkomitees der Sozialistischen Einheitspartei Deutschlands an den XI. Parteitag der SED," Dietz Verlag, East Berlin, 1986, p 9) Like a red thread the struggle for solving this most important of all questions, the key question of the present, goes through the contributions to the volume put out by the Institute for Marxism-Leninism, the selected speeches and essays by the member of the Politburo and the secretary of our party's central Committee, Hermann Axen.

Put out on the occasion of his 70th birthday, the book contains articles written between December 1980 and July 1985. The speeches and essays highlight the unique political profile of this experienced Marxist-Leninist and ardent internationalist, the outstanding fighter for the cause of socialism and peace. These are topical documents reflecting the worldwide struggle of the forces of socialism and peace to avert a nuclear inferno and illuminating how in SED policy the unity of socialism and peace takes effect.

"To brave the tremendous storms of the international class struggle and steer a firm course, it is important for all communist and workers parties to incorporate the diversified, contradictory, and rapidly substituted processes of international politics correctly within the inevitable course of history" (p 217). Hermann Axen demonstrates this Marxist-Leninist approach to international development, e.g., through a detailed exploration of the causes, impulses, and main trends in the arms buildup and confrontation course of the most aggressive imperialist forces, especially those of the United

States. He leaves no doubt that because of that course the danger of an atomic adventure that would destroy all humanity has never yet been as great as today and concludes from it: "Humanity has to fight for survival in the truest sense of the word" (p 273).

Simultaneously, Hermann Axen proves this: The peace forces never before disposed of so mighty a potential to block the war-mongers. That principally includes the "might and further strengthening of the socialist countries rallied around the Soviet Union which have entered a new qualitative developmental phase" (p 310). Emphatically the need is stressed for the socialist countries, by way of intensification of their economies, to attain, step by step, a top position in labor productivity on the world scale.

"The Soviet state, as a socialist superpower engaged in a worldwide peace policy, proves more and more visibly a chief bastion of peace in the interest of all mankind. That accords with the nature of its social order" (p 186). Proceeding from this observation of principle, reinforced by persuasive arguments, Hermann Axen pays high tribute to the enormous achievements and sacrifices of the Soviet people, who mainly are to be thanked for that the states of the Warsaw Pact could obtain and maintain approximate military parity with NATO--an achievement of decisive importance for the security of the socialist countries and for world peace altogether. Also explained in detail are the initiatives of the USSR and the other states of the socialist community for reducing the strategic balance to a maximally low level, whereby effectively to heighten the security for all states and contain the risk of a nuclear catastrophe.

An "important factor working against the imperialist confrontation course is the worldwide peace movement" (p 292). The insurrection of mankind's conscience and the political activities on behalf of peace by the peoples on all continents, as the author brings out, constitute something novel in history as far as the scope and variety of campaign operations are concerned. The peace movement ranges "today from the workers class to the realistic circles of the monopoly bourgeoisie, right down into high clerical circles, the parties and parliaments of the bourgeois states, even into top military circles" (p 293).

As a factor of great weight for foiling the imperialist confrontation course Hermann Axen emphasizes the struggle of the national liberation movement and the active stance taken by the nonaligned movement in the world arena for peace and disarmament (cf. p 294). Increasing influence on safeguarding peace comes from the "real advances by the communist and workers parties in consolidating the unity of action in our movement and the broadest ties with all the forces in the workers', anti-imperialist, and democratic movement" (p 311). Finally, also the exacerbation of antagonisms and of the rivalry amongst the imperialist competitors, the fact that the most aggressive circles of U.S. imperialism, with their confrontation course, not only want to force socialism to its knees but, above and beyond that, are engaged in the subjugation, disciplining, and despoliation of their own allies, contributes to the formation of the real "foundation for a worldwide coalition of reason by all who oppose nuclear war" (p 353). "The working together of all these factors," Hermann Axen emphasizes, "of which the crucial importance lies in a faster consolidation of socialism, bestows realism, continuity, and success on our socialist foreign policy" (p 312).

Today not only the three main revolutionary currents and imperialism are confronting each other (cf p 311). Added to it today is a new, implacable contradiction "between nearly all men on earth, including considerable segments of the haute bourgeoisie, who want to find peaceful solutions for the problems that concern them, and a group small in numbers yet politically and economically mighty of the most aggressive and reactionary forces of imperialism which, seeking profits and world domination, do not mind plunging the earth into an atomic inferno" (p 387). This antagonism, as Hermann Axen reiterates with a view to historic experiences in the genesis and struggle of the anti-Hitler coalition, constitutes "the objective foundation for forming a comprehensive front of adherents to peace and the broadest social forces into a worldwide coalition of reason and realism" (p 387).

In its close fraternal alliance with the Soviet Union and firmly anchored within the community of socialist states, our republic--in conformity with its responsibility as a cornerstone of socialism and peace in Europe, and located on the sensitive demarcation line from NATO--is making its contribution to socialism's coordinated peace policy. Principally by way of the slogan issued at the 7th SED Central Committee session in November 1983, on the deployment of U.S. nuclear first-strike weapons in Western Europe, to carry on the peace struggle now all the more, Hermann Axen demonstrates our party's ability to shape an active policy that is creative and is meeting higher demands for the recovery of the international situation and the return to detente. That holds true especially for the impulses emanating from that session for carrying on with the flexible policy of an outcome-oriented and businesslike dialogue and collaboration for drawing all forces together into a coalition of reason and realism.

A sound account of our policy of normalizing the relations between the two German states on the basis of the norms of democratic international law and by turning back revanchist positions in the FRG, the account of our initiative-rich efforts in arms limitation and disarmament and setting up nuclear-free and chemical weapons-free zones or corridors in Europe, all this persuasively reflects: Our republic is totally committed to fulfilling the maxim on which it was founded--to do all it can so that never again will war emanate from German soil.

Throughout the book directs our attention to the most significant consequence of our action: The all-round strengthening of the GDR is our chief contribution in the peace struggle to solving the key question of the present. That corroborates more than ever the realization that determines our policy and has often been reinforced in practice: "The guarantee for all our successes in domestic and foreign policy are and remain the consistent and creative application of Marxism-Leninism, the consolidation of the bonds between the party, the government, and the people, and the fraternal alliance with Lenin's party and country" (p 326).

5885
CSO: 2300/433

CRITIC VIEWS MAJOR 'HANDICAPS' TO SOCIAL, ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Warsaw POLITYKA in Polish 31 May 86 pp 1,6

[Article by Krzysztof Teodor Toeplitz: "Poland and the Challenge of Modern Times: Three Times -- How?"]

> [Text] I am writing this article not to arouse total pessimism and wringing of hands but that my words might have a sobering effect.

Janusz Stefanowicz's article "Poland and the Challenge of Modern Times" published in issue 17 of POLITYKA and Ryszard Wojna's article "The Future Begins Today" in issue 18 are a stimulus for more serious and earnest discussion. I was especially pleased by two of the statements made by these authors. The first was Stefanowicz's remark that the idea of the shared challenges to civilization today have now become a more broadly accepted category for examining the problems of the future. The second was Wojna's idea that in Poland's present situation, thinking in terms of harmonious development is no longer relevant to our present reality and that this "harmonious development" must be replaced by selective development giving preference to certain areas and thanks to which we will be able to keep in touch with progress.

The rightness of both of these ideas does not however still the fears felt by many people in Poland that our country as we now see it is not in a position to meet the challenges of our time, that it cannot in any imaginable way overcome its technological, social and cultural backwardness and that we are now facing a situation in which Poland may be left on the fringes of European civilization. There must of course be other variants and much more modest solutions than those we usually consider, regardless of our backwardness, shortages and faults.

I present the issue in a very frank and perhaps even painful manner because I think that we are widely afflicted with an increasingly fruitless way of thinking which relies on making comparisons between the various fragmentary solutions that we employ with those used in other countries. These comparisons which are usually correct and do predominantly indicate our backwardness, lack of organizational sense, social discipline and material resources, but they suggest that with a little prudence, good will and organization, we can catch up in most any area. However, such comparisons ignore the total problem, the key issues and the big picture which might lead one to the conclusion that the number of ways in which we have fallen behind, our shortages, mistakes, fears and distrust have all introduced a new quality into our situation, one which requires a new way of thinking, new solutions and another state of consciousness.

Let me point out one very obvious example: in most of our planning for production, exports and consumer goods, our goal is to achieve as much as possible in the actual area of activity and to regain our 1979 level of production within two or three years. To be more exact, if we plan our work well and are lucky, we will in a few years be back where we were in 1979. We are going backwards while the countries with which we are competing have for the last 7 years been building on to what they achieved in 1979. For them, that date is history while for us, it is the future.

In his article, Ryszard Wojna wonders whether it is appropriate or justifiable for us to make an example of the style of consumption in western states, whose symbols are the big store and the supermarket. He is certainly right and one only can ask whether we are really in a position to discuss our problems in such terms. Stefanowicz justly writes about the growing similarity of modern civilizations and the fact that they now have the same challenges and problems to solve. What does have to do with us? Our declining participation in the world's division of labor and falling exports has, in spite of our bet wishes, made us less and less true members of the world community. The subjective desire or the subjective conviction of the need for world integration (a noble and correct desire) cannot change the fact that the real measure of this integration is being a part of the world or European economic system and therefore the one area in which Poland is losing ground within both the capitalist and socialist worlds.

Many generations of Poles, the present one included, think like a person born into a good family who has made many mistakes, behaved in a scandalous manner and lost all fortune and opportunity but who still continues at least subconsciously to assume that his family will not throw him out and will somehow help him because he is a family member.

We feel that we are "born to" the cultural community and civilization of Europe, which has for centuries played a leading role in the development of the world and which still has an important role to play in world affairs and that for that very reason, we cannot afford to lose our European pedigree regardless of our internal conditions. This time, that is not entirely obvious. Our participation in this community depends not so much on our good wishes as on the facts of the real world such as economics, civilization and culture. The main challenge that modern times poses to the present generation of Poles is, in my opinion, that they make an effort to keep from being excluded from the historical community in which Poland has spent most of her history and which for so many years was the natural context and environment for our actions. To prevent the degradation of losing any connection to European civilization, we must completely change the way we live, as painful as that might be.

There are several serious obstructions to changing the way we live. Most of these are internal in nature and it is up to us ourselves to overcome them. These are different types of barriers that affect the state of society, the economy, organization and that of culture and civilization. As a sum of dangers, all of them together have handicapped us in comparison to other European countries (and at this point, I would like to say that the term handicap refers to a crippled or disabled state and not as it often does in our country an opportunity for grace: the confusion of these two terms is fairly typical of the present state of our awareness in which disability is often perceived as a virtue. I will try to list the most serious barriers in order of importance.

The Moral State of Society

The first of these barriers is the moral state of society. I am not referring here to any weighty moral ideas but to brutal facts whose most glaring example (and maybe in many cases the source as well) is the curse of alcoholism. I recently wrote about this problem in a column which cited record figures on alcohol consumption and family spending for alcohol. However, one must remember that the stage of alcoholism that we are presently seeing is not limited to just one group or type of individual nor is it a deviation but more of a social norm which affects other areas of social life to a very great extent.

The first area so affected by alcoholism is obviously work. There are many reasons why worker productivity is relatively low in Poland and to some extent, technology and organization are at fault. However, there is no doubt at all that poor product quality in Poland is often the result of the fact that workers are often either drunk or in some other way affected by consumption of alcohol or are concentrating their thoughts and efforts on drinking. If we consider the fact that the daily job absentee rate in our country varies between 700,000 and a million, it is hard to not see the connection with alcohol.

Polish alcoholism is also not a deviation found only within any fringe group without any substantial influence over how the country is managed or the quality of Polish products. That is the case in other countries in which groups of alcoholics lie outside the mainstream of society. It is the other way around in our country. There is a dangerous number of alcoholics in actively-productive groups. These individuals make their presence felt at their places of work and to be frank, are mostly concentrated within the ruling class which in Poland is the blue-collar working class. Poland's decline through two centuries began when the ruling class of that time, the nobility, wallowed in drunkenness and lost its identity so as to become no longer able to meet the challenges of that time, or to even preserve the country's material welfare as demonstrated by the number of ruined and deteriorating noble households. The presently rising (due to various pay regulations) flow of money into working-class professions (with its loud arguments about why a foreman or a miner earns more than a professor, etc.) has not at all led to a massive increase in the standard of living of the working class because of the growing amount of money set aside from family budgets for "alcoholic vacations".

I suspect that the state of public morality of which alcoholism is a clear measure is one of the chief obstructions to our taking up the challenges of the present time.

Endangerment of the Environment

The second factor is the degree to which the natural environment is becoming polluted and this is not proportional to the actual level of industrialization and production. It does not mean anything that West Germany also has its acid rains because that is obviously the price which that country has paid for its leading place among industrial nations. Poland pays the same price for its mediocre position. Above all, we have paid this grievous cost for an economy chiefly based on production of raw materials and the operation of shrinking resources of coal, sulfur, minerals and for a low degree of industrial processing of materials (steel industry). After all, it is quite normal that the more specialized an industry is and the more advanced its technology, the purer it is and less harmful to the environment. We must end this destructive relationship to our environment before we wake up one day to find our resources depleted, a shortage of water, our soil heavily contaminated (which would so obviously deprive us of any chance of economic maneuver) and the health of our people ruined. We do not know what productive or intellectual potential will remain to generations raised in a poisoned environment and we are not at all certain that we will not experience the famines common to third-world countries where generations raised in poverty have ever less physical and mental ability to do something about their hunger.

For that reason, the state of the natural environment in Poland and its expected deterioration is becoming one of the main obstructions to our meeting the challenges of the present.

Organizational Inability

The third barrier is the poor organization of our society. There are many reasons why the social organism is becoming less controlled economically and organizationally. Even the best plans are becoming harder and harder to implement and sometimes have to be dropped entirely. A clear example of this is housing construction. There is no other area which is subject to more planning and control than this and in which the interests of the government and society coincide to any greater extent. At the same time, however, we have for a number of years been seeing less living space and a drop in the actual implementation of planned housing construction and this has caused depletion and devastation of already existing housing. The situation is not only not improving but growing worse. It therefore seems that we have no real control over housing and that the gap between out intentions and what we actually accomplish is growing ever greater.

One can ask why this is so. In my opinion, there are several main causes. The first and most obvious one is that our bureaucracy has been growing for decades. Since for many years the basic means of controlling the economy and social life has been legislation, decrees and orders, we have seen a growing layer of contradictory regulations and documents (even when each of these regulations was needed at the time it was adopted). This allows the executive apparatus in both the economy and government to ignore every decree or order on the basis of a document of equal legal force.

This very fact paralyzes action and the colossal formal effort to implement any plan. Logic, efficiency and even economic results of our actions have a steadily declining role and often become secondary considerations to the practice of management. Not only have many logical and beneficial activities fallen by the wayside under this situation but a rather large number of people have also paid with their jobs and positions and sometimes even their personal freedom for attempts to break the vicious circle. In other words, this demonstrates the erroneous results of the legal repression used by some as a panaceum for all illnesses. Generally speaking, this autoparalysis of the economic management and government is one of the causes of our society's inability to govern itself.

Bureaucracy is not the legendary big bad wolf or the fault of the portly director of satire. It is structure within which management and administration achieves dominance over public goals and is therefore the real state of practice.

If we are to overcome this, we must clearly define economic and social goals and furthermore, have trust and reliance on certain natural social drives and trends and somehow incorporate them into growth mechanisms for the entire economy. This is the only way we can throw out the piles of paper that are holding back action, a return to logic and real pragmatism. This does, however, require real understanding of the sort of goals and trends that we can rely on.

The Need For Imagination

Allow me to once again use the example of housing construction since this is where we can best see certain general problems that would mean nothing were it not for the fact that they touch upon other areas and general principles. In its discussion of the theses for the 10th PZPR Congress, the ZSMP [Union of Polish Socialist Youth] was critical of the plan for housing construction which, just like the draft for the National Economic Plan Until 1990, assumed a certain possible increment in housing construction and living space. The ZSMP charged that this plan was a derivative of the idea of "harmonious growth" and proposed as an alternative greater concentration on the construction of large M-9 type multi-room apartments. I do not feel at all like evaluating the reality of this idea but I would like to make a few remarks on its style. What it seeks is to comfortably fit a family of grandfathers, parents and grandchildren into a single apartment which, in the opinion of its proponents, would save appliances (kitchen, bathroom, etc.) and would provide certain social benefits such as people in their working age caring for their elders and the elderly taking care of their grandchildren. This would supposedly resolve two important social dilemmas. It could indeed do so in the future if the housing situation were brought under control and the standard of a large and comfortable apartment became the norm. Let me repeat that I am not in a position to assess how realistic this is nor the measure of any its social or educational benefits. I do however feel that this way of thinking has its justifications and is something that could be arranged in the future. I think that the choosing of a goal rather than merely multiplying already existing situations is a factor that could greatly vitalize housing and help restore some control over that situation.

Life Is One Thing and Paper Is Another

Let us now look at the trends that we can consider. I have repeated above the well-known fact that our planned housing resources have not increased but are actually diminishing. At the same time, however, we can observe a surprising amount of building the dimensions of which can be seen by merely riding a few kilometers outside of any large urban center or into the country. The colossal and seemingly undocumented dimensions of this construction are often evaluated as being one of the causes of stagnation in planned construction due to the amount of personnel and materials they absorb. It is no secret that much cement, lime, boards and bricks used in spontaneous construction come from disorderly and sluggish construction sites. However, that is not the point I am trying to make. What I want to say is that people want to build and live as they please and that they put a lot of their own resources and efforts into doing that. Why is it that with such a strong social demand for housing we see such poor results in planned construction? This is obviously the result of the fact that this trend has gone unrecognized, no one has any idea of how to connect housing construction with what the public wants or how to use the public's wishes to stimulate planned construction. We can find an exhausting list of examples in still other areas of the economy.

The joining of natural social trends with the state's economic and social goals as a whole was supposed to find its expression in the economic reform. However, it seems that the reform has and continues to lack any real faith in its own ability to give birth to healthy phenomena that could vitalize development and not only make the economy but also social atmosphere healthier even if the results were to lead to greater wage differences, greater selectivity on the labor market and changes in market relations. The fear of such phenomena has led to a paradoxical situation in which the tentative loosening-up of reform is accompanied by an ever-greater number of regulations, prohibitions and restrictions that not only fail to simplify but actually exaggerate the bureaucratic superstructure and leads to paralysis. An eloquent example of the real state of affairs was cited at one of the precongress party conferences were it was stated that the planned and enormous growth in the role of banks in controlling the economy and the banking system in general is one of the least growing areas of the economy in Poland both in terms of wages and employment.

In this sense, to eliminate the last barrier to our meeting the challenges of today, we must break the circle of organizational paralysis caused by bureaucracy.

There Are No People Without a Program

This effort is to an enormous degree dependent on the quality of our leaders in government, industry, science, culture and social life. It is the leaders after all that are responsible for formulating goals and finding the social means necessary to reach them. One cannot, however, overlook the fact that the present state of our leadership is to a great extent the result of the social conflicts that took place in Poland in 1980. These conflicts led to a situation in which some leaders were found to be wanting in their abilities, others refused any participation in bringing about a modern Poland and still others were eliminated through competition. Taking a practical look at things, we can say that the potential base for recruiting leaders for various levels and areas of management actually shrunk. The obvious and logical consequence of that was that the narrowed recruiting base has given us fewer choices of people and therefore worse people.

It is no coincidence that in the periods in which Poland has so often tried to undertake reforms, the first challenge was to broaden its leadership and base of leader recruitment and find more experts inside and outside of the party and young people and those previously left out.

I want to be understood. I do not have any illusions about the mental potential and qualifications of our leaders that are presented in one way or another as a "front for renewal". As I have already written many times, if the period of 1980-81 became a painful disillusionment, this was because it was suddenly discovered how few creative and logical ideas were being offered by the people who had previously stood on the sidelines. The disappointment after 16 months confirmed for me how little was being said by those that complain and how little real leadership and talent was found in the people who felt deprived of any influence over events in Poland. Today, this is even admitted by the more prudent authors of the "underground" and emigree presses. However, none of this justifies all of the actions that unconsciously or not have confined the base of recruitment and have therefore hurt the quality of leadership. In official declarations, one often hears about a policy of "opening up" to people of different ideological and intellectual points of view but such statements often differ from what is actually practiced.

However, this "opening up" must also include more openess to the options presented by people with different views. I will say that if we open ourselves up to people without opening ourselves up to their ideas, we will not gain anything of any value because almost no person of any value can separate himself from his beliefs.

At the same time, the quality of a competent leader cadre not burdened with routine and unafraid to stand up for what it beleives is the necessary condition for removing the next barrier on the way to meeting the challenges of our times.

This means more than just overcoming the absenteeism and refusal of some potentially creative groups to take part in social life and organize themselves into "alternate realities". This attempt to band together in these "alternate realities" hides much of an erroneous nature. The support and sympathy that some circles in the West show for these attempts sometimes creates the impression that this offers an important means of bringing Poland into contact with the world. That, however, is an illusion. The martyred Polish "underground" wafting incense and singing the hymns of its semper fidelis to the people is an impressive vision of excited newspaper reports but is also a vision that is culturally, socially and economically anachronistic. One can be attracted by its vivid folklorism but no one can take it too seriously. Perhaps it does play a certain role in confrontations but that is not where our hope for the future lies. The propagation of this vision is somewhat like the dirty work of someone selling narcotics to the simple-hearted and naive.

The challenges of our times are a fact. If we fail to meet them, we will fall far behind the other countries of the world and gradually lose our place in the growing community of nations. I would, however, like to say that it is up to us alone to fulfill the conditions for our participation in this community.

12261
CSO: 2600/493

END